

PUBLICLY FUNDED CLEANUPS SITE STATUS REPORT 2001



New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

Mission Statement

Vision: The Department of Environmental Protection is committed to providing a high quality of life for the residents of New Jersey.

Mission: To assist the residents of New Jersey in preserving, sustaining, protecting and enhancing the environment to ensure the integration of high environmental quality, public health and economic vitality. We will accomplish our mission in partnership with the general public, business, the environmental community and all levels of government by:

- ☐ Developing and integrating an environmental master plan to assist the Department and our partners in decision-making through increased availability of resource data on the Geographic Information System.
- ☐ Defining and publishing reasonable, clear and predictable scientifically-based standards.
- ☐ Achieving the Department's goals in a manner that encourages compliance and innovation.
- ☐ Employing a decision-making process that is open, comprehensive, timely, predictable and efficient.
- ☐ Providing residents and visitors with affordable access to safe and clean open space, and historic and natural resources.
- ☐ Assuring that pollution is prevented in an efficient and practical way.
- ☐ Assuring that the best technology is planned and applied to achieve long-term goals.
- ☐ Assuring that non-treatable wastes are isolated, managed and controlled.
- ☐ Enhancing environmental awareness and stewardship through education and communication.
- ☐ Fostering a work environment that attracts and retains dedicated and talented people.
- ☐ Committing to an ongoing evaluation of the Department's progress toward achieving our mission.



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Executive Summary

The *Publicly Funded Cleanups Site Status Report 2001* summarizes the work conducted at all contaminated sites addressed by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation through December 31, 2001. The **Introduction** details the progress that has been made cleaning up contaminated sites in New Jersey using public funds. The **Site Highlights** portion of the Introduction features photographs and diagrams of remedial work recently conducted at half a dozen sites. The **Site Descriptions** section summarizes the statuses of 235 active sites as of December 31, 2001, including 53 sites in the federal Superfund program that are being jointly addressed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and NJDEP. Completed cleanups and other sites where NJDEP and USEPA expended public funds but which are not included in the Site Descriptions section are documented in the **Site Listings** section. The **Appendixes** summarize all of the remedial work conducted by the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation in a table format.

Topics covered in the Introduction section of this report include:

Site Characterizations Completed in 2001.

NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation and USEPA completed site characterization (investigation and design) work at a total of 18 sites during 2001. Remedial Investigations/Remedial Action Selections to define the nature and extent of the contamination and evaluate remedial alternatives were completed by NJDEP for nine non-Superfund sites. NJDEP completed Remedial Designs for seven non-Superfund cleanups and USEPA completed Remedial Designs for two Superfund cleanups during this time.

Remedial Actions and Operations and Maintenance Projects Conducted in 2001.

Altogether, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation and USEPA completed 19 Remedial Action/Construction projects at Superfund and non-Superfund sites during 2001 at a cost of approximately \$10.3 million, and conducted Operation and Maintenance and Long-Term Remedial Action projects at 45 sites at a cost of approximately \$12 million. USEPA also completed \$1.3 million in Removal Actions at six sites during Federal Fiscal Year 2001.

Superfund Site Cleanup Progress. As of December 31, 2001, 75 percent of the areas of environmental concern, or "subsites", at Superfund sites that were fully or partially

DPFSR Mission Statement

The mission of the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation (DPFSR) is to plan, manage and oversee publicly funded and publicly administered contaminated site investigations and cleanups pursuant to and in conformance with all applicable state and federal laws, rules and regulations. DPFSR offers support for all remedial activities undertaken by NJDEP by ensuring that technically, geologically and scientifically justified cleanup objectives are met.

In addition, DPFSR assists the Department of Treasury in procurement activities and provides assistance to the public through community outreach and information systems, and provides assistance to the regulated community and the public on health and safety issues.

addressed with public funds by USEPA and NJDEP had been completely cleaned up or were undergoing long-term measures that rendered the environmental or health hazards under control. The remaining 25 percent of subsites at these Superfund sites were in the investigation stage, design stage, or were undergoing short-term remedial actions or construction activities, except for one subsite that had no work initiated at the end of the year.

Non-Superfund Site Cleanup Progress. By the end of 2001, 68 percent of subsites at non-Superfund sites that were fully or partially addressed with public funds by NJDEP had been completely cleaned up or were undergoing long-term measures that rendered the environmental or health hazards under control. The remaining 32 percent of subsites at these non-Superfund sites were in the investigation stage, design stage, or were undergoing short-term remedial actions or construction activities, except for one subsite

that had no work initiated at the end of the year.

Funding Information for 2001. NJDEP's Site Remediation Program authorized the commitment of approximately \$27 million in Corporate Business Tax revenues in 2001 to implement publicly funded site investigation and cleanup work. USEPA allocated almost \$94 million in federal money for site characterization and cleanup work at publicly funded Superfund sites in New Jersey during Federal Fiscal Year 2001. Since 1981, approximately \$1.8 billion in Superfund money has been authorized for characterization and cleanup work at contaminated sites in New Jersey.

NJDEP issues the Publicly Funded Cleanups Site Status Report annually pursuant to P.L. 1997, chapter 234, the state legislation that authorized appropriations of the New Jersey Corporate Business Tax for NJDEP site investigations and cleanups.

A Little League game is underway at Pepe Field in Boonton Town, Morris County. USEPA recently conducted a Superfund cleanup at the site, which included restoration of the ball park.



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Introduction



Section I

Publicly Funded Cleanups in New Jersey

For more than twenty years, NJDEP has worked diligently to identify, investigate and clean up contaminated sites in the state of New Jersey. NJDEP's Site Remediation Program currently maintains a list of more than 12,000 sites that are confirmed to be contaminated and are undergoing a remedial investigation or a cleanup, or are awaiting assignment to a NJDEP case manager. The *Known Contaminated Sites in New Jersey* report lists sites ranging from residences and small commercial businesses with leaking underground fuel storage tanks, to old industrial facilities with extensive historical contamina-

tion, to large hazardous waste landfills with the potential of polluting millions of gallons of ground water. The Site Remediation Program's Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation oversees the cleanup of these contaminated sites by responsible parties using private funds, while the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation addresses sites where the responsible parties are unknown, or unwilling or unable to finance the remedial work. These efforts help ensure safer neighborhoods and work places and protect New Jersey's valuable drinking water supplies.

The *Publicly Funded Cleanups Site Status Report 2001* summarizes the work accomplished at sites addressed under the Division

Origins of the Site Remediation Program

In the late 1970s and early 1980s, public support for a coordinated cleanup effort and pioneering state and federal laws enabled NJDEP to establish a progressive program to address contaminated sites. Beginning with the passage of the New Jersey Spill Compensation and Control Act in 1976, the state initiated the first program in the country for the cleanup of contaminated sites that posed a danger to human health and the environment. This program became a national model. For the first time serious consideration was given to reversing decades of industrial, commercial and household waste mismanagement that resulted in discharges of hazardous substances into the environment.

Following New Jersey's lead, the federal government created a program to provide financial aid and technical guidance in cleaning up the nation's more serious contaminated sites. Enacted in 1980, the law is called the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), more commonly known as Superfund. This program was strengthened in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA).

As the universe of potentially contaminated sites in New Jersey continued to increase from an original inventory of about 1,200 sites, NJDEP expanded its cleanup efforts to meet the challenges posed by a variety of pollution problems. The passage of several key state laws facilitated these endeavors, including the Environmental Cleanup Responsibility Act (later replaced by the Industrial Site Recovery Act) and the Underground Storage Tank Act. Also, a Voluntary Cleanup Program started in 1993 facilitates cleanup of contaminated sites, including many brownfield projects, by private parties and municipalities under Site Remediation Program oversight. The Brownfield and Contaminated Site Remediation Act of 1998 further refined the overall remedial process and stimulated cleanup and reuse of additional brownfield sites. The inventory of sites maintained by the Site Remediation Program for general reporting purposes includes more than 38,000 sites, of which more than 25,000 received No Further Action designations from NJDEP as of December 31, 2001.

of Publicly Funded Site Remediation through December 31, 2001. It covers sites that are being investigated and cleaned up by NJDEP using Hazardous Discharge Bond Fund money, Corporate Business Tax revenues, Spill Fund money and other monies authorized for work at publicly funded sites. It also details the work being conducted at publicly funded Superfund sites in New Jersey, which are addressed jointly by NJDEP and USEPA primarily with federal Superfund money. Sites that have been fully addressed under the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation and require no further action or were transferred from the publicly funded division to the responsible party division are listed to provide complete documentation of the cleanup work conducted in New Jersey using public funds.

The Universe of Publicly Funded Sites

The universe of sites covered in the *Publicly Funded Cleanups Site Status Report 2001* is presented in Figure 1. As of December 31, 2001, 381 sites in New Jersey were either being actively investigated or cleaned up or had been fully addressed using public funds. The active site category includes 53 Superfund sites and 181 non-Superfund sites where soil, ground water and other environmental media are being addressed, and one non-Superfund "site" that consists of 53 separate properties in Hudson County that are contaminated with chromium. Also included in the active site category are 50 Water Supply sites, which are potable well contamination

areas where NJDEP has provided residents with alternate drinking water supplies or water treatment systems, and has investigated or will be investigating the sources of the contamination. The fully remediated category is comprised of six former Superfund sites that have been deleted from the National Priorities List and where all post-cleanup monitoring work has been completed, and 38 non-Superfund sites where all work has been completed.

Detailed descriptions of the active Superfund and non-Superfund sites are presented in Section II of this report. Information on the Water Supply cases, including the primary contaminants of concern and the action taken by NJDEP to supply clean drinking water, is provided in the Site Listings section of this report (Section III). Lists of the fully remediated sites and the sites that were initially addressed by the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation before being transferred to the Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation for completion with private funds are also included in Section III.

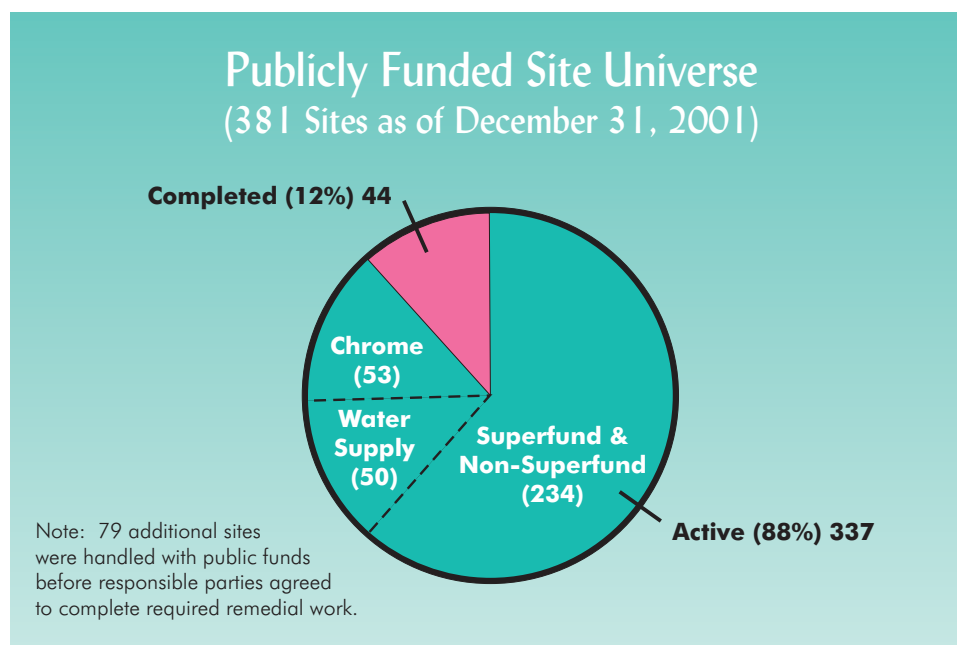


Figure 1

The Remedial Process

It is important to understand the sequence of events that make up the remedial process when evaluating the cleanup progress at publicly funded Superfund and non-Superfund sites. A site consists of one or more subsites (sometimes referred to as Operable Units at Superfund sites) that represent individual areas of environmental concern. While a subsite can focus on any environmental hazard, typical examples include contaminated ground water, contaminated soil, leaking underground storage tanks, buried drums, abandoned containers of chemical wastes, off-site potable wells or an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) condition. A subsite may be identified at the beginning of a site investigation or at any time during the course of the remedial process additional environmental problems are discovered.

Once a site or subsite has been identified, it undergoes one or more of the following steps to characterize the extent of the contamination and/or remediate the environmental or health hazards. The phase of the remedial process that is underway determines the current status of the site or subsite. The site or subsite is assigned a **Completed** status when all remedial work is finished and the environmental and health hazards are fully addressed.

A **Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS)** is a study conducted at Superfund sites to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The environmental problems at a site or subsite are characterized during the Remedial Investigation. The effectiveness, implementability, timeliness, cost and community concerns associated with each cleanup alternative are considered during the Feasibility Study. A Remedial Investigation is also implemented at non-

Superfund sites to determine the nature and extent of the contamination, but a **Remedial Action Selection (RAS)** is conducted instead of a Feasibility Study. All publicly funded actions and most privately funded actions at non-Superfund sites require an RAS prior to selecting and implementing a cleanup plan. After selecting a preferred remedial alternative for a publicly funded Superfund or non-Superfund site based on how well it meets the stipulated evaluation criteria, NJDEP (or in the case of federal-lead Superfund sites, USEPA) will hold a public comment period on the proposed cleanup plan.

A **Remedial Design** is the development of engineering plans and specifications to implement the remedy selected in the Feasibility Study or Remedial Action Selection, such as sizing a ground water treatment plant or developing an accurate measurement of contaminated soil that must be removed for off site disposal. Further data collection and analysis may be required to finalize design specifications.

A **Remedial Action** (sometimes referred to as a Construction project) is the implementation of a selected remedy. A Remedial Action may be implemented immediately after a site is identified, such as a source removal at an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) site, as an interim remedial measure while a site is being investigated, or as a final cleanup measure after a formal Remedial Design has been completed.

A Remedial Action may include, but is not limited to, the following activities:

- Installation of a ground water treatment system
- Installation of a soil treatment system (i.e., soil flushing or soil vapor extraction)
- Removal of contaminated soil or drums
- Installation of a landfill cap or slurry wall

- Removal of leaking underground storage tanks
- Installation of a permanent cover over contaminated soil
- Installation of a ventilation system in a building or other structure where hazardous vapors are present
- Installation of Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on private potable wells
- Demolition of buildings or other structures when needed to facilitate remediation of the site
- Fencing of a site to prevent access

In addition, the extension of water lines to a ground water contamination area or installation of a treatment system on a contaminated municipal supply well by a municipality or local water purveyor using funds provided by NJDEP are considered Remedial Actions.

NJDEP soil cleanup criteria have been established for many contaminants to guide unrestricted, limited use and restricted Remedial Actions for soil. This allows cleanup and reuse of some sites, such as former industrial complexes, at lower costs, while still protecting human health and the environment. A Deed Notice (formerly called a Declaration of Environmental Restriction) is imposed for sites that only comply with the restricted soil criteria (a limited restricted Remedial Action). It is also imposed when engineering controls at sites with soil contamination levels that exceed the restricted criteria adequately protect public health and the environment (a restricted Remedial Action). This notice ensures the disclosure of site conditions to future owners and the maintenance of required engineering controls.

Certain exceptions for contaminated ground water can also be obtained depend-

ing on its use. A Classification Exception Area (CEA) is established at sites when ground water contaminant levels exceed state ground water quality criteria, but there is an expectation that over time such standards will be met.

The state funds 10% of the Remedial Action costs at Superfund sites, with USEPA providing the rest. NJDEP funds 100% of the Remedial Action costs at non-Superfund sites. When parties responsible for contamination at these sites are identified, NJDEP brings legal action to recover the expended funds.

Operation and Maintenance (O&M) are performed at sites where long-term cleanup actions are underway or environmental controls have been installed. O&M covers a wide range of activities, from overseeing the proper functioning of a ground water treatment system to cutting the grass on a landfill cap. O&M may also include the environmental monitoring conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of a remedial action. One example of this is the periodic sampling of ground water that is conducted after a leaking underground storage tank or other source of contamination has been excavated, or after a plume of contaminated ground water has been remedied through active treatment. At sites where restricted cleanups are conducted, O&M may continue indefinitely. The state funds 100% of O&M costs at Superfund and non-Superfund sites.

Long-Term Remedial Action (LTRA) denotes O&M activities performed on large-scale ground water extraction and treatment plants at Superfund sites. These treatment plants are projected to run for several years until ground water cleanup criteria are achieved. For the first 10 years, USEPA funds 90 percent of LTRA costs and the state provides the remaining 10 percent. After ten years the site is considered in O&M and the state funds 100 percent of these costs.

Publicly Funded Cleanup Activity in 2001

Following is a summary of the publicly funded cleanup activities that were conducted by NJDEP and USEPA between January 1 and December 31, 2001. These include Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selections, Remedial Designs and Remedial Actions that were completed, as well as the Operation and Maintenance/Long-Term Remedial Action projects that were underway. (Unknown Source Investigations that were completed in 2001 are summarized in the Site Listings section of this report.) In addition, Removal Actions conducted by USEPA using public funds during Federal Fiscal Year 2001 are discussed.

Site Characterizations Completed in 2001

The term "Site Characterization" encompasses several activities in the remedial process: the Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection phase (or in the case of Superfund sites, the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study phase) and the Remedial Design phase. During 2001, nine

Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selections were completed by NJDEP for publicly funded sites. (No Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Studies were completed by NJDEP or USEPA for publicly funded Superfund sites in 2001.) NJDEP also completed Remedial Designs for seven non-Superfund sites and USEPA completed Remedial Designs for two Superfund sites during this time. Figures 2 and 3 list the sites where these activities were completed in 2001.

Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection Reports Completed in 2001

Site Name	Municipality	County
35B Hendrickson Mill Road	Logan Township	Gloucester
Fuelmart Inc.	Jackson Township	Ocean
Haas Property Landfill	Southampton Township	Burlington
Minsei Kogyo Shoji	Woodland Township	Burlington
Noble Oil Company	Tabernacle Township	Burlington
Prospect Street GW Contamination	Montville Township	Morris
Schaffernoth's Nursery	East Amwell Township	Hunterdon
Stephen Drive & Linda Lane GW Contamination	Winslow Township	Camden
The Kings Path GW Contamination	Hopewell Township	Mercer

Figure 2

Remedial Design Reports Completed in 2001

Site Name	Municipality	County
398 Olden Avenue	Trenton City	Mercer
Beachwood & Veeder Aves GW Contamination	Dover Township	Ocean
Citgo Service Station Upper Township	Upper Township	Cape May
Eastwoods Development GW Contamination	Monroe Township	Gloucester
Federal Creosote Co. Superfund Site (OU1)	Manville Borough	Somerset
Hopewell Borough Water Department Well 4	Hopewell Borough	Mercer
Livingston Township Water Department Well 11	Livingston Township	Essex
Vineland Chemical Co. Superfund Site (OU1)	Vineland City	Cumberland
Winslow Road GW Contamination	Monroe Township	Gloucester

Figure 3

Remedial Action/Construction projects completed in 2001

During 2001, NJDEP and USEPA completed Remedial Action/Construction projects at 19 sites across the state at a cost of almost \$10.3 million. For example, at the Stor Dynamics and Grant Industries properties, which are located adjacent to one another in Elmwood Park Borough, Bergen County, NJDEP installed on-site systems to extract ground water that is highly contaminated with volatile organic compounds to prevent it from migrating to a nearby municipal supply well. At the Horseshoe Road Superfund site in Sayreville Borough, Middlesex County, USEPA demolished buildings and removed miscellaneous debris to facilitate the investigation and cleanup of the contaminated soil and ground water. A list of sites

where NJDEP and USEPA completed Remedial Actions/Construction projects in 2001 is presented in Figure 4. Details on the types of actions taken can be found in their respective site descriptions in Section II of this report.

Removal Actions performed by USEPA in Federal Fiscal Year 2001

Removal Actions are implemented by USEPA when materials immediately dangerous to human health, such as drums of hazardous wastes, are present at a site. Removal Actions may be performed at Superfund or non-Superfund sites under investigation by USEPA and/or NJDEP, or at any other location where materials presenting an immediate health hazard are discovered, such as vacant buildings, trailers, or industrial properties. USEPA uses federal Superfund money to conduct Removal Actions.

NJDEP and USEPA Remedial Action Projects Completed in 2001

Site Name	Municipality	County	Cost
2043 Ocean Heights Avenue	Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic	\$61,000
398 Olden Avenue	Trenton City	Mercer	\$148,000
Black Brook Treatment Plant	Hanover Township	Morris	\$1,575,000
Citgo Service Station Upper Township	Upper Township	Cape May	\$50,000
GESG Reclamation Materials, Inc.	Andover Township	Sussex	\$1,875,000
Grant Industries Inc.	Elmwood Park Borough	Bergen	\$25,000
Hopewell Borough Water Department Well 4	Hopewell Borough	Mercer	\$89,000*
Horseshoe Road Superfund Site	Sayreville Borough	Middlesex	\$550,000
Independence Township Ground Water Contamination	Independence Township	Warren	\$3,360,000
Ivins & Madison Avenues Ground Water Contamination	Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic	\$61,000
John L. Armitage Company	Newark City	Essex	\$50,000
Plaza Gas & Car Wash	Lower Township	Cape May	\$95,000
Route 22 Petroleum	Bridgewater Township	Somerset	\$45,000
Roycefield Road Ground Water Contamination	Hillsborough Township	Somerset	\$29,000
Southeast Boulevard Ground Water Contamination	Vineland City	Cumberland	\$91,000
Stor Dynamics	Elmwood Park Borough	Bergen	\$100,000
Tysley Road Ground Water Contamination	Bernardsville Borough	Somerset	\$21,000
US Coast Guard Repeater Station	Monmouth Beach Borough	Monmouth	\$150,000
Veronica Lane & Lillian Drive Ground Water Contamination	Monroe Township	Gloucester	\$1,917,000

* Represents partial payment from New Jersey Spill Fund. Total expenditure from the Spill Fund for this project is expected to be \$478,000.

Figure 4



An NJDEP contractor removes an underground storage tank from the Citgo service station in Upper Township, Cape May County. Gasoline from leaking tanks at the site contaminated soil and ground water, and is a possible source of volatile organic contamination in several nearby private potable wells.

Operation & Maintenance and Long-Term Remedial Actions conducted in 2001

During Federal Fiscal Year 2001 (October 1, 2000 to September 30, 2001), USEPA conducted Removal Actions at six sites in New Jersey at a cost of almost \$1.3 million, as listed in Figure 5. An example of one of these Removal Actions occurred at the Martin Aaron Superfund site in Camden City, where

NJDEP and USEPA conducted Operation and Maintenance and Long-Term Remedial Action activities at 45 publicly funded sites across the state in 2001, up from 38 sites in 2000. A list of these sites and the types of actions underway is provided in Figure 6. As indicated, several of the sites have more than one subsite in the Op-

eration and Maintenance or Long-Term Remedial Action phase. One example is the Combe Fill South Landfill Superfund site in Chester Township, Morris County, where NJDEP is conducting cap maintenance activities as well as monitoring and main-

USEPA Removal Actions Completed in FFY 2001

Site Name	Municipality	County	Cost
Mercury Trading Inc.	Hammonton Town	Atlantic	\$46,000
Martin Aaron Inc.	Camden City	Camden	\$170,000
Straight Street Site	Paterson City	Passaic	\$32,000
Schaeffer Salts	Union City	Hudson	\$250,000
Bayonne Drum & Barrel Co.	Newark City	Essex	\$700,000
Trenton City Vacant Building	Trenton City	Mercer	\$95,000

Figure 5

USEPA removed and disposed of drums containing flammable liquids and other hazardous substances. The drums remained from operations at the Rhodes Drum Company, a drum reconditioning facility that formerly occupied a portion of the Martin Aaron property.

taining Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on a number of nearby private potable wells that were contaminated with leachate from the landfill. The total cost to implement the Operation and Maintenance/ Long-Term Remedial Action activities at these 45 sites during 2001 was approximately

Operation, Monitoring & Maintenance Projects Underway

Project Name	Action	Type
1 603 Dumont Terrace	IEC Action	Non-Superfund
23 Kerhart Avenue	Ground Water Monitoring	Non-Superfund
243 North Texas Avenue	Free Product Recovery	Non-Superfund
5 Devon Avenue	Free Product Recovery	Non-Superfund
661 South Broad Street	Ground Water Monitoring	Non-Superfund
A-Z Automotive	Ground Water Pump & Treat, POET Maintenance	Non-Superfund
Amoco Service Station Milltown	Vapor Recovery	Non-Superfund
Amoco Service Union City	Ground Water Monitoring	Non-Superfund
Asbestos Dump	Cap Maintenance	Superfund
Big Hill Landfill	Cap, Methane Gas Collection System & Canterbury Pond Aerator Maintenance	Non-Superfund
Blue Bell Estates Ground Water Contamination	Potable Well Monitoring	Non-Superfund
Bog Creek Farm* LTRA	Ground Water Pump & Treat	Superfund
Burning Hollow Ground Water Contamination	POET Maintenance	Non-Superfund
Burnt Fly Bog	Site & Sediment Pond Maintenance	Superfund
Citgo Service Station North Brunswick	Ground Water Monitoring	Non-Superfund
Combe Fill North Landfill	Monitoring, Cap Maintenance	Superfund
Combe Fill South Landfill	Cap & POET Maintenance	Superfund
Cranberry Lake Ground Water Contamination	POET Maintenance	Non-Superfund
Denzer & Schafer X-Ray	Ground Water Monitoring	Superfund
Edgewood Village	Ground Water Monitoring	Non-Superfund
Ellis Property LTRA	Ground Water Pump & Treat	Superfund
Evor Phillips Leasing Co.	Ground Water Pump & Treat	Superfund
Exxon Service Station Lakehurst	Ground Water Pump & Treat, Vapor Recovery	Non-Superfund
Florence Land Recontouring Inc Landfill	Leachate, Methane Gas Collection, Cap Maintenance	Superfund
Garden State Cleaners* LTRA	Ground Water Pump & Treat	Superfund
Grant Industries	Free Product Recovery	Non-Superfund
Higgins Farm* LTRA	Ground Water Pump & Treat	Superfund
Holland Sales & Service Inc	POET Maintenance	Non-Superfund
Hope Auto Care	Ground Water Pump & Treat, Vapor Recovery	Non-Superfund
Hudson County Chromate (16 Sites)	Cap, Fence Maintenance	Non-Superfund
Imperial Oil Company Inc	Floating Oil Product Removal	Superfund
Jack's Auto Service Station	Free Product Recovery	Non-Superfund
John L. Armitage & Co.	Ground Water Pump & Treat, Building Ventilation	Non-Superfund
Lang Property * LTRA	Ground Water Pump & Treat	Superfund
McFarland's Service Station	Free Product & Vapor Recovery	Non-Superfund
Neighborhood Garage	Ground Water Pump & Treat, Vapor Recovery	Non-Superfund
Prices Landfill 1	Ground Water Pump & Treat	Superfund

(table continued on next page)

Figure 6

Operation, Monitoring & Maintenance Projects Underway (continued)

Project Name	Action	Type
Research Organics Inorganics	Ground Water Monitoring	Non-Superfund
Semonian Service Station	Vapor Recovery	Non-Superfund
South Jersey Clothing Company* LTRA	Ground Water Pump & Treat, Soil Vapor Recovery	Superfund
Stor Dynamics	Free Product Recovery	Non-Superfund
Syncon Resins	Ground Water Pump & Treat	Superfund
Vineland Chemical Company* LTRA	Ground Water Pump & Treat	Superfund
Welsbach & General Gas/Ste-Lar Building*	Site Maintenance	Superfund
Williams Property LTRA	Ground Water Pump & Treat	Superfund

*USEPA manages O&M/LTRA work at these sites.

POET-Point-of-Entry Treatment water filtration system

Note: Responsible Parties for the Lipari Landfill Superfund site in Mantua Township, Gloucester County and the Nascolite Corporation Superfund site in Millville City, Cumberland County are conducting O&M of the on-site ground water treatment systems using private funds. The Department of the Interior is conducting O&M of the cap at the Dietzman Tract (OU3) of the Asbestos Dump Superfund site in Harding Township, Morris County.

Figure 6 (continued)

\$12 million and was paid for with state funds and federal Superfund money.

As additional sites move past the Remedial Action/Construction phase, more of these long-term measures will be required to keep treatment systems running properly and ensure that environmental and health

hazards have been completely addressed. A list of publicly funded non-Superfund and Superfund sites in New Jersey where Operation and Maintenance/Long-Term Remedial Action activities have been completed is included in the Appendixes section of this report (Section IV).

One of the sites where long-term remedial action (LTRA) activities were conducted by USEPA in 2001 was at Garden State Cleaners/ South Jersey Clothing Company site in Atlantic County, where this ground water treatment/soil vapor extraction system was operated.



Cumulative Cleanup Progress

The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation tracks the progress NJDEP and USEPA have made addressing publicly funded sites over the years based on the cleanup statuses of the subsites that comprise the sites. Some subsites require only a short Remedial Action to fully address the contamination, while others require a series

of steps, from a Remedial Investigation/ Remedial Action Selection or Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study to an Operation and Maintenance phase. The subsites for each site correlate to the bar charts beneath the site descriptions in Section II.

It is important to note that once a subsite is in the Operation and Maintenance or Long-Term Remedial Action phase, the environmental hazard presented by that subsite is

under control and is not a danger to human health or the environment. An example is the extraction and treatment of contaminated ground water, which prevents the plume from migrating off site while simultaneously removing the dissolved pollutants.

Figures 7 and 8 summarize NJDEP's and USEPA's progress in addressing publicly funded sites in terms of the number of subsites that have been completed and those that are underway. As of December 31, 2001, 75 percent of the subsites at the 81 Superfund sites that were fully or partially addressed using public funds were completely cleaned up or were undergoing long-term operation, monitoring and/or maintenance. This includes subsites at Superfund sites that were deleted from the National Priorities List

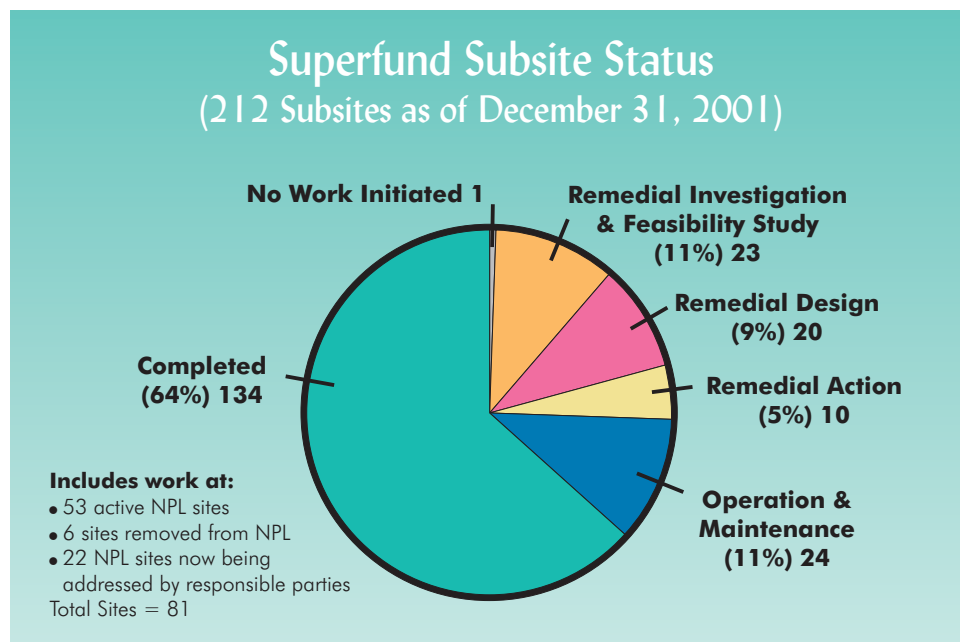


Figure 7

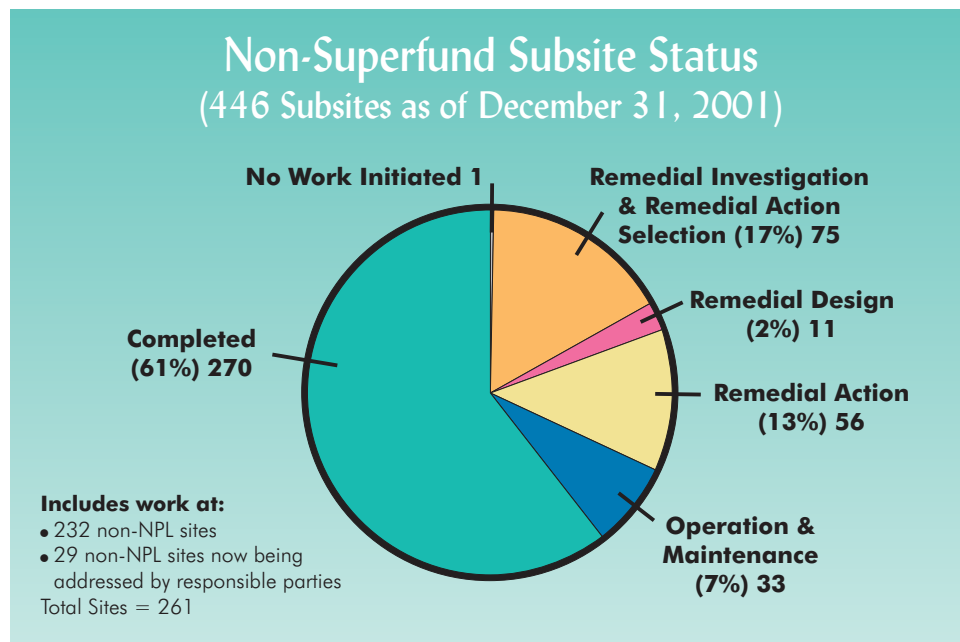


Figure 8

after remedial work was completed, as well as subsites at Superfund sites that were transferred to the Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation after initial work was conducted using public funds. The remaining 25 percent of subsites are part of active sites and were either in the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, Remedial Design or Remedial Action stages, except for one subsite that had no work initiated by the end of 2001.

Likewise, 68 percent of the subsites at the 261 non-Superfund sites addressed with public funds were completed or were undergoing long-term operation, monitoring and/or maintenance at the end of 2001. This includes subsites at sites that were fully remediated as well as subsites that were completed before the cases were transferred to the responsible party division for oversight or redirection to other offices in NJDEP. The remaining 32 percent were in the Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection, Remedial Design or Remedial Action stages, except for one subsite that had no work initiated by the end of 2001.

NJDEP's and USEPA's progress addressing publicly

funded sites may also be measured in terms of remedial phases completed and underway. This information is portrayed in Figures 9 and 10. Detailed lists of these projects are included in the Appendixes section of this report (Section IV).

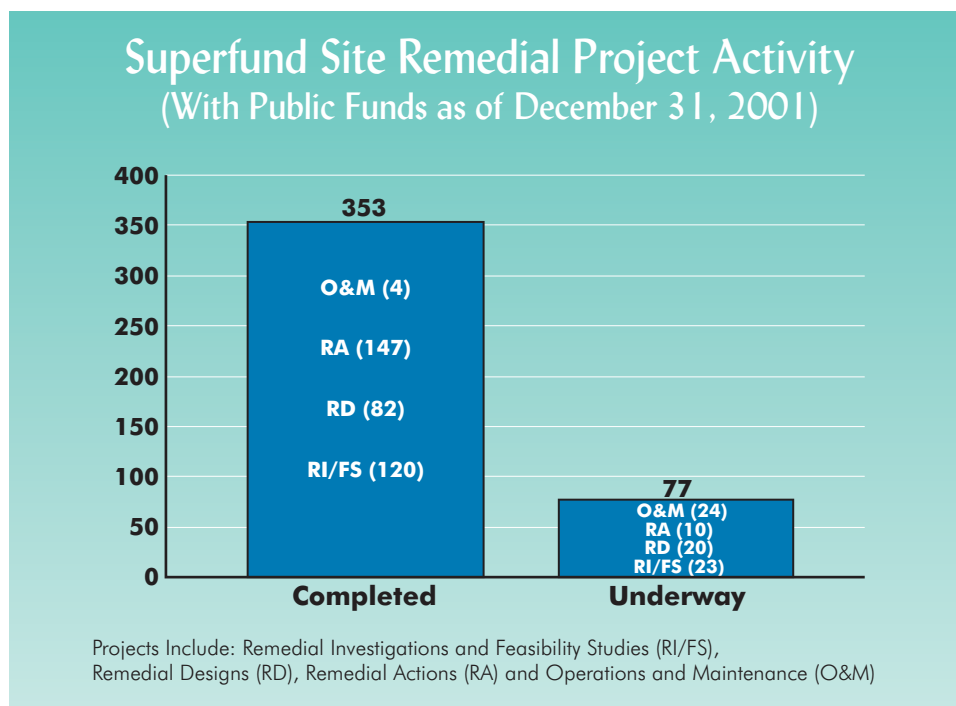


Figure 9

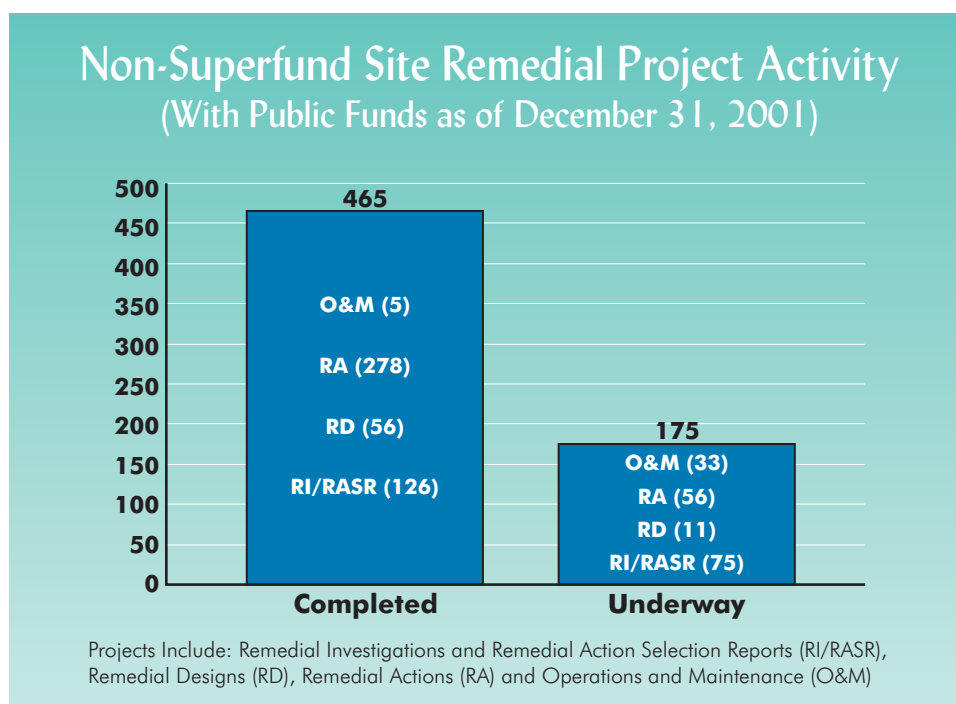


Figure 10

Funding Information for 2001

Two major sources of funding for the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation during 2001 were the New Jersey Corporate Business Tax and the federal Superfund program. The Site Remediation Program began receiving a percentage of the state's annual Corporate Business Tax receipts for site investigations and cleanups in 1998, after New Jersey voters approved a referendum to dedicate a portion of these revenues for environmental cleanup projects. Corporate Business Tax revenues help pay for all types of activities at publicly funded non-Superfund sites, from Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selections to Opera-

tion and Maintenance work. These revenues are also an important source of funding for publicly funded Superfund site cleanups, providing 10 percent matching funds for Remedial Actions and Long-Term Remedial Actions at a number of these sites and paying for Operation and Maintenance activities at others. NJDEP is allocated Corporate Business Tax revenues on a State Fiscal Year basis (July 1st through June 30th). Since Corporate Business Tax revenues were dedicated for site remediation activities, the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation has received annual allocations of between \$20 to \$25 million from this source. The federal Superfund program has provided funds for publicly funded Superfund sites in New

Superfund Cleanup Funding For Federal Fiscal Year 2001

Site	Cleanup Work	Amount
Cosden Chemical Coatings (Beverly City, Burlington County)	Excavation of contaminated soil	\$375,000
Federal Creosote (Manville Borough, Somerset County)	Excavation of contaminated soil	\$23,000,000
Garden State Cleaners (Buena Borough, Atlantic County)	Ground water extraction and treatment	\$700,000
Glen Ridge Radium Sites (Glen Ridge Borough, Essex County)	Excavation of contaminated soil	\$15,000,000
Higgins Farm (Franklin Township, Somerset County)	Ground water extraction and treatment	\$900,000
Lang Property (Pemberton Township, Burlington County)	Ground water extraction and treatment	\$1,300,000
Pepe Field (Boonton Town, Morris County)	Soil excavation/restoration of ball park	\$600,000
Roebling Steel Company (Florence Township, Burlington County)	Building decontamination	\$3,672,165
South Jersey Clothing Company (Buena Borough, Atlantic County)	Ground water extraction and treatment	\$700,000
US Radium Corporation (Orange City, Essex County)	Excavation of contaminated soil	\$9,440,000
Vineland Chemical Company (Vineland City, Cumberland County)	Construction of soil flushing system and ground water extraction and treatment	\$11,000,000
Welsbach/General Gas Mantle (Camden & Gloucester Cities, Camden County)	Excavation of contaminated soil	\$10,000,000

Figure 11

Jersey since the early 1980s, paying for all costs related to Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Studies and Remedial Designs and covering 90 percent of Remedial Action and Long-Term Remedial Action costs at these sites. USEPA allocates Superfund money to the states on a Federal Fiscal Year basis (October 1st through September 30th) and the amount that New Jersey receives varies each year.

In 2001, the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation authorized the commitment of approximately \$27 million in Corporate Business Tax funds: \$10.8 million for Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selections, \$198,000 for Remedial Designs, \$14 million for Remedial Actions, and \$1.6 million for Operation and Maintenance activities. In addition, \$272,000 was authorized for Unknown Source Ground Water Investigations and to study several landfills being addressed under NJDEP's Landfill Closure Initiative. The amount authorized for commitment exceeded the amount received in part due to Corporate Business Tax funds carried over from the previous year, and in part due to the availability of excess Corporate Business Tax funds from previous authorization balances that were cancelled.

During Federal Fiscal Year 2001, USEPA allocated \$76.7 million in Superfund money for cleanups at 12 Superfund sites in New Jersey. This sum included \$5.3 million in state matching funds that was provided by NJDEP for Remedial Action/Construction projects pursuant to federal Superfund requirements. A list of the sites that were allocated Superfund money for Remedial Actions, the types of cleanup actions implemented and the amount designated for each site is provided in Figure 11.

USEPA also committed \$17.3 million for site characterization work (Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Studies and Remedial Designs) at publicly funded Superfund sites

in New Jersey during Federal Fiscal Year 2001, with no state matching funds required. Altogether, almost \$94 million in Superfund money was allocated for Superfund investigation and cleanup work in New Jersey during the federal fiscal year. This brings to almost \$1.8 billion the amount of Superfund money USEPA has committed for the investigation and cleanup of contaminated sites in New Jersey since 1981, when the Superfund program began. Of this amount, roughly 74 percent, or \$1.3 billion, has been used for site cleanups, the phase of the remedial process that directly protects human health and the environment.

A list of all current Superfund sites in New Jersey, as well as those that have been fully remediated and removed from the National Priorities List, is included in the Appendixes section (Section IV) of this report.

Community Involvement Activities

The Site Remediation program is committed to involving citizens in the decision-making process during the remediation of contaminated sites. Federal Superfund legislation requires NJDEP and USEPA to conduct community relations activities during the investigation and cleanup of Superfund sites, including holding public meetings and establishing public comment periods before selecting final remedial measures. However, NJDEP's Site Remediation Program extends these activities to many non-Superfund sites as well. Many of the public meetings and briefings held by the Site Remediation Program in 2001 addressed non-Superfund sites.

The Site Remediation Program's Bureau of Community Relations held 17 public meetings or briefings related to Superfund and non-Superfund sites in the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation and Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation during 2001. Issues discussed included potable well sampling results, NJDEP's proposed remedies to provide clean drinking water to potable well contamination areas, and NJDEP's preferred remedial alternatives to address soil and ground water contamination. For example, NJDEP met with local officials and residents of Gallo-way Township, Atlantic County in June to explain a proposal to extend public water lines

to homes in the Genoa Avenue Ground Water Contamination area. In December, NJDEP held a public meeting in Marlboro Township, Monmouth County to detail a plan to excavate PCB-contaminated soil and conduct long-term ground water monitoring at the Arky Property, a former junkyard and illegal dump site.

The Bureau of Community Relations also disseminated written materials regarding remedial activities at contaminated sites in the state, distributing more than 2,500 informational documents to interested parties in 2001. These included fact sheets and public meeting notices that gave residents and officials firsthand information about remedial activities in their neighborhoods. When requested, the Bureau of Community Relations spoke to media representatives about the investigation and cleanup of various sites.

Finally, the Bureau of Community Relations' **Site Information Program** responded to roughly 2,700 requests for lists of contaminated sites and maps showing site locations. See page xxiv for details about this service.

An NJDEP representative briefs residents on cleanup actions at the Celotex and Quanta Resources sites, two responsible party cases located in Edgewater Borough, Bergen County, in August 2001. The briefing was held jointly with NJDHSS and USEPA.



Other Documents Available

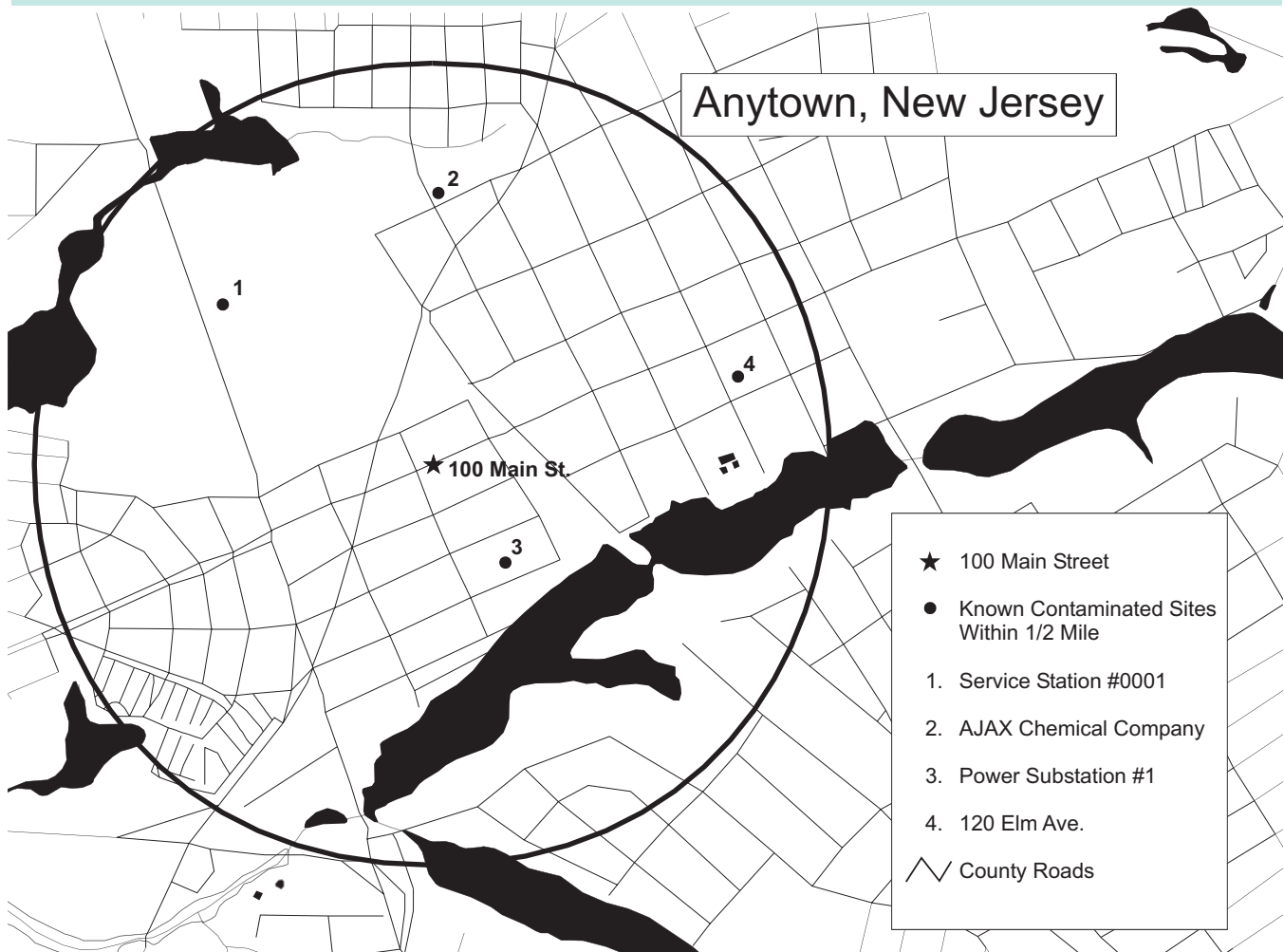
The Site Remediation Program also publishes the *Known Contaminated Sites in New Jersey* report, which is a compilation of 12,648 sites with confirmed contamination that are being addressed by NJDEP with public funds or by private parties with NJDEP oversight. This report, which was last updated in April 2001, is available on the Site Remediation Program's web page and in printed format upon request. A brownfield redevelopment update that highlights recent remedial activities and reuse projects at brownfield sites across the state is also released periodically.

Other documents available for parties interested in the remediation of contaminated sites in New Jersey include: the SRP News (published periodically), Guidance Document for Remediation of Contaminated Soils (1998), Alternative Ground Water Sampling Techniques Guide (1994), and the Field Sampling Procedures Manual (1992). Regulations and technical guidance documents are also available.

For more information about NJDEP's Site Remediation Program, contact the Bureau of Community Relations at (609) 984-3081 or visit the program's web site at <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/srp>.

The Site Information Program

The Site Information Program is a free service offered by the Site Remediation Program that provides potential home buyers, real estate agents, nonprofit housing organizations, financial institutions, developers and other individuals involved in real estate transactions in New Jersey with specific information on known contaminated sites near their properties of interest. Administered by the Bureau of Community Relations, the Site Information Program employs NJDEP's Geographic Information System (GIS), a computerized mapping system that contains the names and locations of more than 10,000 sites on the New Jersey Known Contaminated Sites List, as well as other environmental information. By entering the address of a particular property or its approximate location into the GIS program, the Department generates a map that shows the locations of all known contaminated sites within a half mile or a mile radius of that property, as depicted below. The requestor is also provided with a list of Known Contaminated Sites for the municipality in which their property of interest is located. General information about contaminated sites, referrals to other units within NJDEP and detailed fact sheets for Superfund sites and other high profile sites can also be obtained through this outreach and education program. The Site Information Program can be contacted toll free at 800-253-5647.



Site Highlights

Superfund

Soil Excavation Project

Federal Creosote Company
Manville Borough, Somerset County

Interim Ground Water Treatment System

Prices 1 Landfill Superfund Site
Pleasantville City and Egg Harbor Township, Atlantic County

Non-Superfund

Underground Storage Tank Removal

398 Olden Avenue
Ewing Township, Mercer County

Water Line Installation

Beachwood and Veeder Avenues Ground Water Contamination
Dover Township, Ocean County

Air Stripper Installation

Black Brook Treatment Plant
Hanover Township, Morris County

Water Line Installation

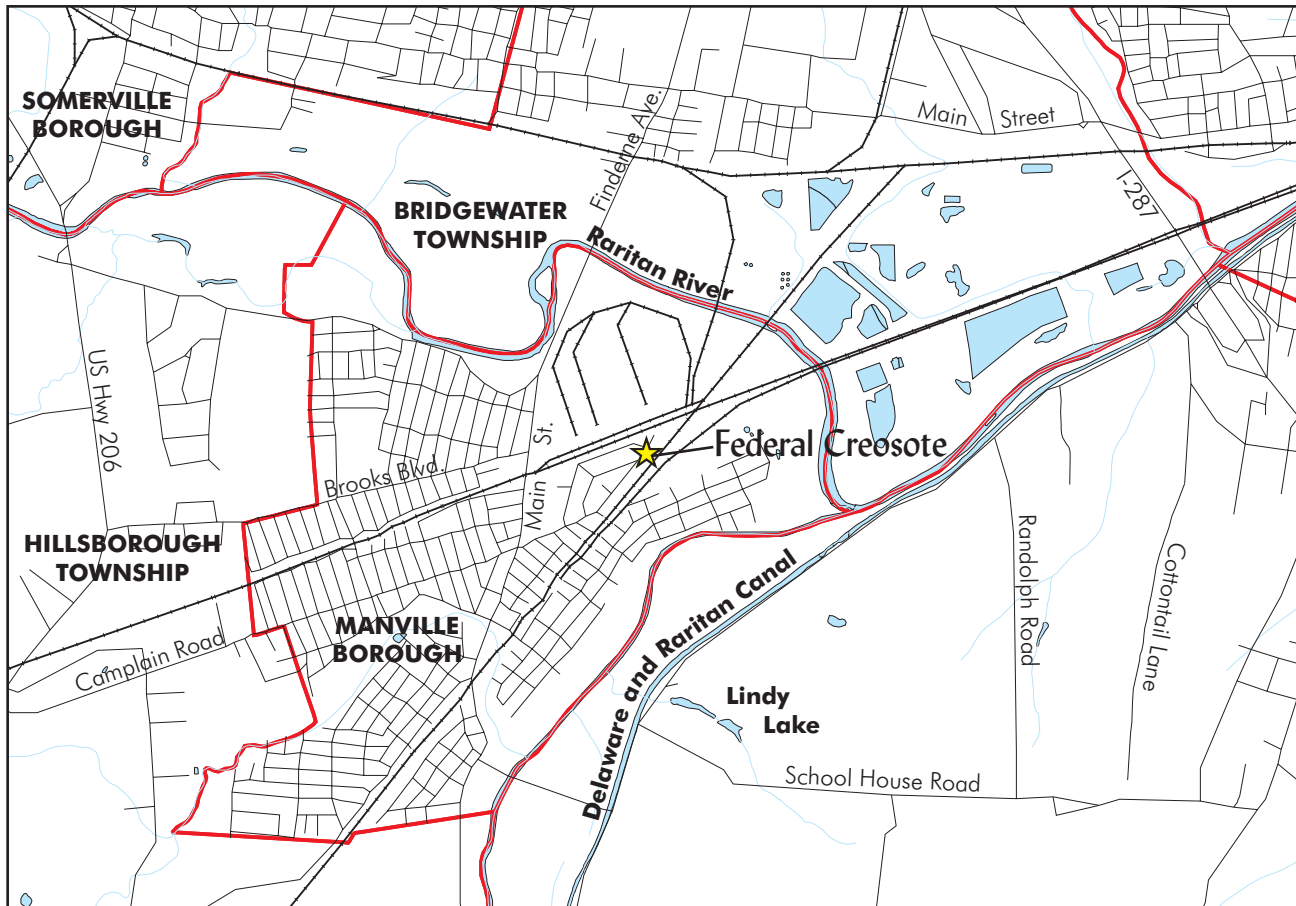
Eastwoods Development Ground Water Contamination
Monroe Township, Gloucester County

Federal Creosote Company

Manville Borough, Somerset County

In 2001, USEPA began the first phase of a major remedial action to remove thousands of tons of contaminated soil from a housing development located at Valerie Drive and East Camplain Road, formerly the site of the Federal Creosote Company. Surface and subsurface soil at the site was contaminated with creosote, a tar-like substance used to preserve wood, while the wood treatment plant operated between 1910 and 1957. The objective of the first phase of the project, called Operable Unit 1 (OU1), is to remove highly contaminated soil from the part of the development where homes were built on top of two creosote lagoons that had

been covered with soil. USEPA demolished 19 homes in the OU1 area and began digging out the contaminated subsurface soil during 2001. Approximately 52,000 tons of creosote-contaminated soil were removed by USEPA from the OU1 area during 2001, and this phase of the cleanup is expected to continue until mid-2002. Less contaminated surface soil at other areas of the development and at an adjacent shopping mall as well as the ground water will be addressed under Operable Units 2 and 3. For further information about the Federal Creosote Company Superfund site, please see the site description on page 272.





USEPA contractors sample contaminated soil excavated from the Federal Creosote site prior to off-site removal.

Photos courtesy of USEPA.



Clean soil is placed in an excavation at the Federal Creosote site.

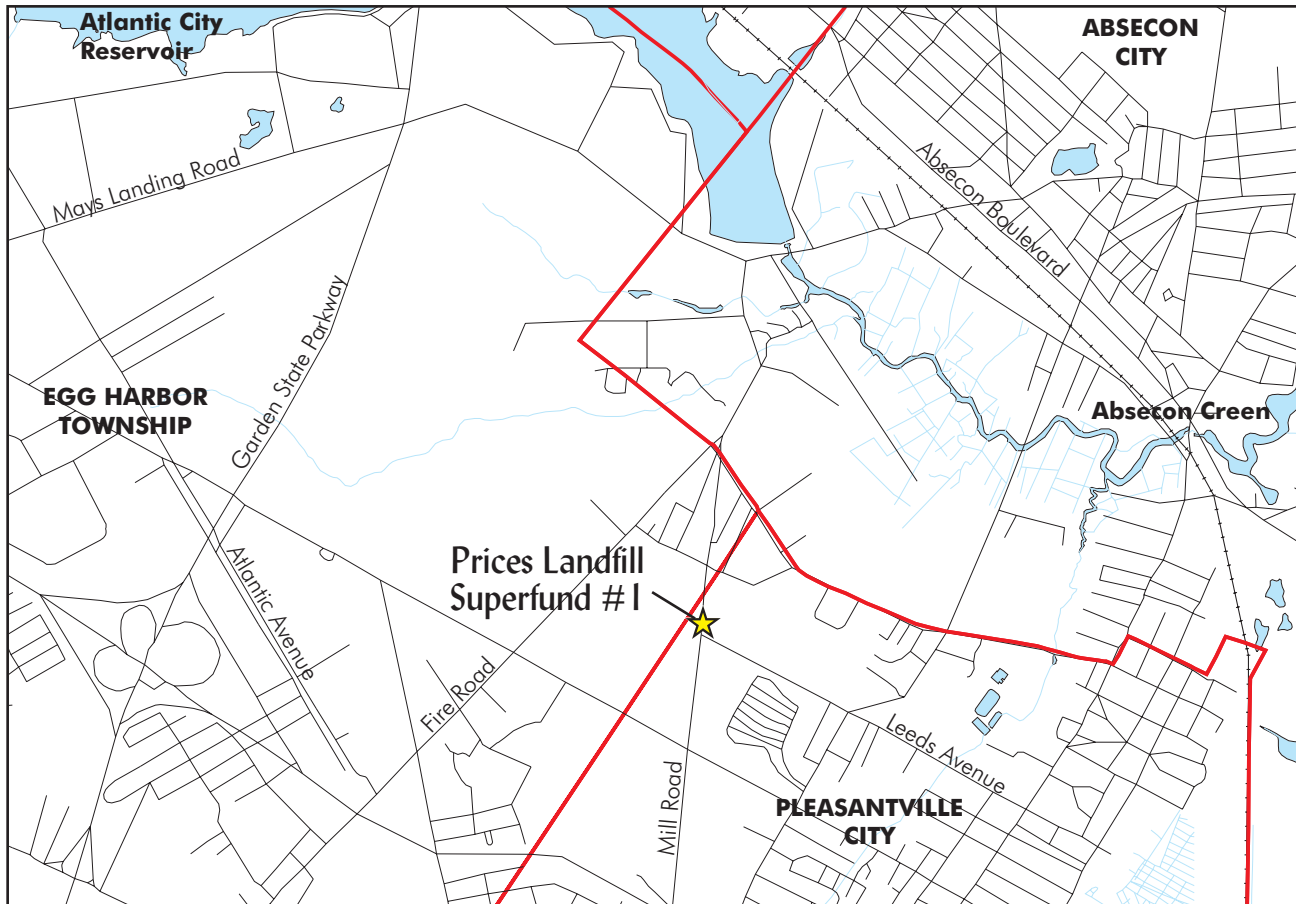
Prices 1 Landfill Superfund Site

Pleasantville City and Egg Harbor Township

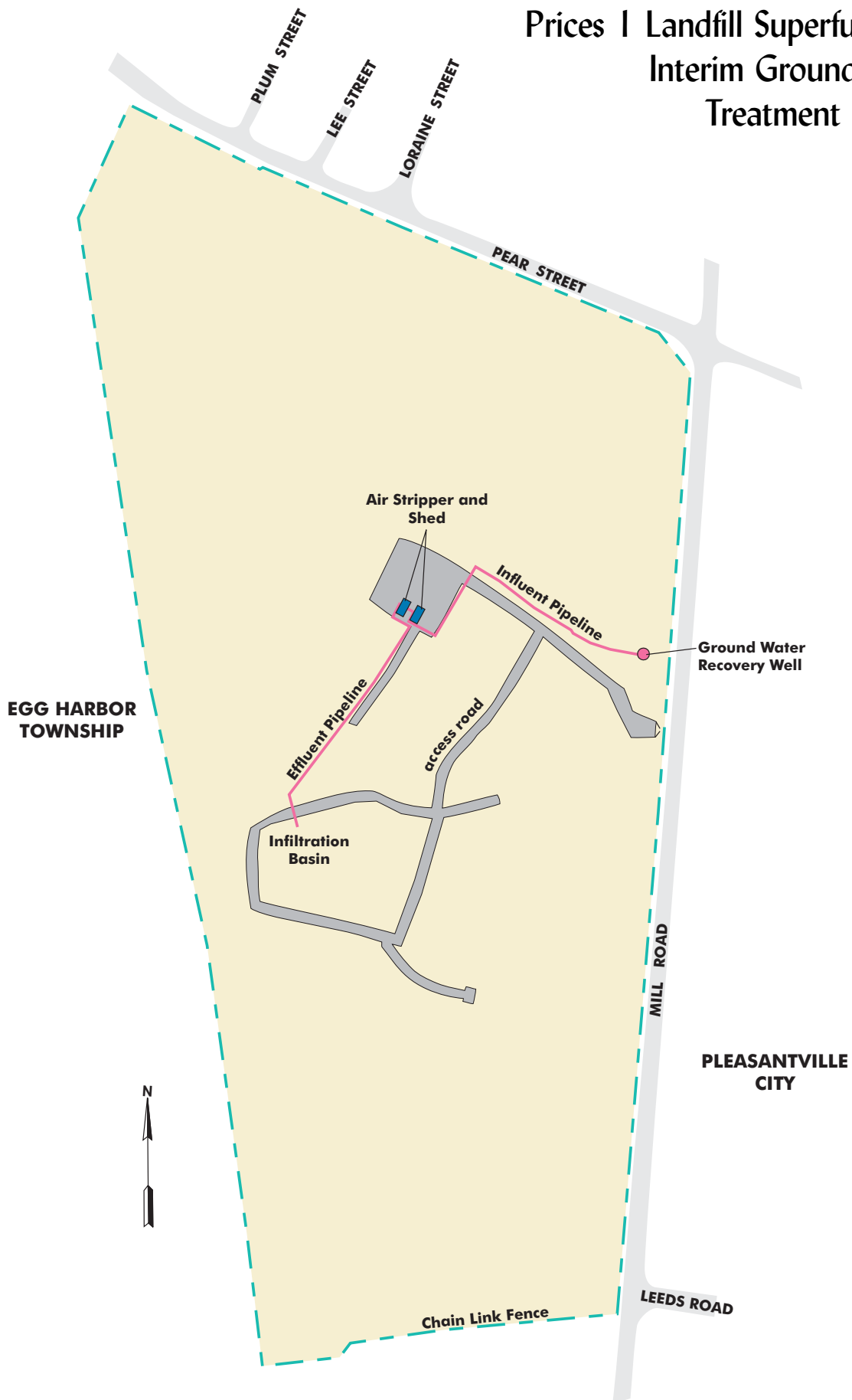
Atlantic County

In early 2001, NJDEP completed construction of an interim ground water treatment system at the Prices 1 Landfill Superfund site. The treatment system extracts contaminated ground water from a recovery well on the east side of the site, removes the volatile organic compounds by air stripping and discharges the treated water to an on-site infiltration basin where it gradually seeps back into the shallow aquifer. Approximately 85 gallons of contaminated water are treated per minute by the interim system, for a total of more than

30 million gallons by the end of 2001. The interim system is helping prevent contaminated ground water from migrating off site until a final ground water treatment system, which will extract contaminated ground water from several recovery wells around the landfill, is installed and operational. NJDEP is designing the final ground water treatment system, which will be constructed concurrently with the landfill cap. For more information about the Prices 1 Landfill Superfund site, please see the site description on page 24.



Prices | Landfill Superfund Site Interim Ground Water Treatment System

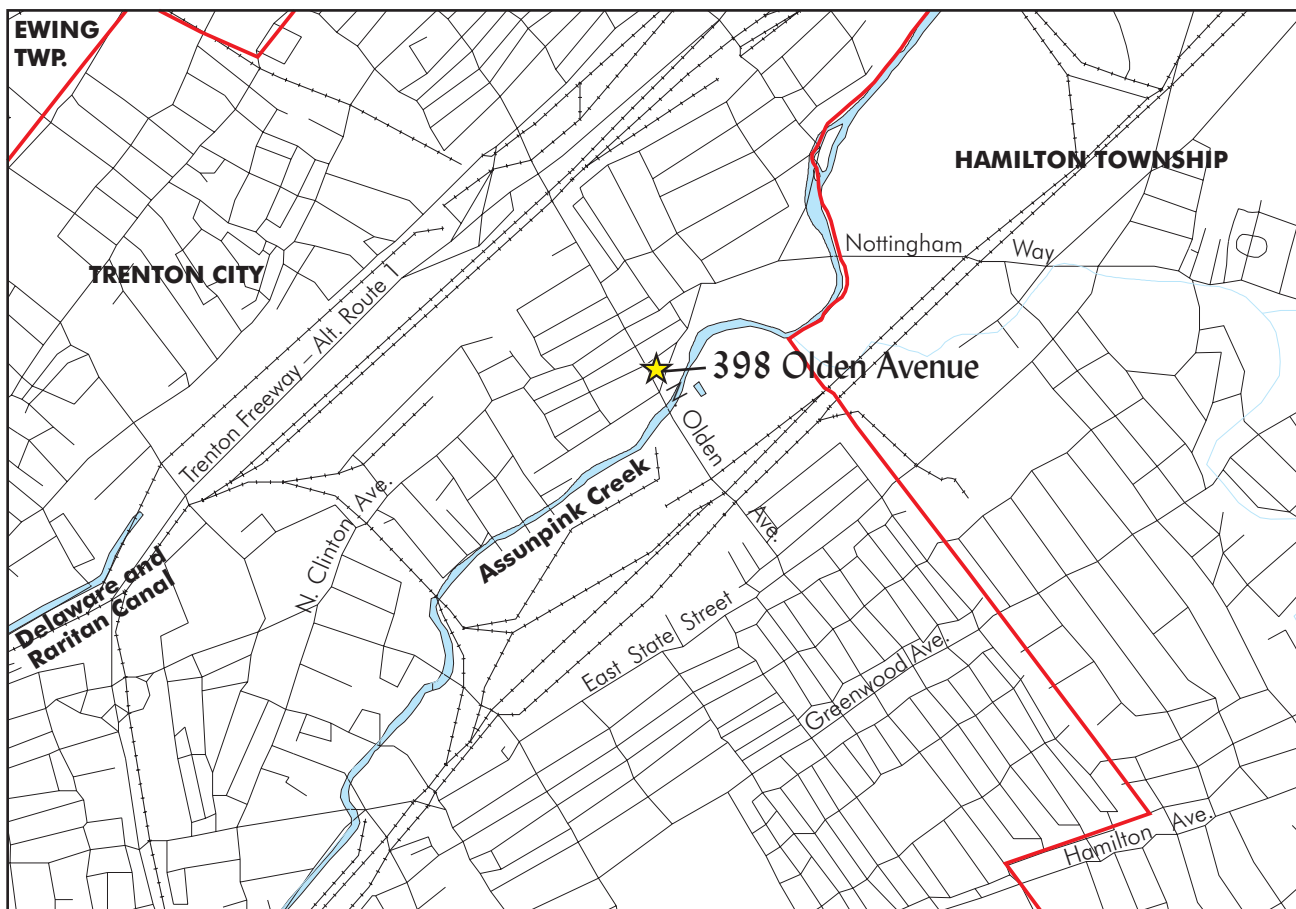


398 Olden Avenue

Trenton City, Mercer County

This site is comprised of two abandoned gasoline service stations located in close proximity to one another. Gasoline from leaking underground storage tanks at both properties contaminated the soil and ground water. In addition, NJDEP suspects the contamination at one or both of the former service stations may have been the source of gasoline vapors that were found at hazardous levels in a nearby underground utility vault in the 1990s. To address the

immediate environmental concerns presented by the site, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation removed nine underground gasoline storage tanks and 1,600 tons of petroleum-contaminated soil from the two former service stations in July 2001. An investigation is now underway to determine the extent of the gasoline contamination in the ground water. For further information about this site, please see the site description on page 175.





An underground storage tank is removed from the 398 Olden Avenue property.



An NJDEP contractor cuts up the tanks in preparation for recycling.



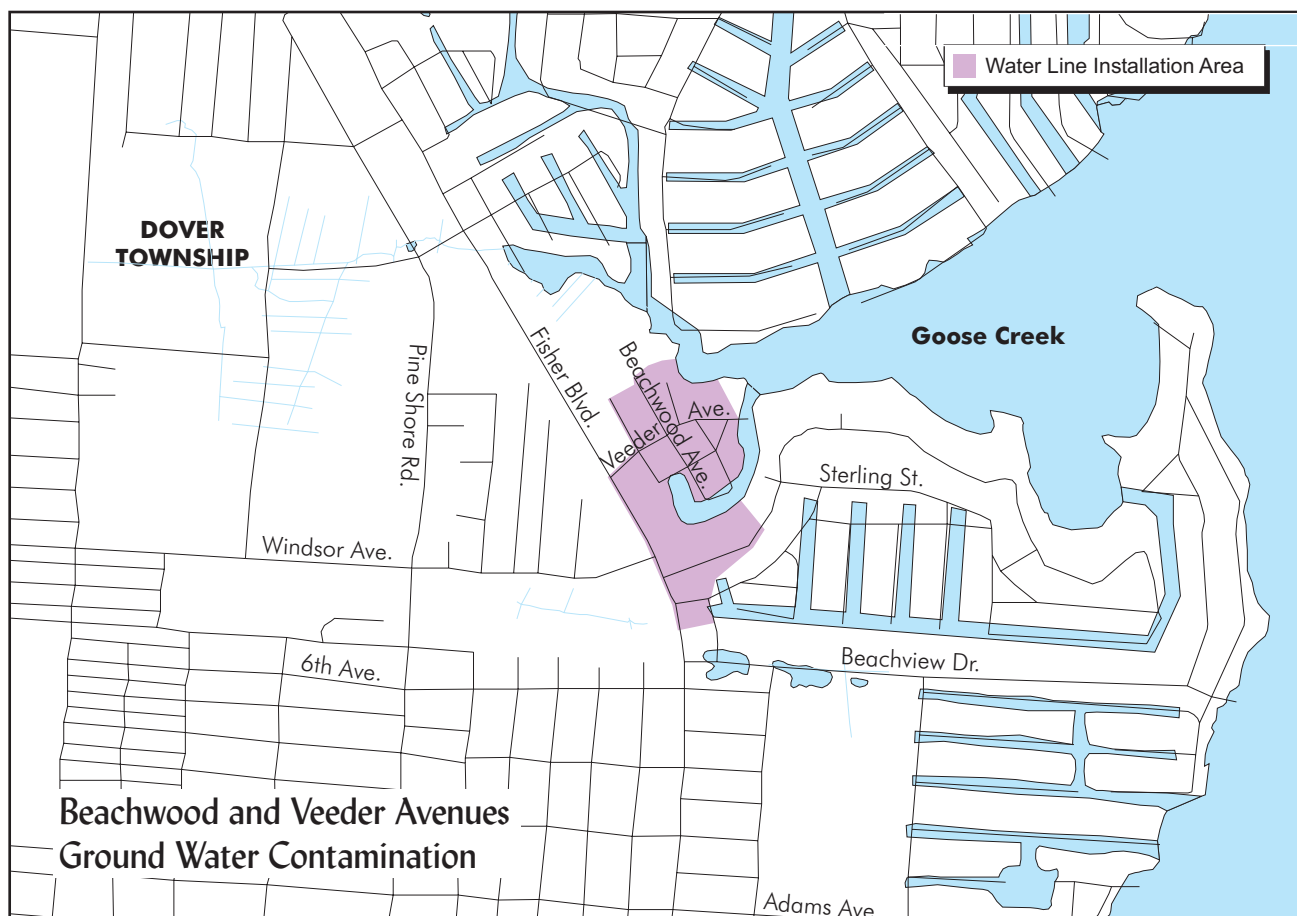
Clean fill is compacted at 302 Olden Avenue, one of the two former gas stations comprising this site.

Beachwood and Veeder Avenues Ground Water Contamination

Dover Township, Ocean County

In 2001, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation helped extend public water lines to residences in this area of Dover Township, where numerous private drinking water wells are either contaminated or at risk of becoming contaminated with mercury, trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene. The United Water Company installed the water lines in 2001 under a third party contract with NJDEP. Dover Township will begin connecting the residences and sealing the contaminated

private wells during 2002 under a separate third party contract with NJDEP. NJDEP will provide the United Water Company and Dover Township with an estimated \$950,000 in Corporate Business Tax revenues to fund these activities. Approximately 90 residences will be connected to the water line once the project is completed. For more information about the Beachwood and Veeder Avenues Ground Water Contamination site, please see the site description on page 241.



Black Brook Treatment Plant

Hanover Township, Morris County

The Black Brook Treatment Plant is a municipal well field and water chlorination/metals removal plant that provides drinking water for residents of southeast Morris County. In 2001, the Southeast Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority (SMCMUA) completed construction of an air stripper at the site to treat the water from one of the municipal supply wells that is contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP's Divi-

sion of Publicly Funded Site Remediation funded the design and installation of the air stripper, providing approximately \$1.575 million in Corporate Business Tax revenues for the project. Operation and maintenance of the air stripper are being conducted by SMCMUA and includes periodic testing of the treated water to ensure that it meets Drinking Water Standards. For further information about the Black Brook Treatment Plant site, please see the site description on page 220.

The new air stripping facility at the Black Brook Treatment Plant.

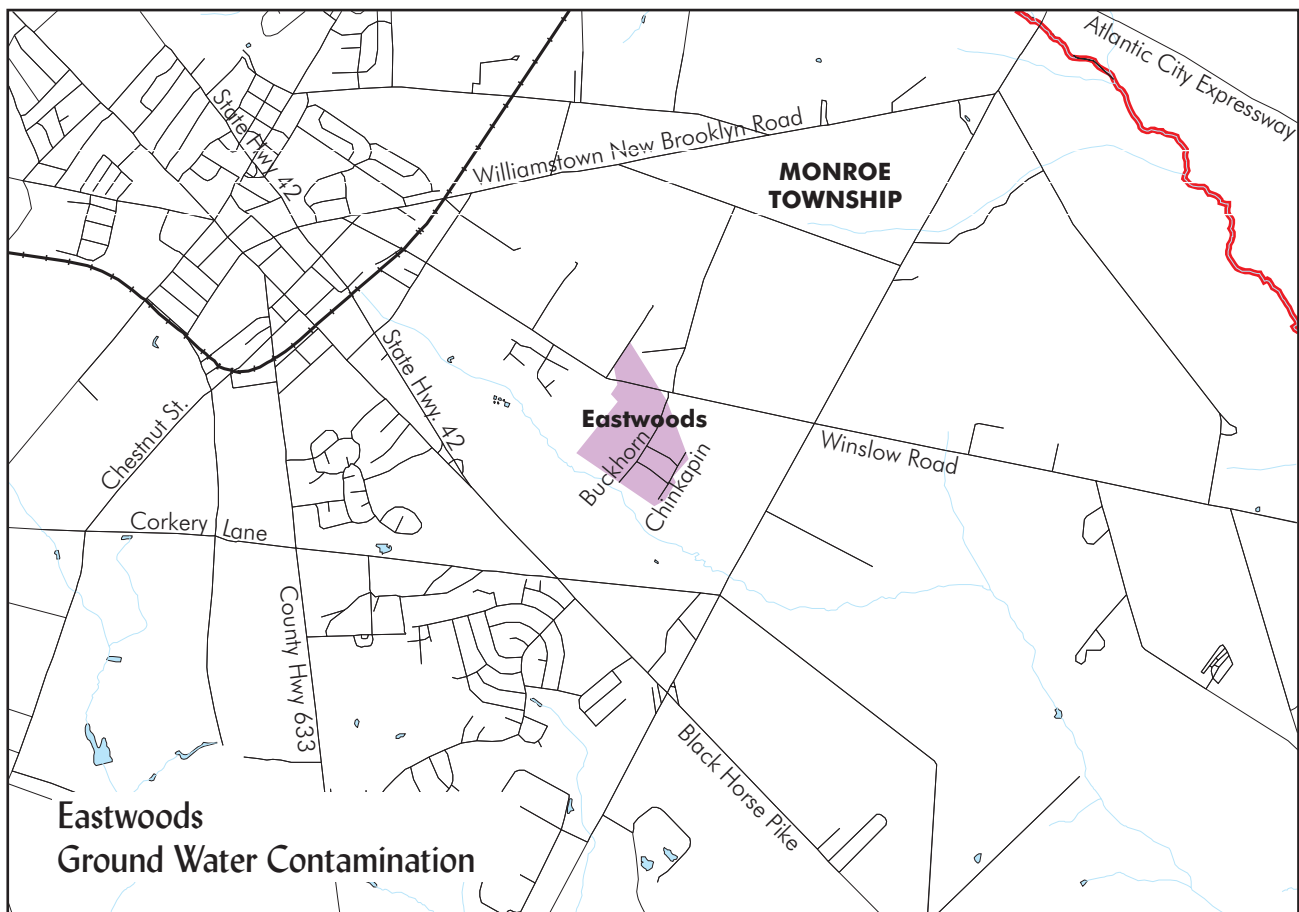


Eastwoods Development Ground Water Contamination

Monroe Township, Gloucester County

In 2001, the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation facilitated the installation of public water lines to the 67 homes in the Eastwoods Development in Monroe Township, where more than two dozen private potable wells have been contaminated with benzene and tetrachloroethylene. NJDEP is providing the Monroe Township Municipal

Utilities Authority with \$977,000 in Corporate Business Tax revenues to fund the water line project, which is scheduled to be completed in 2002. For further information about the Eastwoods Development Ground Water Contamination site, please see the site description on pages 126.



Site Descriptions



Site Descriptions by County

Alphabetical Index of Site Descriptions by Site Name

Site Name	Type	County
1603 Dumont Terrace	State Lead-IEC	Monmouth
2043 Ocean Heights Avenue	State Lead-IEC	Atlantic
23 Kerhart Avenue	Non Superfund	Camden
243 North Texas Avenue	Non Superfund	Atlantic
398 Olden Avenue	State Lead-IEC	Mercer
5 Devon Avenue	Non Superfund	Burlington
661 South Broad Street	Non Superfund	Salem
A Kurnel & Sons	State Lead-IEC	Ocean
A-Z Automotive Repair Center	Non Superfund	Passaic
Alan & Son Car Care	State Lead-IEC	Somerset
Alexander Cleaners	Non Superfund	Bergen
Alfonso's Restaurant	State Lead-IEC	Camden
Allendale Borough Water Department Well Field Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Bergen
Allendale Road Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Cape May
Amoco Service Station Camden City	Non Superfund	Camden
Amoco Service Station Milltown Borough	State Lead-IEC	Middlesex
Amoco Service Station Union City	Non Superfund	Hudson
Amwell Road Ground Water Contamination	State Lead, IEC	Somerset
Arky Property	Non Superfund	Monmouth
Arthur Gundacker Property	Non Superfund	Middlesex
Asbestos Dump	Superfund	Morris
Atco Avenue Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Camden
B&V Tailoring and Cleaning	State Lead-IEC	Morris
Babcock & Forest Walk Ground Water Contamination	Non Superfund	Atlantic
Bayville Russo Gas	State Lead-IEC	Ocean
Beachwood & Veeder Avenues Ground Water Contamination	Non Superfund	Ocean
Beesley's Point Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Cape May
Bergen County Sanitary Landfill	Non Superfund	Bergen
Big Hill Sanitary Landfill	Non Superfund	Burlington
Black Brook Treatment Plant	State Lead-IEC	Morris
Blue Bell Estates Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Gloucester
Bog Creek Farm	Superfund	Monmouth
Bridgeton Avenue Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Cumberland
Bridgeton City Water Department Well Field Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Cumberland
Brook Industrial Park	Superfund	Somerset
Burning Hollow Road Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Bergen
Burnt Fly Bog	Superfund	Monmouth
Camden City Water Department Parkside Well Field Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Camden
Cheesequake State Park	State Lead-IEC	Middlesex
Chemical Components Incorporated	Non Superfund	Morris
Chemical Insecticide Corporation	Superfund	Middlesex
Chester Borough Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Morris
Christ Care United Missionary	State Lead-IEC	Camden
Citgo Service Station North Brunswick	State Lead-IEC	Middlesex
Citgo Service Station Upper Township	State Lead-IEC	Cape May
Cleaveland Industrial Center	Non Superfund	Morris
Collingswood Borough Water Department Well Field Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Camden
Combe Fill North Landfill	Superfund	Morris
Combe Fill South Landfill	Superfund	Morris
Cornell Dubilier Electronics Incorporated	Superfund	Middlesex
Cosden Chemical Coatings Corporation	Superfund	Burlington

Site Name	Type	County
Cranberry Lake Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Sussex
Cross Roads Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Morris
Crown Vantage Landfill	Non Superfund	Hunterdon
Deerfield Township Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Cumberland
Delancy Avenue Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Atlantic
Denzer & Schafer X Ray Company	Superfund	Ocean
DeRewal Chemical Company	Superfund	Hunterdon
Dogwood Drive Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Morris
Domi Drive Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Cape May
Dover Town Water Department Well 4	Superfund	Morris
East Hanover Township Regional Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Morris
Eastwoods Development Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Gloucester
Edgewood Village Mobile Home Park	Non Superfund	Cape May
Electronic Parts Specialty Company	Non Superfund	Burlington
Elk Township Municipal Building Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Gloucester
Ellis Property	Superfund	Burlington
Elm Avenue & 9th Street Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Somerset
Elmer Road East Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Cumberland
Emmell's Septic Landfill	Superfund	Atlantic
Essex Fells Water Department Well 13	State Lead-IEC	Essex
Evor Phillips Leasing Company	Superfund	Middlesex
Exxon Service Station Lakehurst Borough	Non Superfund	Ocean
Fairfield Adult Medical Day Care	State Lead-IEC	Cumberland
Fazzio Sanitary Landfill	Non Superfund	Camden
Federal Creosote Company	Superfund	Somerset
Fenimore Sanitary Landfill	Non Superfund	Morris
Flemington Water Department Well 7	State Lead-IEC	Hunterdon
Florence Land Recontouring Incorporated Landfill	Superfund	Burlington
Foundations and Structures (F&S) Sanitary Landfill	Non Superfund	Cape May
Franklin Burn Sites (1-7)	Superfund	Gloucester
Fried Industries Incorporated	Superfund	Middlesex
Fuelmart Incorporated	Non Superfund	Ocean
Gagliardi Demolition	Non Superfund	Cumberland
Garden State Cleaners	Superfund	Atlantic
Gary's Gas & Go	State Lead-IEC	Cape May
Genoa Avenue Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Atlantic
Germania Gardens Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Atlantic
GESG Reclamation Material Incorporated	Non Superfund	Sussex
Giordano Lane Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Atlantic
G J Redner Incorporated	Non Superfund	Passaic
Glen Ridge Radium	Superfund	Essex
Glenwood Terrace Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Somerset
Grand Street Mercury	Superfund	Hudson
Grant Industries Incorporated	State Lead-IEC	Bergen
Greenbriar Avenue Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Atlantic
Haas Property Landfill	Non Superfund	Burlington
Harborage Avenue & Dockage Road Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Ocean
Hemlock Avenue Landfill	Non Superfund	Sussex
Higgins Disposal Services Incorporated	Superfund	Somerset
Higgins Farm	Superfund	Somerset
High Bridge Water Department Well Field Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Hunterdon
Hill House Horse Farm	Non Superfund	Monmouth
Holland Sales and Service	Non Superfund	Hunterdon
Hope Auto Care	Non Superfund	Warren
Hopewell Borough Water Department Well 4	State Lead-IEC	Mercer

Site Name	Type	County
Horseshoe Road	Superfund	Middlesex
Hudson County Chromate-Public	Non Superfund	Hudson
Iceland Coin Laundry & Dry Cleaning	Superfund	Cumberland
Ideal Cooperage Incorporated	Non Superfund	Hudson
Imperial Oil Company	Superfund	Monmouth
Independence Township Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Warren
Industrial Latex	Superfund	Bergen
Ivins & Madison Avenues Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Atlantic
Jack's Auto Service Station	Non Superfund	Gloucester
James H. James Landfill	Non Superfund	Ocean
John L. Armitage & Company	State Lead-IEC	Essex
Joseph Roller Leather Company	Non Superfund	Essex
Kauffman & Minter Incorporated	Superfund	Burlington
Kenvil Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Morris
Kingtown Diesel	Non Superfund	Morris
Lake Shore Drive Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Atlantic
Lang Property	Superfund	Burlington
Liberty State Park	Non Superfund	Hudson
Lipari Landfill	Superfund	Gloucester
Livingston Township Water Department Well 11	State Lead-IEC	Essex
Lusardi's Cleaners	Non Superfund	Morris
Magnolia Avenue Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Monmouth
Manchester Machinery & Salvage Company	Non Superfund	Gloucester
Martin Aaron Incorporated	Superfund	Camden
Matt Drive Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Essex
Matteo Iron & Metal	Non Superfund	Gloucester
McFarland's Service Station	State Lead-IEC	Somerset
Metaltec Aerosystems	Superfund	Sussex
Minsei Kogyo Shoji KK America Incorporated	Non Superfund	Burlington
Mobil Service Station Flemington Borough	State Lead-IEC	Hunterdon
Mobil Service Station Frenchtown Borough	State Lead-IEC	Hunterdon
Monitor Devices Incorporated	Superfund	Monmouth
Montclair & West Orange Radium Contamination	Superfund	Essex
Montgomery Township Housing Development	Superfund	Somerset
Municipal Sanitary Landfill Authority 1-D Landfill	Non Superfund	Hudson
Nascolite Corporation	Superfund	Cumberland
Neighborhood Garage	State Lead-IEC	Middlesex
Nicholas Drive Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Gloucester
Nicoletti Road Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Ocean
Noble Oil Company	Non Superfund	Burlington
North Main Street Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Gloucester
North Maple Avenue Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Ocean
North Shore Water Associates	State Lead-IEC	Sussex
North Third Street Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Camden
Oak Ridge Road Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Passaic
Old Rifle Camp Road Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Passaic
Paperboard Specialties Incorporated	Non Superfund	Passaic
Parsippany-Troy Hills Water Department Wells 4 & 4A	State Lead-IEC	Morris
Pepe Field	Superfund	Morris
Pitt Street Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Middlesex
Plaza Gas & Car Wash	State Lead-IEC	Cape May
Pleasant Woods Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Atlantic
Pohatcong Valley Ground Water Contamination	Superfund	Warren
Pratt Gabriel	Non Superfund	Passaic
Prices Landfill 1	Superfund	Atlantic

Site Name	Type	County
Princeton Farms Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Mercer
Princeton Gamma Technical, Incorporated	Non Superfund	Somerset
Prospect Street Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Morris
Puchack Well Field	Superfund	Camden
Red Horse Shoppes Incorporated	State Lead-IEC	Hunterdon
Research Organics Inorganics	Non Superfund	Essex
Rex Avenue Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Gloucester
Rocky Hill Municipal Well	Superfund	Somerset
Roebbling Steel Company	Superfund	Burlington
Route 17 & Pleasant Road Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Bergen
Route 202 Corridor Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Somerset
Route 206 Andover	Non Superfund	Sussex
Route 22 Petroleum	State Lead-IEC	Somerset
Route 50 Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Cape May
Roycefield Road Ground Water Contamination	Non Superfund	Somerset
Schaffernoth's Nursery	State Lead-IEC	Hunterdon
Semonian Service Station Bloomfield	Non Superfund	Essex
Smokey's Servicer	Non Superfund	Mercer
Somerville Borough Sanitary Landfill	Non Superfund	Somerset
South Black Horse Pike Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Gloucester
South Brunswick Asphalt	Non Superfund	Ocean
Southeast Boulevard Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Cumberland
South Jersey Clothing Company	Superfund	Atlantic
Spring Lane Well Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Somerset
Stafford Township Landfill	Non Superfund	Ocean
Stephen Drive & Linda Lane Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Camden
Stor Dynamics Corporation	Non Superfund	Bergen
Struthers Dunn Incorporated	Non Superfund	Gloucester
Sunoco Service Station Branchburg Township	State Lead-IEC	Somerset
Sunset Ridge Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Somerset
Supreme Petroleum Company of NJ	State Lead-IEC	Camden
Syncon Resins	Superfund	Hudson
Texaco Service Station Burlington City	Non Superfund	Burlington
Texaco Service Station Oaklyn Borough	Non Superfund	Camden
The Decorators Well Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Camden
The King's Path Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Mercer
Trenton Fibre Drum Company Incorporated	Non Superfund	Mercer
Tunis Cox Road & Coddington Road Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Hunterdon
Tysely Road Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Somerset
Urban Casting Company Incorporated	Non Superfund	Camden
US Coast Guard Repeater Station	State Lead-IEC	Monmouth
US Radium Corporation	Superfund	Essex
US Route 22 & Mountain Road Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Hunterdon
Veronica Lane & Lillian Drive Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Gloucester
V Ottilio & Sons	Non Superfund	Essex
Vineland Chemical Company Incorporated	Superfund	Cumberland
Waldick Aerospace Devices Incorporated	Superfund	Monmouth
Washington Township Well #18	State Lead-IEC	Gloucester
Welsbach General Gas Mantle Sites (Camden Radiation)	Superfund	Camden
Western Boulevard Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Ocean
Wheat Road & Route 40 Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Atlantic
White Chemical Corporation	Superfund	Essex
White Horse Pike Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Atlantic
Whitehouse Station Ground Water Contamination	State Lead-IEC	Hunterdon
Williams Property	Superfund	Cape May

Site Name

Willocks Court Ground Water Contamination
Winslow Road Ground Water Contamination
Winslow Township Sanitary Landfill
Woods Road Ground Water Contamination
Woodstown Pilesgrove Sanitary Landfill
Yard Road Ground Water Contamination
Zion Road Ground Water Contamination
Zschiegner Refining Company

Type

State Lead-IEC
State Lead-IEC
Non Superfund
State Lead-IEC
Non Superfund
State Lead-IEC
State Lead-IEC
Superfund

County

Hunterdon
Gloucester
Camden
Somerset
Salem
Mercer
Atlantic
Monmouth

Atlantic County



ATLANTIC

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Wheat Road & Route 40 Ground Water Contamination	27
White Horse Pike Ground Water Contamination	28
Zion Road Ground Water Contamination	29

2043 Ocean Heights Avenue

2043 Ocean Heights Avenue

Egg Harbor Township

Atlantic County

BLOCK: 5210 **LOT:** 13

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.75 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Spill Fund













\$1,000

Corporate Business Tax

\$279,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site operated as a gasoline service station for approximately 18 years, until 1983. It is now abandoned. In 2000, the Atlantic County Health Department determined that the private potable well at a residence adjacent to the gas station was contaminated with the volatile organic compounds benzene and 1,2 dichloroethane (1,2 DCA) at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP installed a Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) system on the contaminated well to provide potable water for the resident. Sampling of potable wells at 10 nearby residences did not reveal any others that were contaminated above Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks subsequently determined that four underground gasoline storage tanks remained at the service station property and the subsurface soils near the tanks were contaminated with volatile organic compounds. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation removed the four tanks and 740 tons of contaminated soil in 2001 after the property owner failed to comply with an NJDEP directive to perform the remedial work. NJDEP continues to monitor potable wells in the area to ensure they remain free of contaminants due to this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POET)					 Planned
Soil & UST Removal					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

243 North Texas Avenue

243 North Texas Avenue

Atlantic City

Atlantic County

BLOCK: 68A **LOT:** 58

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Private Residence
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.5 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Petroleum Hydrocarbons

STATUS

Removing

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

1986 Bond Fund











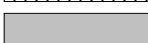
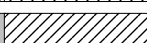

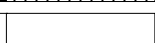


AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$482,000

\$75,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Leaking underground fuel oil tanks contaminated the tidal saline aquifer beneath this residential property. In 1990, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation (RI) to determine the extent of the contamination and installed a free-product recovery system to capture a layer of fuel oil that was floating on the water table. The system successfully collected approximately one gallon of fuel oil per week for several years and was decommissioned in 1994 after recovery fell off to a minimal amount. However, significant quantities of fuel oil product were again observed in recovery wells at the site in 1997 and NJDEP reinstalled the free-product recovery system and resumed collection of fuel oil from the aquifer. In 1999, NJDEP closed underground heating oil tanks located at 15 nearby residences that were either abandoned or potential sources of contamination to the ground water. NJDEP has installed additional ground water monitor wells near the site and will conduct sampling of these wells in 2002 to evaluate the effectiveness of the remedial actions. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the free-product recovery system are ongoing.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Free-Product Recovery					 Planned
Source Removal (UST Closures)					 Underway
Sitewide					 Completed
					 Not Required

Babcock & Forest Walk Ground Water Contamination

Babcock & Mays Landing-Somers Point Roads

Hamilton Township

Atlantic County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury

Treating/Alternate Water
Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund













AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$323,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Atlantic County Health Department in 1991 identified six private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and mercury at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary volatile organic contaminants were benzene, 1,2 dichloroethylene (1,2, DCE), trichloroethylene (TCE), tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) and vinyl chloride. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the continued use of POET systems was the most cost-effective long-term remedy for five of the six homes. In 1993, the Township used funds provided by NJDEP to extend the public water line to the sixth residence. Potable well sampling conducted in 1995 indicated decreasing levels of volatile organic compounds.

NJDEP completed a source investigation for the Babcock and Forest Walk Ground Water Contamination site in 2001. Based on the investigation, NJDEP identified the Hamilton Township Landfill on Mays Landing-Somers Point Road as a possible source of the volatile organic contamination. However, NJDEP does not believe the mercury contamination that affects some of the wells in the Babcock and Forest Walk area is due to the landfill. The mercury contamination is likely attributable to one or more non-point sources.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Receptor Control (Water Line)					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Delancy Avenue Ground Water Contamination

Delancy Avenue

Egg Harbor Township

Atlantic County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Recreational

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$19,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Atlantic County Health Department in 1992 identified seven private potable wells in this area were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) and benzene, volatile organic compounds that are found in gasoline. The source is unknown. Egg Harbor Township extended a public water line to the affected homes in 1993 to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is proposing to institute a two-year monitoring program to evaluate the ground water quality downgradient from the area of contamination. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Receptor Control (Water Line)				

Planned
 Underway
 Completed
 Not Required

Emmell's Septic Landfill

128 Zurich Avenue

Galloway Township

Atlantic County

BLOCK: 650 **LOTS:** 7 & 9

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Sewage Sludge Disposal
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 38 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Lead

STATUS

Delineating

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Metals

Partially Removed/
Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

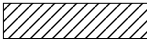
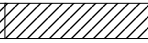

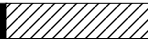



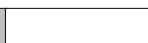
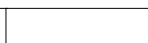


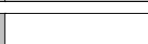
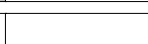
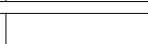



\$2,119,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site operated as a septic and sewage sludge disposal facility between 1967 to 1979. During this time, waste sludges were deposited in on-site trenches and lagoons. Solid and chemical wastes were also disposed of at the site, including construction debris, gas cylinders, household garbage and drums, some of which contained paint sludges. Sampling of private potable wells at nearby residences between 1984 and 1988 revealed the presence of various volatile organic compounds above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The Atlantic County Health Department subsequently closed the contaminated wells and drilled deeper replacement wells at the residences. A preliminary assessment and site investigation completed by NJDEP in 1997 identified Emmell's Septic Landfill as the likely source of the potable well contamination.

In 1998, USEPA completed a Site Activity Investigation at the landfill. The results of sampling conducted during the Site Activity Investigation indicated the soil and ground water were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and confirmed the presence of waste materials (paints, charred materials and sludges) in the subsurface soil. USEPA added Emmell's Septic Landfill to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1999.

In 2000, USEPA completed a removal action to address materials that may have been serving as a source of ground water contamination. During the removal action, 438 buried drums and over 28,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil were excavated and disposed of at an off-site facility. USEPA is conducting a Remedial Investigation (RI) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination remaining at the facility, as well as a Focused Feasibility Study (FFS) to evaluate whether the contaminated ground water should be treated while the RI work is underway.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
EPA Removal Action					 Planned
Ground Water Focused Feasibility Study					 Underway
Sitewide					 Completed
					 Not Required

Garden State Cleaners

Summer Road

Buena Borough

Atlantic County

BLOCK: 175 **LOT:** 6

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Dry Cleaners
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 3000 Sq. Ft.

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treated

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Superfund

\$653,000

1981 Bond Fund

\$50,000

Corporate Business Tax

\$350,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Garden State Cleaners has operated a dry cleaning establishment at this property since 1966. In 1984, NJDEP determined that the facility was discharging dry cleaning fluid onto the ground via a steam discharge pipe. Sampling revealed that the soil and ground water at the site were contaminated with the volatile organic compounds tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE). Garden State Cleaners is located two blocks south of the South Jersey Clothing Company site and plumes of contaminated ground water from both sites intermingle. In 1985, Buena Borough extended public water lines to properties with private wells that had become contaminated as a result of these sites. The Borough expanded the public water line system in 1988 to service additional residences in the immediate area.

In 1989, USEPA added Garden State Cleaners and South Jersey Clothing Company to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL). USEPA conducted a joint Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for the two sites and signed a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence in 1991. The ROD required installation of individual soil vapor extraction systems to treat the contaminated soil at each of the sites and installation of a single ground water treatment system to address the entire ground water plume. USEPA installed a soil vapor extraction system at Garden State Cleaners in 1994 and it operated until 1996, when the soil remediation was determined to be complete. USEPA completed construction of the ground water treatment system in 1998. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the system are expected to continue for approximately ten years.

PROJECT NAME

RI/FS

DESIGN

CONSTR

O&M

Sitewide



Planned



Underway



Completed



Not Required

Genoa Avenue Ground Water Contamination

Genoa Avenue & Cologne Port Road

Galloway Township & Port Republic City

Atlantic County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED






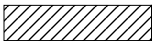






\$367,000

\$1,604,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Atlantic County Health Department, Galloway Township and NJDEP between 1991 and 2002 identified 108 private potable wells in Galloway Township and Port Republic City that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary volatile organic contaminants are 1,2 dichloropropane, ethylene dibromide, dibromochloropropane and 1,2,3 trichloropropane, an unregulated compound. These compounds are banned and/or have been removed from the market since the early 1980s. With the exception of 1,2,3 trichloropropane, all were used largely as agricultural fumigants to control nematodes. 1,2,3 trichloropropane is believed to be an impurity or by-product from the manufacture of 1,2 dichloropropane. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim remedy to provide potable water for the residents.

In 2001, NJDEP delineated the Currently Known Extent of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term remedy was to extend public water lines to the properties in the CKE in Galloway Township. Extension of the water lines to the properties in Galloway Township area is scheduled to begin in 2002. A separate water supply alternatives analysis is being conducted for Port Republic City and is scheduled to be completed in 2002.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Receptor Control (Water Lines)					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Germania Gardens Ground Water Contamination

Cologne Avenue

Galloway Township

Atlantic County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES













Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$101,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Atlantic County Health Department in 1990 identified 24 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with mercury and volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary volatile organic contaminants are tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) and methylene chloride. The source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells in 1991 as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents and Galloway Township extended public water lines to affected homes in 1994 as a permanent remedy. NJDEP subsequently reimbursed the Township for the cost of the water line. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Receptor Control (Water Line)					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Giordano Lane Ground Water Contamination

Giordano Lane

Hammonton Town

Atlantic County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Mercury

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Mercury

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

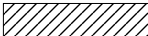


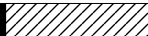








AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$265,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Atlantic County Health Department in 1990 identified 10 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with mercury above the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. In 1993, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) that encompassed approximately 55 properties and completed a water supply alternatives analysis for the homes located in the GWIA. Based on this analysis, NJDEP concluded that the most cost-effective long-term solution was the continued use of POET systems in the affected homes; however, the Town of Hammonton subsequently elected to extend public water lines to all of the properties in the GWIA instead. NJDEP provided the Town with funds equal to the cost of monitoring and maintaining the POET systems for 20 years to help pay for the water line. Installation of the water line was completed in 1996.

NJDEP completed a source investigation for the Giordano Lane Ground Water Contamination site in 2000. NJDEP determined during the investigation that the widely scattered locations of the contaminated wells precluded the delineation of a discernible plume of mercury contamination. Furthermore, the contamination did not appear to originate from a single source. Based on these findings, NJDEP concluded that the mercury contamination in the ground water at this site most likely resulted from non-point sources, such as the current and historical application of agricultural chemicals.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Receptor Control (Water Line)					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Greenbriar Avenue Ground Water Contamination

Greenbriar Avenue

Buena Vista Township

Atlantic County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Mercury

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Mercury

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

1981 Bond Fund









AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$46,000

\$5,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted between 1992 and 1999 by the Atlantic County Health Department identified nine private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with mercury at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation will delineate the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and evaluate long-term water supply alternatives for the area in 2002. Due to the limited extent and low levels of mercury contamination present in the ground water, identification of the source is unlikely; however, NJDEP plans to conduct a limited investigation to determine possible sources.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Ivins & Madison Avenues Ground Water Contamination

Ivins & Madison Avenues

Egg Harbor Township

Atlantic County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Mercury
Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Mercury
Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating/Alternate Water
Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES

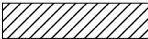
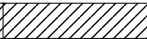




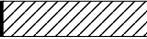

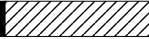



Spill Fund
1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$74,000
\$30,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by Atlantic County and several independent laboratories between 1983 and 1996 identified 10 contaminated private potable wells in this area. Of these 10 wells, five were contaminated with mercury and five were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The sources of the contamination are unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination, and completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term remedy was extension of the public water lines to the homes in the CKE. The local water purveyor installed water lines in the area in 1998 using its own funds. NJDEP has provided the residents within the CKE with Spill Fund money to pay for the connection costs and to seal their wells.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Receptor Control (Waterline)					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Lake Shore Drive Ground Water Contamination

Lake Shore Drive & Lakeview Avenue

Hammonton Town

Atlantic County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES

1981 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$680,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Atlantic County Health Department in 1990 identified approximately 50 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with mercury and volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Benzene was the primary volatile organic contaminant detected. NJDEP delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) that encompassed approximately 110 properties and completed a water supply alternative analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term remedy was extension of public water lines to homes within the GWIA. Hammonton Town completed construction of the water lines in 1994 using funds provided by NJDEP.

NJDEP completed a source investigation for the Lake Shore Drive Ground Water Contamination site in 2000. NJDEP determined during the investigation that the widely scattered locations of the contaminated wells precluded the delineation of a discernible plume of mercury contamination in the Lakeshore Drive area. Benzene contamination found in one private potable well was attributed to a business on South Egg Harbor Road that is currently being addressed by NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks. No source was identified for the remainder of the volatile organic contamination in the ground water. These contaminants are believed to be the result of an isolated discharge event, possibly related to a residential septic system.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Receptor Control (Water Line)				

Planned

Underway

Completed

Not Required

Pleasant Woods Ground Water Contamination

Tilton Road, Atlantic City Expressway & Garden State Parkway

Egg Harbor Township Atlantic County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury

Alternate Water Supply
Provided/Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund













AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$571,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Atlantic County Health Department and NJDEP in this area in 1989 identified 64 private potable wells that were contaminated with mercury at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard. Sampling of ground water monitor wells that were later installed in the area by NJDEP also revealed elevated levels of mercury. NJDEP subsequently delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) that encompassed 128 properties and these properties were connected to public water lines in 1992. In 1998, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation sampled potable wells at 28 residences located outside the original GWIA to determine whether the plume of ground water contamination had migrated. The sampling revealed that mercury and/or volatile organic compounds were present at levels exceeding Drinking Water Standards in the potable wells at seven of the homes; however, NJDEP has determined that the contamination in these wells is probably not related to the Pleasant Woods site based on their distance from the GWIA. NJDEP has installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the seven contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents.

NJDEP completed an unknown source investigation for the Pleasant Woods Ground Water Contamination site in 2000. Due to the widely scattered locations of the contaminated wells inside the GWIA a discernible plume of mercury contamination could not be delineated and the source of the mercury contamination could not be identified. Identification of the source of the volatile organic contamination in the seven private wells located outside of the original GWIA has not been concluded.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (Water Line)					 Planned
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Prices Landfill 1

Mill Road

Pleasantville City & Egg Harbor Township

Atlantic County

BLOCK: 36A **LOT:** 3 & 6
190 3

CATEGORY: Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 26 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

Treating

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Superfund

\$6,973,000

Spill Fund

\$589,000

General State Fund

\$1,009,000

Responsible Party Settlement Fund

\$2,705,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The site was originally a sand and gravel pit before it was converted into a private landfill in 1969. During the early 1970s, industrial wastes were disposed of at the site. Records indicate that liquid chemical wastes were poured directly into the landfill as well as buried in 55 gallon drums. It is estimated that nine million gallons of chemical wastes were disposed of at the landfill in this manner. The operator of the landfill stopped accepting chemical wastes in 1972 and ceased operations entirely in 1978.

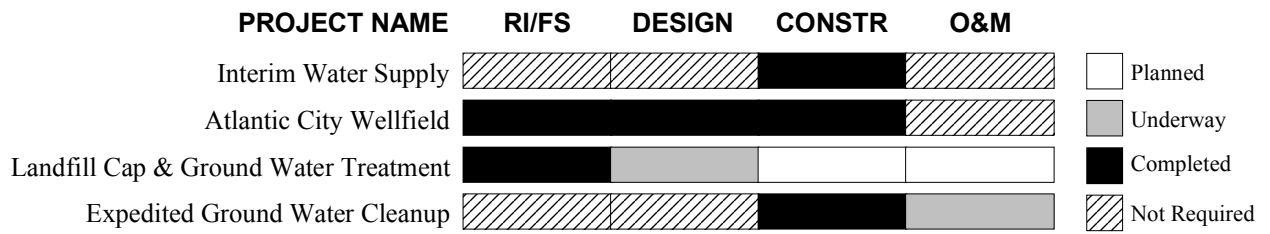
In the early 1980s, state and local officials determined that contaminated ground water at the landfill presented a substantial threat to nearby private potable wells and the Atlantic City Well Field, which was located less than a mile away. In 1982, USEPA placed the landfill on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites and NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the extent of the contamination and evaluate cleanup alternatives. USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence in 1983 that required relocation of the Atlantic City Well Field and replacement of private potable wells with public water supplies. This work was completed in 1985.

Based on the RI/FS, NJDEP determined that the ground water at Prices Landfill was significantly contaminated with a variety of volatile organic compounds and metals, including benzene, vinyl chloride, cadmium and lead, and that a plume of contaminated ground water was migrating off site. In 1986, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a second ROD for the site with NJDEP concurrence that required the following actions: 1) installation of a security fence around the landfill; 2) installation of an on-site remediation system to collect and pretreat contaminated ground water and landfill leachate, followed by discharge of the treated effluent to the Atlantic County Wastewater Treatment Facility (ACWTF); 3) installation of a cap over the landfill; and 4) implementation of a long-term ground water monitoring program to evaluate the effectiveness of the remedial actions. Progress on the ground water remediation system was delayed when ACWTF changed its discharge criteria and would no longer accept treated effluent from the landfill, which required NJDEP to modify the Remedial Design to incorporate discharge of the treated effluent to the ground water through infiltration galleries.

NJDEP completed construction of an interim ground water remediation system at the landfill in 2000 and extraction and treatment of the contaminated ground water is underway. The interim system will be evaluated and modified over a period of two years to optimize its performance. NJDEP plans to begin the Remedial Design for the landfill cap and a final ground water remediation system in 2002.

Prices Landfill 1

(Continued from previous page)



South Jersey Clothing Company

One Central Avenue

Buena Borough

Atlantic County

BLOCK: 144 **LOT:** 3

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Clothing Manufacturer
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.2 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Superfund

\$11,500,000

1981 Bond Fund

\$1,150,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The South Jersey Clothing Company formerly manufactured military clothing in the Minotola section of Buena Borough. While the facility was in operation, waste waters contaminated with solvents were routinely discharged onto the ground and hazardous wastes were stored in leaking drums on the premises. Sampling conducted by the NJDEP and the Atlantic County Health Department in 1981 revealed significant levels of contamination in the soil and ground water at the site. South Jersey Clothing Company took several actions to address the contamination between 1981 and 1985, including excavating and disposing of some of the contaminated soil and installing a small-scale ground water treatment system.

South Jersey Clothing Company is located two blocks north of the Garden State Cleaners site, and the plumes of contaminated ground water from both sites intermingle. In 1985, Buena Borough installed public water lines to service several nearby properties with private wells that had become contaminated as a result of these sites. The Borough expanded the public water line system in 1988 to service additional residences in the immediate area.

In 1989, USEPA added South Jersey Clothing Company and Garden State Cleaners to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL). USEPA conducted a joint Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for the two sites and issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence in 1991. The ROD required installation of individual soil vapor extraction systems to treat the contaminated soil at each of the sites and installation of a single ground water treatment system to address the entire ground water plume. USEPA completed construction of the soil vapor extraction system at the South Jersey Clothing Company site and ground water treatment system in 1998. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of both remediation systems are underway. Treatment of the ground water plumes from both sites is expected to continue for approximately ten years.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Water Line				
Ground Water & Soil Treatment				

Planned

Underway

Completed

Not Required

Wheat Road & Route 40 Ground Water Contamination

Wheat Road & Route 40 Buena Borough & Buena Vista Township

Atlantic County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury

STATUS

Delineating

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund
Corporate Business Tax




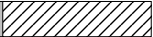








AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$77,000
\$261,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Atlantic County Health Department in 1997 identified several private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with mercury at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard. NJDEP subsequently conducted additional private potable well sampling in the area to determine the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the contamination. The sampling identified 19 more wells that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and/or mercury at levels exceeding Drinking Water Standards; however, three of these wells were too distant from the others to include in the CKE. The sources of the volatile organic compounds and mercury are unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on all of the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents.

In 1999, NJDEP completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the continued use of POET systems at the affected homes was the most cost-effective long-term option to provide potable water to the area. However, Buena Vista Township and Buena Borough have elected to install public water lines to the properties in the CKE instead. NJDEP will help pay for the water lines by providing the Township and the Borough with funds equal to the cost of monitoring and maintaining the POET systems for 20 years. Buena Vista Township and the Buena Borough Municipal Utilities Authority have arranged for the balance of the funding through a Small Cities Grant. Installation of the water line is scheduled to begin in 2002. NJDEP plans to perform additional investigative work to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Receptor Control (Water Line)					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

White Horse Pike Ground Water Contamination

White Horse Pike

Mullica Township

Atlantic County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury

STATUS

Investigating

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES



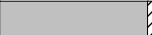





Spill Fund
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$8,000
\$17,500

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Atlantic County Health Department and NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation in 1999 identified six potable wells in this area that were contaminated with chlorinated volatile organic compounds and/or mercury at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary volatile organic contaminants were trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). The sources of the mercury and volatile organic compounds are unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the affected wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks has issued Notices of Violation to owners of three properties along the White Horse Pike requiring them to properly close their unused or abandoned underground storage tanks that may be contributing to the ground water contamination. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation will conduct additional sampling in the area in 2002 to delineate the potable well contamination. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					
					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Zion Road Ground Water Contamination

Zion Road & Schoolhouse Road

Egg Harbor Township

Atlantic County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Mercury

STATUS

Delineating

Potable Water

Mercury

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

Corporate Business Tax




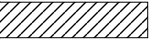




AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$13,000

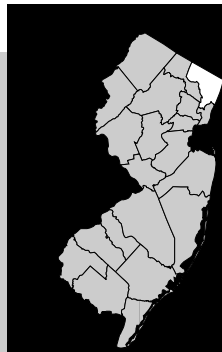
\$30,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Atlantic County Health Department and NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation between 1998 and 2000 identified seven private potable wells in this neighborhood that were contaminated with mercury at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP has delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and is evaluating long-term water supply alternatives for homes within CKE. The water supply alternatives analysis is expected to be completed in 2002.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Bergen County



BERGEN

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Alexander Cleaners

137 Broadway

Hillsdale Borough

Bergen County

BLOCK: 1102 **LOT:** 4

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Dry Cleaners
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.2 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Confirmed

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Partially Removed/
Investigating

Air

Volatile Organic Compounds

Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$34,000

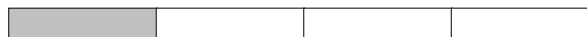
SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site operated as a dry cleaning establishment between 1960 and 1996. It consists of a two story building and an adjacent paved parking area. A real estate office currently occupies the property. Sampling by the property owner between 1995 and 1996 revealed that the soil and ground water at the site were contaminated with chlorinated volatile organic compounds. The primary contaminant was the dry cleaning fluid tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). The contaminated soil was found under the basement slab and the paved parking area outside the building, both identified as locations where solvent drums were formerly stored. The property owner agreed to investigate and clean up the property under a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with NJDEP's Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation in 1996. The property owner subsequently excavated approximately 135 tons of contaminated soil from beneath the basement slab and parking area and conducted additional investigative work that revealed PCE product was present in the ground water below the building. Testing of the air inside the basement in 1998, more than a year after the contaminated soil was removed from beneath the slab, indicated that elevated levels of PCE vapors were present. The MOA was terminated by NJDEP in 2001 after the property owner did not conduct any additional investigation or cleanup work.

In 2001, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/RAS will include sampling of the soil, ground water and indoor air. NJDEP plans to begin the sampling phase of the RI/RAS in 2002.

PROJECT NAME RI/RAS DESIGN CONSTR O&M

Sitewide



- ☐ Planned
- ☒ Underway
- ☐ Completed
- ☐ Not Required

Allendale Borough Water Department Well Field Contamination

New Street

Allendale Borough

Bergen County

BLOCK: 21.01 **LOT:** 4

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 10 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$456,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

During the 1980s and 1990s, Allendale Water Department was forced to take three of its five municipal supply wells out of regular service due to the presence of volatile organic compounds above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Two of the municipal supply wells were closed in the early 1980s and contamination was first detected in the third well in 1992. The primary contaminant in all three wells is tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) and the source of is unknown. The Allendale Water Department installed a temporary treatment system on the third well but used the well only when it was necessary to meet peak seasonal demand.

In 1996, NJDEP Bureau of Safe Drinking Water notified Allendale Borough that it must either install permanent treatment systems on the contaminated wells or abandon the wells and obtain supplemental water supply from another source. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation conducted a water supply alternatives analysis in 1998 that concluded the most cost-effective remedy was to install an air stripper at the well field to treat the contamination. Allendale Borough completed construction of the air stripper in 1999 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the system. NJDEP plans to perform additional investigative work to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Receptor Control (Air Stripper)				

Planned
 Underway
 Completed
 Not Required

Bergen County Sanitary Landfill

Fort Lee Road

Teaneck Township

Bergen County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Sanitary Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Recreational/Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Pesticides
Metals

Confirmed

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Pesticides
Metals

Potential

Air

Methane

Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$15,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The former Bergen County Landfill encompasses approximately 1,000 contiguous acres in the southern end of Bergen County within the Hackensack Meadows and extends across portions of Leonia, Ridgefield Park, Palisades Park, Teaneck and Englewood. The landfilled area is currently known as Overpeck Park and is named after Overpeck Creek, a navigable waterway that flows through the site in a north to south direction. The land adjacent to the creek was donated to Bergen County by the municipalities for use as a sanitary landfill in exchange for converting it into a public park after disposal activities were completed. Landfilling of municipal wastes began at the site in 1952 and continued until 1975. Portions of the landfilled area have been capped and redeveloped, including the Overpeck County Golf Course, Overpeck Office Park Center, the Ridgefield Ball Park section, the Aerodrome section, the Overpeck Riding Center and the Henry Hoeble Area. Bergen County has until 2006 to complete closure and redevelopment of the landfill into a park.

One portion of the landfill that has not yet been closed pursuant to New Jersey solid waste regulations and converted to public use is the Leonia section (also known as Area IV), located on the east side of Overpeck Creek and south of Fort Lee Road. Area IV encompasses approximately 75 acres and is mostly overgrown with dense brush, trees and other vegetation. NJDEP's Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste has referred Area IV to the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation to implement closure actions to prevent the release of greenhouse gases (i.e., methane) from the waste fill and mitigate the impact of landfill leachate on the environment. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is reviewing the landfill's history and past sampling results to obtain preliminary information for the landfill closure project. NJDEP expects to begin the engineering design for the landfill closure in 2002.

PROJECT NAME

RI/RAS

DESIGN

CONSTR

O&M

Sitewide

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☐

Planned

☒

Underway

☒

Completed

☒

Not Required

Burning Hollow Road Ground Water Contamination

Burning Hollow, Stone Wall and Cameron Roads

Saddle River Borough Bergen County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES









Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$19,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the local health department and NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation in 1995 identified 26 private potable wells within this residential development that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE). The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP subsequently delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term remedy was the continued use of POET systems in the affected homes. NJDEP is periodically sampling potable wells inside and outside of the CKE to monitor the extent of the ground water plume. Additional investigative work is underway at this site to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Grant Industries

125 Main Street

Elmwood Park

Bergen County

BLOCK: 804 **LOT:** 6

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical Manufacturer
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.0 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Removing

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Levels Not of Concern

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund
1986 Bond Fund













AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$301,000
\$295,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Grant Industries has operated a chemical manufacturing plant at this site since 1967. It is located approximately 1,000 feet away from the Garfield Municipal Well Field, where a ground water treatment system is operating to remove volatile organic contaminants from the water provided by the supply wells. Grant Industries has been identified as a Potentially Responsible Party for the contamination at the well field due to documented incidences of chemical spills and discharges between the mid-1970s to the early 1990s and the presence of volatile organic compounds in the ground water at the site. LaPlace Chemical Company, which is being investigated under NJDEP's Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation, and the former Stor Dynamics facility are both located adjacent to Grant Industries and have also been identified as Potentially Responsible Parties for the well field contamination.

In 1994, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of contamination in the soil and ground water at the Grant Industries property, identify cleanup alternatives, and evaluate the facility's possible role in the contamination of the Garfield well field. The RI revealed there was no significant contamination present in the soil at the Grant Industries facility, but showed high levels of chlorinated volatile organic compounds were present in the ground water at one area of the property located next to LaPlace Chemical. In 1999, NJDEP began an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) to address the contaminated ground water at the site until a final remedy can be implemented. The IRM entails extracting contaminated ground water from a large diameter recovery well at the facility, followed by off-site treatment and disposal. After the Potentially Responsible Parties for LaPlace Chemical Company have completed an RI for that facility, NJDEP will use the findings of their investigation to determine whether a joint remedy should be implemented to address the ground water contamination plumes from both sites. NJDEP expects to issue a Proposed Decision Document outlining its recommended remedial actions to address the contaminated ground water at Grant Industries in 2002.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
IRM-Free Product Recovery					 Planned
Sitewide					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Industrial Latex

350 Mount Pleasant Avenue

Wallington Borough

Bergen County

BLOCK: 70 **LOT:** 80

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical Manufacturer
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 10 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Further Delineation Required

Soil

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Arsenic

Remediated

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund
Spill Fund
1986 Bond Fund
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$27,856,000
\$14,000
\$1,650,000
\$1,200,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Industrial Latex manufactured chemical adhesives and natural and synthetic rubber compounds at this facility between 1951 and 1980. Poor operational procedures and on-site waste disposal practices resulted in widespread areas of surface and subsurface soil contamination. The company also allegedly disposed of chemical wastes in the plant's septic systems. An inspection by NJDEP in 1983 revealed approximately 1,600 drums of chemical wastes were being stored on the property and some of the drums were open or leaking. USEPA removed approximately 100,000 gallons of hazardous liquid wastes, 16,000 gallons of PCB-contaminated wastes, 1,400 drums and 22 underground storage tanks from the site between 1986 and 1987. In 1988, USEPA began a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water at the site and evaluate remedial alternatives. The site was added to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1989.

In 1992, after completing the investigation of the site structures and soils, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) that required the demolition and off-site disposal of the buildings and chemical vats and on-site treatment of PCB-contaminated soils using low temperature thermal desorption. NJDEP subsequently concurred with the ROD. USEPA completed demolition of the buildings and other on-site structures in 1995 and completed excavation and treatment of the contaminated soil in 2000. Approximately 53,000 cubic yards of soil were treated and backfilled on site during the remedial action.

In 1991, USEPA completed a Phase I ground water investigation as part of the RI/FS, but the results were inconclusive. A Phase II investigation was initiated in 1995 to further delineate the ground water contamination. USEPA will use the findings of the RI/FS to select the final remedial actions to address the ground water, which will be outlined in a second ROD for the site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Expedited Site Investigation/Removal Action					<input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Ground Water					<input type="checkbox"/> Underway
Building Demolition					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed
Soil					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Required

Route 17 & Pleasant Road Ground Water Contamination

Route 17 & Pleasant Road & Lenape Trail

Upper Saddle River Borough Bergen County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Trichloroethylene

Delineating

Potable Water

Trichloroethylene

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Spill Fund



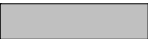





\$34,000

Corporate Business Tax

\$15,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted in 1999 during a remedial investigation at a nearby gas station identified 11 private potable wells in this neighborhood that were contaminated with trichloroethylene (TCE) at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this volatile organic compound. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks has concluded that the gas station is not the source of the TCE contamination and no other potentially responsible parties have been found. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation, the local health department and several residents conducted additional sampling in 2000 and 2001 that identified seven additional private potable wells in the area were contaminated with TCE above Drinking Water Standards and POET systems were also installed in these homes. NJDEP is using the sampling results to delineate the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and evaluate long-term water supply alternatives for the area. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Receptor Control (POETS)				
		Planned		
		Underway		
		Completed		
		Not Required		

Stor Dynamics Corporation

99 Main Avenue

Elmwood Park Borough

Bergen County

BLOCK: 3 **LOT:** 93

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Metal Products Manufacturer
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.0 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Removing

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Partially Removed/Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$283,000

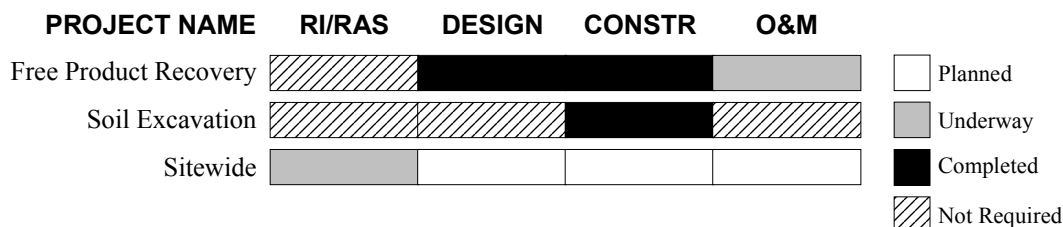
\$614,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Stor Dynamics manufactured industrial shelving units and conveyor systems at this site from 1965 to 1989. The facility is now vacant. It is located approximately 1,000 feet away from the Garfield Municipal Well Field, where a ground water treatment system is operating to remove volatile organic contaminants from the water provided by the supply wells. Stor Dynamics was identified as a Potentially Responsible Party for the contamination at the well field due to the presence of contaminated soil and ground water at the facility. LaPlace Chemical Company, which is being investigated under NJDEP's Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation, and Grant Industries are both located adjacent to Stor Dynamics and have also been identified as Potentially Responsible Parties for the well field contamination.

Between 1985 and 1990, Stor Dynamics conducted several remedial measures to partially address the contamination at its property. These included excavating and disposing of a 2,000 gallon underground gasoline storage tank and some contaminated surface soils. However, Stor Dynamics declared bankruptcy in 1990 before the extent of the contamination was determined and properly addressed. In 1994, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site, identify cleanup alternatives and evaluate the facility's possible role in the contamination of the Garfield well field. The RI/RAS revealed that the on-site soils and ground water were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and the ground water contamination plume extends beyond the boundaries of the Stor Dynamics property. During the delineation of the ground water plume, NJDEP determined that free product (non-dissolved) solvents were present in the aquifer underlying a portion of the site.

In 1999, NJDEP implemented an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) that included excavating and disposing of 760 tons of heavily contaminated soil and installing two ground water recovery wells in the area of the Stor Dynamics property where the free product solvents were detected during the RI. Contaminated ground water is currently being extracted from the recovery wells and transported to an off-site treatment facility for disposal. After the Responsible Parties for LaPlace Chemical Company have completed an RI for that facility, NJDEP will use the findings of their investigation to determine whether a joint remedy should be implemented to address the plumes of contaminated ground water from both sites. NJDEP expects to issue a Proposed Decision Document outlining its recommended remedial actions to address the ground water and any remaining contaminated soil at the Stor Dynamics site in 2002.



Burlington County



BURLINGTON

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5 Devon Avenue

5 Devon Avenue

Medford Township

Burlington County

BLOCK: 5701 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Private Residence
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.25 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Investigating/Removing

Soil

Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Investigating

Surface Water

Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Removed

Sediments

Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Investigating

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Spill Fund

\$74,000

1986 Bond Fund













\$55,000

Corporate Business Tax

\$98,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

A leaking underground fuel oil storage tank contaminated ground water and surface water at this home in a Pinelands residential community. The problem was discovered when residents observed fuel oil floating on nearby Taunton Lake. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation removed the leaking underground storage tank in 1993 and installed a recovery trench to capture fuel oil floating on the water table. As of December 2001, the recovery trench had collected approximately 615 gallons of fuel oil. NJDEP has also installed a bio-venting system to enhance microbial degradation of the residual contamination in the soil. Operation of the bio-venting system is scheduled to continue for approximately three years after free-product recovery has ended. A Remedial Investigation (RI) is also underway to delineate the contamination in the soil, ground water and sediments.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Free Product Recovery					 Planned
Ground Water & Soil Investigation					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Big Hill (BEMS) Sanitary Landfill

Big Hill & Old Forge Roads

Southampton Township

Burlington County

BLOCK: 2702 **LOTS:** 3, 4, 5, 7 & 8

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 113 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Undeveloped

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Inorganic Compounds Metals	Delineated
Surface Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Inorganic Compounds Metals	Monitoring
Sediments	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Inorganic Compounds Metals	Delineating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Inorganic Compounds Metals	Capped
Air	Methane Gas	Treating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	\$1,802,000
1981 Bond Fund	\$4,018,000
1986 Bond Fund	\$14,077,000
General State Fund	\$2,365,000
Corporate Business Tax	\$144,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site was operated as a sanitary landfill between the late 1960s and 1982. Municipal wastes, septic sludges and some hazardous wastes were deposited in the landfill during this time. The waste fill occupies 40 acres of the 113-acre property. Two sides of the landfill closely border the Leisure Towne housing development, a large retirement community. Burlington Environmental Management Services Incorporated (BEMS, Inc.), which operated the landfill between the mid-1970s and 1982, installed a cap over the western half of the site in 1983 but it failed to perform properly. Precipitation continued to infiltrate the landfill, generating large quantities of leachate that contaminated the ground water and surface waters and caused foul odors. In addition, storm water runoff from the landfill occasionally caused nearby properties to flood, and methane gas generated by the decomposing waste migrated through the soil and into private yards. NJDEP directed BEMS, Inc. to investigate and remediate the site in 1985, but the company declared bankruptcy shortly thereafter.

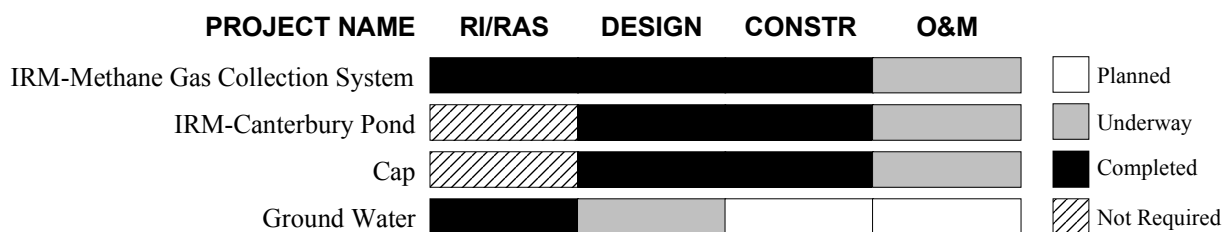
In 1987, NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. During the course of the RI/RAS, NJDEP implemented several Interim Remedial Measures (IRMs) to address the problems experienced by residents living adjacent to the landfill. The IRMs included installing a methane collection system and a flare to address off-site soil vapors, constructing an on-site storm water retention basin, improving surface water drainage and dredging sediments contaminated with landfill leachate from Canterbury Pond in Leisure Towne.

Big Hill (BEMS) Sanitary Landfill

(Continued from previous page)

In 1991, NJDEP signed a Decision Document that required capping of the landfill with a solid waste cap and installation of a site-wide methane gas collection/treatment system and leachate collection system. NJDEP completed construction of these remedial measures in 1999 and operation and maintenance (O&M) of the landfill cap and the methane and leachate controls are underway.

The RI/RAS, which was completed in 1994, revealed that ground water at the landfill is contaminated with organic and inorganic compounds at levels above New Jersey's ground water quality criteria. Landfill-related contaminants were also detected in several nearby surface water bodies but at levels that do not present an immediate threat to human health or the environment. Based on these findings, NJDEP issued a Decision Document in 1995 that required remediation of the ground water. The ground water remedial action will include re-dredging of Canterbury Pond and additional ground water monitoring. The Remedial Design for the ground water cleanup is underway.



Cosden Chemical Coatings Incorporated

Cherry Street

Beverly City

Burlington County

BLOCK: 10 **LOT:** 18

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical Manufacturer
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 4 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

Soil

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

Volatile Organic Compounds

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Metals

STATUS

Delineated

Partially Removed/Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund

Spill Fund

1986 Bond Fund

General State Fund

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$11,817,000

\$154,000

\$310,000

\$329,000
















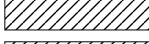


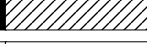





\$212,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Cosden Chemical Coatings Incorporated manufactured industrial coating materials at this location under several names between the 1940s and 1989. Various volatile and nonvolatile solvents, pigments and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) were used in the manufacturing process. Used solvents and other wastes were regularly transported off site for recycling prior to 1974; afterwards, the recycling ceased and drums of wastes accumulated on the property. During an inspection of the site in 1980 NJDEP found hundreds of unsecured drums, some of which were leaking onto the ground, as well as evidence of spillage due to careless operating procedures. NJDEP directed Cosden Chemical Coatings to remove the drums and clean up the spills, but the company did not comply. NJDEP completed Interim Remedial Measures (IRM) to dispose of the drummed materials, clean up surface spills and remove contaminated soil from the loading dock area in 1986.

USEPA added Cosden Chemical Coatings to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1987 and the following year began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate cleanup alternatives. After operations at the facility ceased in 1989, USEPA installed a fence around areas of contaminated soil and disposed of containers of waste that remained inside the process building. A fire occurred at the site in 1990 that resulted in condemnation of the process building.

In 1992, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required in-situ stabilization of the soils contaminated with metals and PCBs, installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water, and the decontamination and demolition of the condemned building with off-site disposal of the debris. USEPA completed the decontamination/demolition phase of the cleanup in 1995. During the Remedial Design for the soil treatment project USEPA determined that the contaminated soil was widely scattered throughout the site, making in-situ treatment impractical. Consequently, USEPA issued an Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) in 1998 to change the final soil remedy in the ROD to excavation and off-site disposal. USEPA completed the soil remedial action in early 2002, excavating and disposing of approximately 10,000 tons of contaminated soil. The Remedial Design for the ground water remediation system is underway and expected to be completed in 2002.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
IRM-Building Decon					 Planned
IRM-Surface Removal					 Underway
Building Decon, Demolition & Removal					 Completed
Soil Removal					 Not Required
Ground Water Pump & Treat					

Electronic Parts Specialty Company

Coles Avenue

Lumberton Township

Burlington County

BLOCK: 17.01 **LOT:** 2
 18.01 2
 19.55 4
 19.55 5.02

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
 State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Metal Plating
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 6 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

Delineated

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

Partially Removed/Delineating

Surface Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

1981 Bond Fund

\$300,000

1986 Bond Fund

\$851,000

Corporate Business Tax

\$590,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Electronic Parts Specialty Company (EPSCO) plates metal components for the electronics industry. Primary operations have historically included caustic zinc plating, electroplating, bondarizing and anodizing. For approximately 40 years, the facility discharged plating waste water directly into an unlined lagoon at the rear of the property. NJDEP ordered EPSCO to discontinue the discharge in 1985. EPSCO fenced the lagoon in 1990 in response to a NJDEP directive.

Between 1993 and 1997, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation conducted a Remedial Investigation/ Remedial Alternative Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and identify cleanup alternatives. The RI/RAS revealed that contaminated soil was present in the lagoon, the lagoon overflow area, beneath the metals plating building and other on-site areas. The RI/RAS also revealed that a plume of contaminated ground water has migrated off site and is impacting Bobby's Run Creek, located several hundred yards south of the EPSCO facility. A survey of nearby properties conducted during the RI/RAS confirmed there were no drinking water or irrigation wells at risk of becoming contaminated due to the ground water plume.

In 1998, NJDEP issued a Decision Document that specified two remedial actions for the site: 1) excavation and off-site disposal of the highly contaminated soil "hot spots" from beneath the plating building, discharge lines and lagoon area, and installation of a cap over the areas with lower levels of contamination; and 2) installation of a ground water remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water in the shallow aquifer. Between 1999 and 2000, NJDEP demolished the plating building and concrete foundation, excavated approximately 1,800 tons of highly contaminated soil from the former location of the plating building, discharge line area and lagoons, and delineated volatile organic contamination in the subsurface soil. NJDEP began the Remedial Design for the cap and the ground water treatment system in 2001.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Preliminary Investigation					Planned
Initial Lagoon Study & Fencing					Underway
Building Demolition					Completed
Hot Spot Excavation					Not Required
Cap & Ground Water Treatment					

Ellis Property

Sharp Road

Evesham Township

Burlington County

BLOCK: 14 **LOT:** 4

CATEGORY: Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Drum Cleaning and Storage
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 36 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Agricultural

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

STATUS

Treating

Soil

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Lead

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund
1986 Bond Fund
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

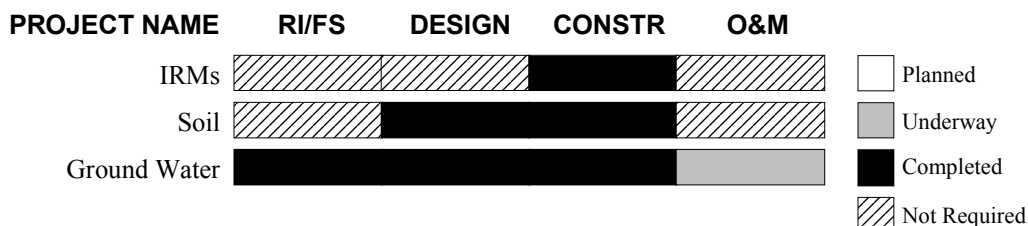
\$9,005,000
\$554,000
\$273,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

A drum cleaning and storage facility occupied a four acre portion of this site during the 1970s. The facility ceased operations in 1978 after a fire damaged several of the buildings. A site inspection by NJDEP in 1980 revealed approximately 75 drums containing chemical wastes were being stored in the main building and storage sheds and additional drums and other containers were scattered throughout the property. The drums and containers were in various stages of deterioration and some had leaked onto the ground. NJDEP also found evidence of spillage due to past operations.

In 1983, USEPA added the Ellis Property to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL). NJDEP subsequently implemented an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) to remove and dispose of grossly contaminated soil and approximately 100 drums of waste. The main building and sheds were also demolished because they were structurally unsafe. USEPA disposed of the remaining drums during a second removal action in 1990. In all, approximately 300 drums were removed from the site during by NJDEP and USEPA.

Between 1985 and 1992, NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS revealed the surface soil was contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), semi-volatile organic compounds and lead, and the ground water was contaminated with volatile organic compounds and metals. In 1992, NJDEP issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with USEPA concurrence that required excavation and off-site disposal of the remaining contaminated soil and installation of a remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated shallow ground water. NJDEP excavated and disposed of 1,400 cubic yards of contaminated soil and backfilled the excavated areas with clean soil in 1998. NJDEP completed construction of the ground water remediation system in 2000 and is overseeing operation of the system. The system is currently extracting and treating 210,000 gallons of contaminated ground water each month. Operation and maintenance (O&M) activities will continue for up to 30 years, or until ground water quality criteria have been achieved.



Florence Land Recontouring Incorporated Landfill

Cedar Lane Extension Florence, Mansfield & Springfield Townships

Burlington County

BLOCKS: Florence 173
Mansfield 44
44A
Springfield 304

LOTS: 1, 2, 3.02 & 3.03
7
8
1,4

CATEGORY: Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 86 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial/Agricultural

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Heavy Metals	Contained
Leachate	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Removing
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Heavy Metals	Capped

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	\$16,942,000
1986 Bond Fund	\$388,000
Corporate Business Tax	\$425,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Florence Land Recontouring (FLR) Landfill operated as a municipal disposal facility from 1973 to 1981. The landfill was permitted to accept sanitary wastes, including sewage sludge and non-chemical industrial wastes; however, an investigation by NJDEP in 1975 found that hazardous wastes had been illegally disposed of at the site. The New Jersey Superior Court ordered the site closed in 1979 due to concerns that it was contaminating the ground water. The operator installed a clay cap over the landfill and leachate collection system in 1982. After the landfill was closed, leachate seeps were observed at the banks of a nearby creek and landfill gases were found to be emanating from on-site manholes and monitoring wells. USEPA added FLR Landfill to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1984.

Between 1985 and 1986, NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS revealed that contamination from the landfill had migrated into the underlying shallow aquifer but the deeper Magothy-Raritan Aquifer was not affected. The RI/FS also revealed that the shallow ground water contamination had not migrated laterally beyond the boundaries of the site. In 1986, USEPA signed a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of a multilayer landfill cap, a circumferential slurry wall, storm water controls, leachate and landfill gas collection systems and perimeter fencing. NJDEP completed construction of the remedial actions in 1994. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the cap and engineering control systems are currently being conducted by Burlington County under the oversight of NJDEP.



Haas Property Landfill

26 Purgatory Road

Southampton Township

Burlington County

BLOCK: 2201 **LOT:** 3

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Illegal Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 8 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Metals

Levels Not of Concern

Soil

Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Metals

Levels Not of Concern

Sediments

Metals

Levels Not of Concern

FUNDING SOURCES

Corporate Business Tax









AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$60,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Heritage Construction Company operated an unpermitted landfill at this property for several years during the late 1980s, disposing of construction debris and underground storage tanks. The landfill is located in a rural wetlands area and nearby residents rely on private potable wells for their domestic water supplies. Disposal activities at the site ceased in 1989 after an inspection of the site by NJDEP revealed the illegal landfilling operations. Heritage Minerals, a Potentially Responsible Party for the site, subsequently conducted a removal action to address some of the surface contamination. In 1991, Heritage Construction entered into an Administrative Consent Order (ACO) with NJDEP that obligated the company to conduct a Remedial Investigation (RI) to delineate the contamination in the ground water, soil and wetland sediments and implement any necessary remedial actions. However, Heritage Construction failed to complete the investigation pursuant to the ACO and in 2000 the site was transferred to NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation for investigation.

NJDEP completed a Remedial Investigation (RI) at the site in 2001. Based on the findings, NJDEP concluded that the ground water, soil and sediments were not significantly contaminated and no remedial actions were warranted to address these media. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is referring this site to other offices of NJDEP to address solid waste disposal and wetlands violations.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Sitewide					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Kauffman & Minter Incorporated

Route 537 (Monmouth Road) Springfield Township Burlington County

BLOCK: 1601 **LOT:** 16

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Trucking
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Inorganic Compounds

STATUS

Delineating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund
1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED




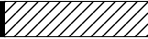











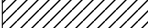

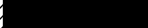
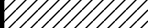

\$2,280,000
\$264,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Kauffman & Minter Incorporated transported bulk liquids such as plasticizers, resins, vegetable oils, soaps, petroleum oils and alcohol in tanker trucks. Between 1960 and 1981, the company discharged contaminated waste water collected from washing the interiors of the trucks into a large unlined lagoon at the site. NJDEP directed Kauffman & Minter to transport all process water and liquid from the lagoon to a waste processing center in 1978 but the company did not comply. In 1984, the dike surrounding the lagoon broke, causing waste water to migrate onto a neighboring property and wetlands.

Between 1981 and 1989, USEPA and NJDEP conducted several inspections of the Kauffman & Minter facility and collected waste water, ground water, surface water and sediment samples. The primary area of concern was the waste water lagoon, which was identified as a source of contamination to the ground water. Based on the findings of the preliminary investigation, USEPA added the Kauffman & Minter facility to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1989. USEPA and Kauffman & Minter entered into an Administrative Consent Order (ACO) in 1990 that required Kauffman & Minter to close the lagoon and address the contaminated sediments, but it failed to comply with the requirements of the ACO. USEPA fenced and drained the lagoon under an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) in 1991.

Between 1991 and 1996, USEPA conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS revealed that a substantial quantity of soil and sediments in the lagoon and drainage ditch were contaminated with organic compounds. The RI/FS also revealed the shallow ground water at the site was contaminated with volatile organic compounds but nearby residential wells had not been affected. USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence in 1996 that required removal and off-site disposal of the lagoon sediments and contaminated soils located in a drainage ditch and a wetland area, long-term monitoring of the shallow ground water and instituting controls to limit use of the shallow ground water. USEPA excavated and disposed of approximately 14,000 tons of contaminated sediments and soil and backfilled the excavated areas with clean materials in 1997. In a separate action performed concurrently with USEPA's soil removal project, NJDEP excavated and disposed of nine underground storage tanks and approximately 3,000 tons of contaminated soil. During USEPA's remedial action, additional contaminated soil in a ditch area and a small plume of ground water contamination were discovered. USEPA removed 3,500 tons of soil from the ditch area in 1998. USEPA has completed an RI/FS for the recently discovered ground water plume and plans to issue a ROD outlining the final remedial action to address this media in 2002.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
IRM-Lagoon Drainage					 Planned
Soil					 Underway
Ground Water					 Completed
NJDEP UST Removal					 Not Required

Lang Property

Whitesbog-Pasadena Road & City Line Road

Pemberton Township

Burlington County

BLOCK: 907 **LOT:** 7, 8 & 9

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Illegal Dump
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 40 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Agricultural

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

STATUS

Treating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund
1981 Bond Fund
Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund
Corporate Business Tax

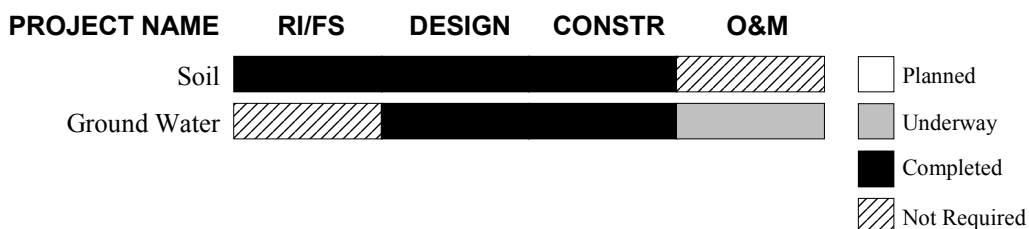
AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$15,490,000
\$800,000
\$460,000
\$390,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is located in a blueberry and cranberry farming area of the Pinelands. In 1975, approximately 1,300 55-gallon drums containing various hazardous chemicals were dumped on a two-acre portion of the property. The property owners removed the drums in 1976 in response to legal action by NJDEP. However, sampling conducted by Burlington County and NJDEP indicated substantial contamination of the soil and ground water existed as a result of the dumping activities. USEPA added the Lang Property to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1983.

Between 1983 and 1986, USEPA conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS confirmed that the soil and ground water where the dumping had occurred were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and metals. USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence in 1986 that required excavation and off-site disposal of the contaminated soil and installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water. USEPA excavated 13,000 tons of contaminated soil, backfilled the excavations with clean soil and installed a fence around the site in 1988. USEPA completed construction of the ground water remediation system in 1996 and is operating and maintaining the system. To date, more than 230 million gallons of ground water have been treated and reinjected at the site. USEPA is evaluating modifications to the system to optimize the ground water remediation process.



Minsei Kogyo Shoji KK American Incorporated

Savoy Boulevard Woodland Township Burlington County

BLOCK: 3601 **LOT:** 2.1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Metals Reclamation
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 13 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Rural

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Metals

STATUS

Levels Not of Concern

Soil

Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Metals
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund
Spill Fund

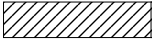
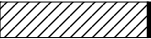










AMOUNT AUTHORIZED





\$1,527,000
\$152,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Minsei company recovered precious metals and disassembled large equipment for scrap at this facility during the late 1970s and the early 1980s. The owners of the facility entered into an Administrative Consent Order (ACO) with NJDEP in 1984 to sample and remove approximately 20 drums, analyze soils for contaminants and perform a ground water investigation. However, when the soil analyses confirmed the presence of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), the owners informed NJDEP that they were unable to fulfill the requirements of the ACO. The contaminated area was secured by a fence in 1988 and USEPA removed the drums and approximately 1,600 tons of contaminated soil from the property in 1992.

In 1997, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate remedial alternatives. Sampling of the ground water performed during the RI/RAS did not reveal significant levels of contamination and a review of USEPA's post-excavation data from the 1992 removal action confirmed that the contaminated soil within the fenced area had been fully addressed. In addition, soil samples collected from the perimeter of the site in 1999 demonstrated that USEPA's efforts to remediate the soil had achieved NJDEP's criteria for unrestricted use of the property. NJDEP is preparing to recommend no further action for the site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Fencing				
EPA Soil Removal				
Sitewide				

 Planned
 Underway
 Completed
 Not Required

Noble Oil Company

30 Cramer Road

Tabernacle Township

Burlington County

BLOCK: 325 **LOT:** 1A & 2A

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Waste Oil Processing Facility
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.6 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Benzene

STATUS

Levels Not of Concern

Soil

Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Volatile Organic Compounds

Partially Removed/Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES

1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED





















\$1,211,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Noble Oil Company operated a waste oil storage and treatment facility at this site from approximately 1950 until 1992. A state court ordered the facility closed in 1992 for numerous environmental violations, including discharging wastes directly to the ground. The unpaved facility is located in a mixed residential/commercial area in the Pinelands Protection Area where residents and businesses rely on private potable wells. Approximately 50 private wells are located within a 1000- foot radius of the site. At the time operations ceased, the facility consisted of a one-story building, eight underground storage tanks which ranged in size from 250 to 20,000 gallons, 15 above ground storage tanks which ranged in size from 5,000 to 20,000 gallons, 22 tanker trailers and four heat exchange tanks.

Between 1989 and 1992, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation conducted a preliminary investigation that revealed that the soil and ground water at the site were contaminated with organic compounds but nearby private potable wells were not affected. NJDEP implemented an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) in 1996 to remove approximately 500 tons of contaminated soil, 84,500 gallons of liquids/sludges and 167 drums of waste materials from the site. The underground storage tanks, above ground storage tanks and tanker trailers were also removed at this time.

In 1997, NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Alternative Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water at the site and identify cleanup alternatives. The RI revealed that surface and subsurface soil contamination extended onto two adjacent residential properties. NJDEP excavated approximately 2,100 tons of contaminated soil from those properties and the Noble Oil site and backfilled the excavated areas with clean soil in 1998. RI and post-RI sampling results indicated that the concentrations of contaminants in the ground water had diminished to levels below New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. In May 2001, NJDEP issued a Decision Document for the site that requires excavation and removal of a small quantity of contaminated soil on the Noble Oil property and long-term monitoring of the ground water to ensure that the contaminant levels remain low. NJDEP plans to remove the contaminated soil and begin long-term monitoring of the ground water in 2002.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Initial Investigation					 Planned
IRM					 Underway
Soil Removal					 Completed
Sitewide					 Not Required

Roebling Steel Company

Hornberger & 2nd Avenues

Florence Township

Burlington County

BLOCK 126.01 **LOT:** 1
139 1, 2 & 3

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Steel Mill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 200 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Metals	Delineating
Surface Water and Sediment	Metals	Delineating
Soil	Metals	Partially Removed/ Delineating
Structures	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Asbestos Metals	Removing

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Superfund	\$28,600,000
1981 Bond Fund	\$954,000
1986 Bond Fund	\$25,000
Corporate Business Tax	\$500,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site operated as a steel mill from 1906 until 1981, when the last operator, the John A. Roebling Steel Company, closed down and leased portions of the property to other businesses. There are approximately 70 buildings at the site. Potential sources of contamination included two sludge lagoons, an inactive landfill, storage tanks, pits and sumps containing hazardous materials, railroad cars containing fly ash, process buildings containing treatment baths, a network of underground piping containing liquids and sludges, and friable asbestos insulation covering pipes. In addition, slag residue from steel production was used to fill in a large portion of the property bordering the Delaware River shoreline. These conditions prompted USEPA to add the Roebling Steel Company to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1982.

In 1985, USEPA began a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. Between 1987 and 1988, USEPA conducted two major Emergency Removal Actions to reduce the risk of fire and prevent injuries to trespassers. Approximately 3,000 55-gallon drums, 5,000 gallons of acids and more than 100 tons of hazardous solids and laboratory chemicals were transported off site during the Emergency Removal Actions. After the Emergency Removal Actions were completed USEPA established the following Operable Units (OU) for the site: the high hazard sources of contamination that were not addressed during the Emergency Removal Actions (OU1); the playground area bordering the southeast side of the site (OU2); the 34-acre slag disposal area adjacent to the Delaware River (OU3); the 70 on-site buildings and associated contamination (OU4); and the on-site soils, ground water, lagoons and other areas of concern (OU5).

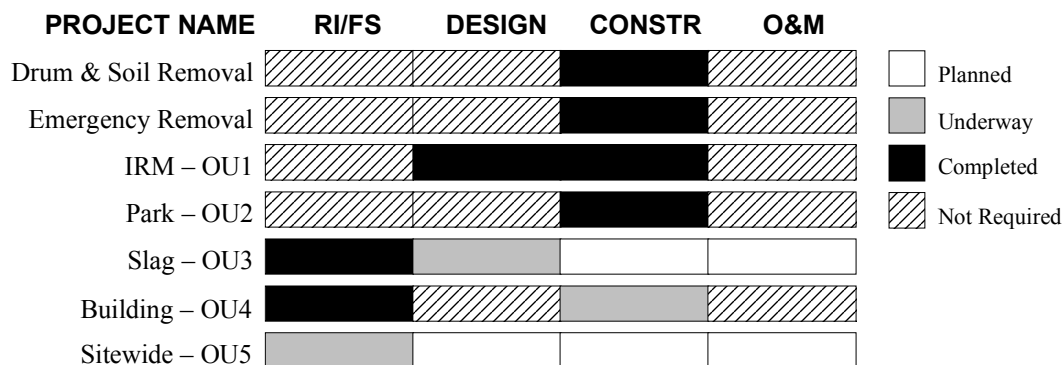
Between 1990 and 1995, USEPA issued three Record of Decisions (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that established final remedial actions for OU1 through OU4. In 1991, USEPA implemented an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) to fulfill the OU1 ROD, which required the removal and off-site disposal of drums, transformers, tank contents, baghouse dust and chemical piles, tires and the contaminated surface soils under the Roebling Park water tower. Over 260 drums of waste, 45,000 gallons of transformer oil, 267,000 gallons of tank liquids, 1,300 tons of tank sludges, as well as smaller quantities of asbestos and contaminated soil were removed during the IRM. Remediation of OU2, which involved excavating approximately 160 cubic yards of contaminated soil from the playground, was completed in 1994 and the playground was subsequently reopened.

Roebling Steel Company

(Continued from previous page)

Because the material excavated from the playground was determined to be nonhazardous it was disposed of in the slag area. For OU3, USEPA plans to install a soil cover over the entire 34-acre slag area and then vegetate the soil cover to prevent erosion. Remediation of OU4 has begun with the decontamination of the buildings.

USEPA is currently conducting a RI/FS to address the site-wide contamination (OU5). The RI/FS has included sampling of the surface and subsurface soil across the site, an on-site landfill, two sludge lagoons, river and creek sediments and ground water. USEPA expects to complete the RI/FS and issue a ROD outlining the final remedial actions for OU5 in 2002.



Texaco Service Station Burlington City

Route 130 & Wood Street

Burlington City

Burlington County

BLOCK: 74 **LOTS:** 6, 7 & 25

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.0 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

Delineating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Delineating

Air

Volatile Organic Compounds

Potential

FUNDING SOURCES

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$66,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is also known as Param Petroleum and Burlington Gas and Diesel. It has operated as a service station since at least 1979. In 1994, explosive levels of gasoline vapors were detected in an adjacent sanitary sewer line, which were traced back to the Param Petroleum facility. The owner of the service station subsequently removed ten underground gasoline storage tanks and three diesel underground storage tanks from the property. The tanks were found to contain numerous holes and a five-inch layer of free-product was observed on the ground water in the tank excavations. The owner replaced the underground tanks and resumed operations but did not address the contaminated soil and ground water.

In 1996, gasoline vapors were again detected in the adjacent sanitary sewer line as well as in the floor drains of the nearby commercial establishment. NJDEP directed the Potentially Responsible Parties to investigate and remediate the contamination at the service station but they did not comply. In 1999, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. Sampling conducted during the RI/RAS has confirmed that the soil and ground water is contaminated with gasoline-related compounds. NJDEP expects to complete the RI/RAS and select the final remedial actions to address the soil and ground water in 2002.

PROJECT NAME RI/RAS DESIGN CONSTR O&M

Sitewide

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☐

Planned

☒

Underway

☒

Completed

☐

Not Required

Camden County



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23 Kerhart Avenue

23 Kerhart Avenue

Berlin Borough

Camden County

BLOCK: 3303 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Former Oil Refinery
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.3 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineated/Further
Monitoring Required

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

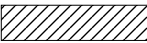
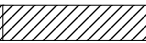

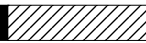








Spill Fund
1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$320,000
\$35,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

An oil refinery operated at this site between the 1920s and 1940s. During this period, petroleum wastes from the refinery process were disposed of in on-site pits. The refinery was later developed into residential properties. Environmental problems first surfaced in the 1980s, when a black tar-like substance began to seep through the soil at a residence. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation excavated and disposed of the contaminated soil in 1991 under an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) and subsequently installed four ground water monitor wells around the perimeter of the former excavation to evaluate the ground water quality. Sampling of the monitor wells has revealed that very low levels of benzene are present in the ground water. Based on these findings, NJDEP established a conditional No Further Action designation and a Classification Exception Area/Well Restriction Advisory (CEA/WRA) for the property. NJDEP will re-sample the ground water in several years to determine whether the contaminant levels have decreased through natural attenuation and the CEA/WRA can be lifted.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
IRM-Soil Removal					 Planned
Sitewide					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Alfonso's Restaurant

407 Whitehorse Pike

Waterford Township

Camden County

BLOCK: 1601 **LOTS:** 32, 34, 35 & 35.01

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Fuel Oil Storage
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 2.0 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES



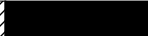









1986 Bond Fund
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$300,000
\$300,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Prior to becoming a restaurant, a fuel oil storage and distribution facility operated on this property. A preliminary investigation conducted in 1996 indicated that the soil and ground water were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and that a number of underground fuel storage tanks remained on site. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 1998 that confirmed the presence of ten underground storage tanks as well as subsurface soil contamination. NJDEP conducted an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) in 1999 to remove the underground storage tanks and 2,700 tons of contaminated soil from the site. Sampling of nearby private potable wells conducted in 2000 did not reveal the presence of any contamination above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP installed on-site and off-site monitor wells in 2001 and is evaluating the sampling data from those wells to determine whether remedial actions are necessary to address the ground water. NJDEP expects to complete the RI/RAS in 2002.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
UST & Soil IRM					 Planned
Sitewide					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Amoco Service Station Camden City

710 Broadway and Pine Street

Camden City

Camden County

BLOCK: 289 **LOT:** 12

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.5 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Partially Removed/Delineating

Air

Gasoline Vapors

Vented/Investigating

FUNDING SOURCES

1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED











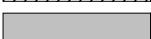
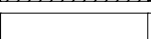

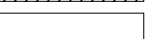


\$450,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site has a history of contamination dating back to 1975, when gasoline leaking from the underground storage tank system caused gasoline vapors to enter the basement of an adjacent office building. A former owner of the service station installed a ventilation system in the basement of the office building to mitigate the gasoline vapors. In 1984, explosive levels of gasoline vapors were detected in the basement of a nearby tavern. NJDEP placed a ventilation fan in the tavern basement to reduce the risk of explosion and installed a free-product recovery system at the service station to remove gasoline product that was floating on the ground water table. Approximately 350 gallons of gasoline had been recovered when NJDEP shut down the free-product recovery system in 1985.

In 1993, due to recurrence of the vapor problem in the neighboring building, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water at the service station site and to evaluate remedial alternatives. A soil gas survey conducted as part of the RI/RAS indicated that there were elevated levels of contamination in the soil but the investigation was impeded by the presence of construction debris that had been used as fill. Sampling of on-site monitor wells conducted in 1995 revealed the presence of elevated levels of dissolved gasoline in the ground water but there was no gasoline product present on the water table. NJDEP is conducting ground water monitoring to determine whether natural attenuation of the ground water contamination is a potential remedial alternative for this site. Monitoring of the air in the tavern basement is being conducted concurrently with the ground water monitoring. NJDEP has determined that there are no private or public potable wells in the area at risk of becoming contaminated due to this site.

In 1999, NJDEP conducted an investigation of four unused underground storage tanks at the gas station property. The investigation confirmed that the tanks had been properly decommissioned in place by the gas station owner. No further actions are planned for the four decommissioned tanks.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Ground Water Decon System					 Planned
UST Investigation					 Underway
Sitewide					 Completed
					 Not Required

Atco Avenue Ground Water Contamination

Atco Avenue

Waterford Township

Camden County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury

STATUS

Delineated

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund
1986 Bond Fund

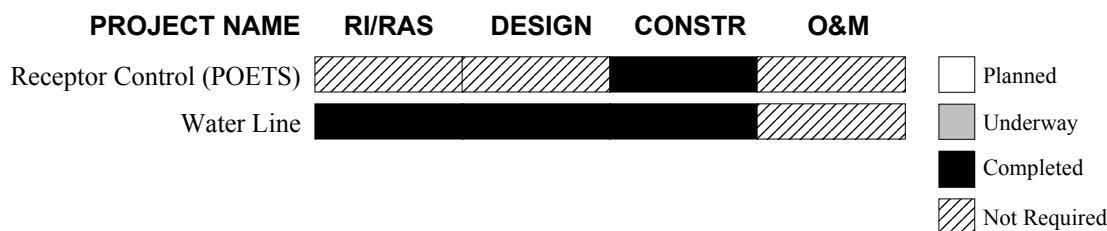
AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$245,000
\$1,906,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This private potable well contamination case is located in New Jersey's ecologically sensitive Pinelands area. Sampling conducted by the Camden County Health Department between 1990 and 1992 identified 63 private potable wells in the Atco area of Waterford Township that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and/or mercury at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary volatile organic contaminants were trichloroethylene (TCE), tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE), 1,1 dichloroethylene (1,1 DCE), 1,1,1 trichloroethane (1,1,1 TCA) and benzene. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. In 1996, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term remedy was the continued use of POET systems in the affected homes; however, Waterford Township elected to extend public water lines to the area instead. NJDEP agreed to help pay for the water lines by providing the Township with funds equal to the cost of monitoring and maintaining the POET systems for 20 years. Construction of the water lines and connection of the properties were completed in 1999. Approximately 185 properties with contaminated wells or wells at risk of becoming contaminated were connected to the water lines.

In 2001, NJDEP completed a source investigation for the site that identified a local fuel service facility as the likely source of the benzene contamination in private potable wells on Cooper Road and a dry cleaning establishment as the likely source of the TCE and PCE in wells in the Pamela Court area. No likely sources were identified for the other private wells contaminated with TCE and PCE due to the relatively low levels detected and the widespread distribution of the contaminated wells. In addition, no source was identified for the mercury contamination that was detected in some of the wells. Due to the widely scattered locations of the mercury-contaminated wells and the historical land use in the area, NJDEP has concluded the mercury contamination may be attributable one or more potential non-point sources.



Camden City Water Department Parkside Well Field Contamination

Vesper & Park Boulevards

Camden City

Camden County

BLOCK: 1279 **LOT:** 1A

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.5 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$1,681,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Parkside Well Field supplies Camden City with 20% of its water supply during peak usage periods. In 1988, routine sampling revealed that the water from the three supply wells at the well field was contaminated with chlorinated volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The source of the contamination is unknown. For several years the water was effectively treated at the well field using minor treatment technologies but in 1997 increasing levels of contamination in the water forced the Camden City Water Department to shut the wells down. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently conducted a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective remedy was to install an air stripper at the well field to treat two of the supply wells and keep the third well out of service. The City of Camden completed construction of the air stripper in 1999 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the system. NJDEP is performing additional investigative work to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Receptor Control (Air Stripper)				

Planned

Underway

Completed

Not Required

Christ Care United Missionary

242 Sicklerville Road

Winslow Township

Camden County

BLOCK: 2903 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Ethylene Dibromide

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Ethylene Dibromide

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

Corporate Business Tax




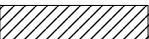




AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$1,000

\$258,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling by NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water in late 2001 revealed that the private potable well at the Christ Care United Missionary was contaminated with the pesticide ethylene dibromide (EDB) at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed a Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) system on the well as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents of the missionary. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation will sample private potable wells at residential and commercial properties near the missionary in 2002 to delineate the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the contamination and provide information to evaluate long-term water supply alternatives for the area. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Collingswood Borough Water Department Well Field Contamination

Highland Avenue

Collingswood Borough

Camden County

BLOCK: 9-BA **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$16,000

\$741,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site consists of four municipal wells that serve residents of Collingswood Borough, Haddon Township and Woodlynne Township. Routine testing conducted by the Borough of Collingswood in 1991 revealed the wells were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). The source is unknown. In 1992, after completing a Remedial Action Selection (RAS), NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation recommended installation of two packed tower air strippers at the well field to treat the water. The Borough of Collingswood installed the air strippers in 1995 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the systems. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Receptor Control (Air Stripper)				

Planned
 Underway
 Completed
 Not Required

Fazzio Sanitary Landfill

204 Harding Avenue

Bellmawr Borough

Camden County

BLOCK: 79A **LOT:** 9A

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Sanitary Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 70 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Metals	Potential
Soil	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Pesticides Metals	Potential
Surface Water	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Potential
Sediments	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Potential
Air	Methane	Potential

FUNDING SOURCES

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$15,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Fazzio Landfill is actually comprised of three adjacent waste fill deposit sites, known as the Bellmawr site, the Deptford site and the Dewey-Blanton site. These sites are bordered by Route 295, Route 42, the New Jersey Turnpike and Big Timber Creek. Originally separate waste disposal facilities, over time they became part of one contiguous operation. The Fazzio Bellmawr site is located in the Bellmawr Borough, Camden County and encompasses 70 acres. It was authorized to accept municipal wastes, but industrial wastes may have been disposed of there as well. The Fazzio Deptford site is located in Deptford Township, Gloucester County and encompasses 16 acres. It accepted municipal wastes along with confirmed deposits of waste oils, sludges and liquid chemical wastes. The Dewey-Blanton site is located in Bellmawr Borough and encompasses 21 acres. It also accepted municipal wastes and has operated as a composting facility since landfilling activities ceased in 1972. The Dewey-Blanton site is the only one of the three landfills that was closed pursuant to NJDEP solid waste requirements in place at the time. Sampling of on-site monitor wells in 1997 indicated that the ground water is contaminated with various organic compounds and metals at levels exceeding New Jersey Ground Water Quality Standards. Previous sampling of the soil at the landfill and the surface water and sediments of Big Timber Creek also indicated the presence of contaminants.

NJDEP's Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste has referred this site to the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation to implement closure actions to prevent the release of greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide and methane) from the waste fill and mitigate the impact of landfill leachate on the environment. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is currently reviewing the landfill's history and past sampling results to obtain preliminary information for the landfill closure project. NJDEP expects to begin the engineering design for the landfill closure in 2002.

Fazzio Sanitary Landfill

(Continued from previous page)

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Sitewide					<div>Planned</div> <div>Underway</div> <div>Completed</div> <div>Not Required</div>

Martin Aaron Incorporated

1542 South Broadway

Camden City

Camden County

BLOCK: 637 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Drum Reconditioning
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 3.5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

STATUS

Delineating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

Partially Removed/
Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES

1986 Bond Fund
Corporate Business Tax
Superfund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

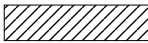
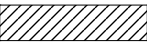

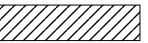

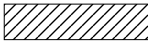
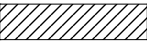

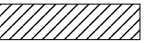




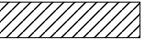

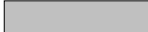




\$1,810,000
\$890,000
\$2,000,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Martin Aaron, Inc. site is located in a densely populated section of Camden City. Several companies operated drum recycling businesses at the property for approximately 30 years, ending in the late 1990s. A site inspection by the New Jersey Department of Law and Public Safety in 1987 revealed hundreds of improperly stored drums of hazardous wastes, evidence of buried drums and soil contamination. State authorities served the owner and operator of the facility with a notice of civil penalty and directed them to perform a remedial investigation to determine the extent of the contamination at the site. However, the owner/operators failed to respond to the directive and eventually abandoned the facility and filed for bankruptcy. Rhodes Drum, Inc., a separate drum recycling facility, continued to operate on a small portion of the site until 1999.

Between 1995 and 1997, NJDEP Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation conducted two Interim Remedial Measures (IRM) to address the drums and other surface materials. Approximately 700 drums of chemical wastes, 10,000 empty drums and 33 dumpsters of mixed waste were removed during the IRMs. The City of Camden subsequently demolished and disposed of the building. NJDEP conducted a third IRM in 1999 to remove five underground storage tanks and almost 900 tons of contaminated soil from the property.

In 1999, USEPA added Martin Aaron to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL). NJDEP completed a Remedial Investigation (RI) in 2000 that revealed the soil and ground water at the site is highly contaminated with organic compounds and metals. USEPA assumed the lead for the site in 2000 and is conducting supplementary RI work, which will be followed by a Feasibility Study (FS). USEPA will use the findings of the RI/FS to select the final remedial actions to address soil and ground water, which will be outlined in one or more Records of Decision (ROD) for the site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
IRM-Drum Removal I					 Planned
IRM-Drum Removal II					 Underway
IRM III-UST Removal					 Completed
Sitewide					 Not Required

North Third Street Ground Water Contamination

1542 South Broadway

Winslow Township

Camden County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Mercury

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Mercury

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

Corporate Business Tax


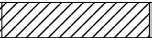






AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$10,000

\$12,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by local property owners in 2001 identified five private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with mercury at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation plans to conduct additional potable well sampling in the area in early 2002 and will use the findings to delineate the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and to evaluate long term water supply alternatives for the area.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Puchack Well Field

River Road

Pennsauken Township

Camden County

BLOCK: 192, 196, 199, 200, 203 & 204 **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury
Chromium

STATUS

Further Delineation Required

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury
Chromium

Taken Out of Service

FUNDING SOURCES

1981 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$9,000,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is also known as the Camden City Water Department Puchack Well Field Contamination case. It consists of six public supply wells that were taken out of service between 1975 and 1998 due to the presence of metals and volatile organic compounds above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP has identified numerous industrial facilities in the area as potential sources for the contamination. In 1991 and 1992, NJDEP issued directives to 22 Potentially Responsible Parties requiring them to install a ground water treatment system at the well field but they did not comply. The City of Camden subsequently completed a Remedial Design for a ground water treatment system capable of addressing the entire well field, but the proposed system was not implemented because it was too costly to construct and operate.

In 1998, USEPA added Puchack Well Field to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) and assumed the lead for the investigation and remediation of the site. To facilitate the remedial process, USEPA is addressing the site in two phases, or Operable Units (OU): investigation and cleanup of the ground water at the well field (OU1) and identification, investigation and cleanup of the source areas that are contributing to the ground water contamination (OU2). The Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for OU1 is underway and the RI/FS for OU2 is scheduled to begin in 2002.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Proposed Ground Water Treatment System				
Sitewide (OU1,OU2)				

Planned

Underway

Completed

Not Required

Stephen Drive & Linda Lane Ground Water Contamination

Stephen Drive, Linda Lane & Cheryl Court

Winslow Township Camden County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

Corporate Business Tax













AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$41,000

\$70,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This case is also known as the Cedar Brook Estates Ground Water Contamination site. Sampling conducted by the Camden County Health Department in 1999 identified 22 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). The source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. In 2001, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the extension of public water lines to properties in the CKE was the most cost-effective long-term remedy. Installation of the water lines is scheduled to begin in 2002. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Receptor Control (Water Lines)					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Supreme Petroleum Company Inc. of NJ

413 Route 30 & Garfield Avenue

Chesilhurst Borough

Camden County

BLOCK: 903 **LOTS:** 3 and 4

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 2.0 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Lead

Delineating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Lead

Delineated

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

1986 Bond Fund

\$135,000

Corporate Business Tax

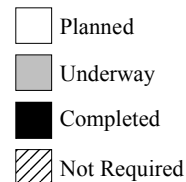
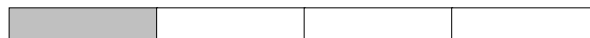
\$297,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Supreme Petroleum service station is located in a Pinelands Protection area where residents use private wells for potable water supply. In 1997, a homeowner living near the site reported a strong gasoline odor in his well water. The Camden County Health Department confirmed that the potable well was contaminated with gasoline-related compounds and referred the case to NJDEP. NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks was already working with the operator of Supreme Petroleum to address several leaking underground storage tanks at the service station. The operator of the service station installed a deeper replacement well to provide potable water for the resident. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently began a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water at the Supreme Petroleum site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. NJDEP expects to complete the RI/RAS and select final remedial actions for the site in 2002.

PROJECT NAME RI/RAS DESIGN CONSTR O&M

Sitewide



Texaco Service Station Oaklyn Borough

Route 30 & Collingswood Avenue

Oaklyn Borough

Camden County

BLOCK: 53 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Auto Repair
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.25 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Levels Not of Concern

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

General State Fund

Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$644,000

\$233,000

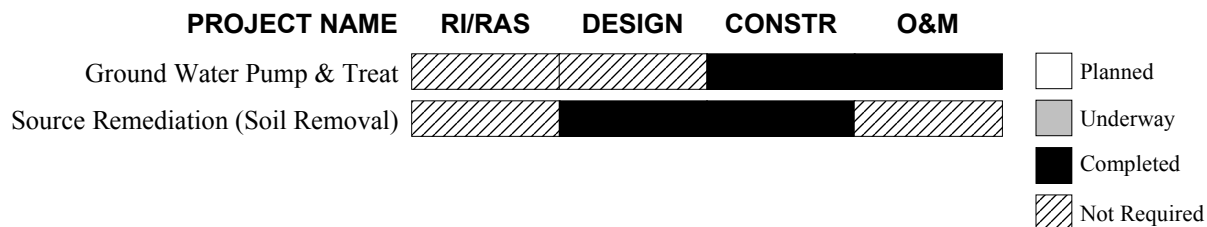
\$207,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site operated as a gasoline service station for approximately 50 years, until gasoline sales ceased in 1990. It currently functions as an automotive repair facility. An inspection of the site by NJDEP in 1988 revealed evidence that leaking underground storage tanks had contaminated the soil and ground water with petroleum products. NJDEP directed the owner of the service station to investigate the extent of the contamination and take corrective action but the owner did not comply. In 1989, NJDEP determined that the soil at the site was contaminated with petroleum products down to the water table and that gasoline product was present on the ground water table. NJDEP also determined that off-site migration of contaminated ground water had caused gasoline vapors to enter the basement of an adjacent building and also caused explosive levels of vapors to accumulate in a nearby sewer line.

In 1990, NJDEP implemented several emergency measures to reduce the explosion hazards presented by the site. These included constructing an interceptor trench to recover gasoline product from the water table and installing a ground water remediation system to treat the ground water and establish hydraulic control of the contaminant plume. As an extra precaution, the sewer line was modified to prevent it from becoming a conduit for gasoline vapors. The owner of the service station subsequently excavated and disposed of seven underground storage tanks.

Between 1992 and 1995, NJDEP performed several investigations that revealed gasoline-saturated soil was present at various areas at the site and that it was a continuous source of contamination to the ground water and a potential source of hazardous vapors. NJDEP excavated and disposed of approximately 2,500 tons of contaminated soil and backfilled the site with clean material in 1996. The ground water remediation system was shut down in 1997 after sampling showed that the levels of contaminants in the ground water were below New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. No further remedial actions are planned for this site.



The Decorators Well Contamination

294 Third Street

Waterford Township

Camden County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Ethylene Dibromide

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Ethylene Dibromide

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

Corporate Business Tax









AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$3,000

\$50,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Routine sampling of non-public community supply wells conducted by NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water in March of 2001 revealed the private potable well at this former interior decorators was contaminated with ethylene dibromide (EDB), a pesticide, at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard. Sampling conducted by NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation in 2001 subsequently identified six private potable wells at residences in the immediate area that were also contaminated with EDB at levels exceeding the Drinking Water Standard. The sampling also identified one private potable well that was contaminated with 1,2,3 trichloropropane at levels exceeding Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated commercial and residential wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the occupants. NJDEP plans to sample additional nearby private wells during 2002 and will use the findings to delineate the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and evaluate long-term water supply alternatives for the area.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Urban Casting Company Incorporated

516 Asyla Road

Gloucester Township

Camden County

BLOCK: 13103 **LOT:** 11, 18 & 19

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Metals Foundry
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 2 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Metals

STATUS

Levels Not of Concern

Soil

Metals

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$50,000


















\$449,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Urban Casting Incorporated operated a nonferrous metals foundry at this site between the late 1960s and 2000. Operations at the facility involved casting metal items in sand molds. During the casting process, the sand molds became contaminated with lead, copper and zinc. In the past, the company used the waste sand molds as fill material or simply disposed of the molds at on-site and neighboring off-site areas, including residential properties. Particulates also emitted from the ventilation fan at the Urban Casting building while the facility was active.

In 1990, NJDEP began an investigation to determine whether the waste sand molds and particulate emissions from the facility had contaminated the soil in the area. A study conducted that year by the New Jersey Department of Health showed that some children in the area had elevated levels of lead in their blood, but no link was established between the lead levels and Urban Casting. Urban Casting removed piles of contaminated soil from its property in 1991 in response to an NJDEP directive. NJDEP installed a fence around the facility the following year to prevent trespassing.

In 1992, NJDEP contracted USEPA's Emergency Response Team to determine the extent of the metals contamination in the soil surrounding the site. One residential property where waste molds were disposed of exceeded NJDEP's cleanup criteria for metals in soil, while the on-site areas, other nearby residential properties and an off-site landfill area were all below NJDEP's criteria. In 1997, after completing a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) that confirmed USEPA's findings, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation excavated and disposed of 1,100 cubic yards of soil from the residential property and backfilled the excavation with clean soil. Subsequent sampling of on-site and off-site monitor wells has shown that the ground water in the area meets New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. No further actions are planned for the off-site areas; however, since the Urban Casting Company recently ceased operations the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation has referred the facility to NJDEP's Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation for an Industrial Site Recovery Act (ISRA) review.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Initial Soil Removal & Fencing					 Planned
Residential Soil Removal					 Underway
Ground Water Investigation					 Completed
					 Not Required

Welsbach/General Gas Mantle Sites (Camden Radiation)

Various Locations Camden and Gloucester Cities Camden County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gas Mantles Manufacturer
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1,124 Properties
Surveyed

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Soil

CONTAMINANTS

Thorium, Radium, Uranium

STATUS

Partially Removed/Delineating

Air

Radon/Thoron Progeny

Shielding/Venting

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

1986 Bond Fund

Superfund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$1,337,000

\$5,300,000

\$34,000,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Welsbach and General Gas Mantle Superfund sites are comprised of two former incandescent gas mantle manufacturing plants and numerous residential properties in Camden and Gloucester cities that were contaminated with radioactive wastes from the plants. The Welsbach Company of Gloucester City and General Gas Mantle Company of Camden City manufactured incandescent gas mantles for home and street lighting between the 1890s and 1941. Both plants extracted thorium from ore for use as a coating material on the mesh covers of the gas lamps. The radioactive waste materials, or tailings, that remained after the extraction process were disposed of as fill near and/or under residential and commercial properties as well as on open lands. Various industries and commercial businesses have occupied the former Welsbach and the General Gas Mantle properties since the two companies ceased operations.

Between 1991 and 1994, NJDEP conducted radiological surveys at more than 1,100 properties in Gloucester City and Camden City to evaluate the extent of radioactive contamination. The surveys revealed that 81 properties -45 in Gloucester City and 36 in Camden City - had elevated radiation. NJDEP implemented Interim Remedial Measures (IRM) at 33 of these properties that exhibited radiation levels above NJDEP's interim exposure criteria to protect the health of the occupants until permanent cleanup measures could be implemented. The IRMs included placing shielding materials, such as concrete and lead sheeting, over contaminated soil, installing radon/thoron ventilation systems in buildings and establishing access restrictions. Radiation levels at 48 of the properties did not exceed NJDEP's interim exposure criteria, therefore no immediate measures were taken at these properties. In 1991, NJDEP purchased a private residence in Gloucester City and permanently relocated its owner due to elevated radiation inside the home, and relocated Ste-Lar Textiles, Inc. from the former General Gas Mantle Company site to protect the health of the employees. NJDEP removed the contents of the Ste-Lar Textiles building in 1992 to minimize any potential risk to area residents should a fire occur at the facility.

In 1996, USEPA added the Welsbach/General Gas Mantle sites to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) and began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) at the former gas mantle plant sites and approximately 150 "Vicinity" properties in Gloucester City and Camden City to confirm NJDEP's findings from the radiological surveys and select permanent remedies. In 1998, while the RI/FS was underway, USEPA removed approximately 200 cubic yards of radiologically contaminated soil from a public park in Gloucester City and replaced it with clean fill as an interim measure. The RI/FS revealed that significant quantities of radiologically contaminated soil were present at both the former Welsbach and General Gas Mantle properties, and that there were elevated levels of radiation inside the former General Gas Mantle building. USEPA also concluded based on the comparison of USEPA's and NJDEP's data on the "Vicinity" properties that the soil at 54 of these properties was contaminated with radiological elements above cleanup levels. In addition, USEPA identified approximately 600 "Suspect" properties that were either adjacent to the known contaminated properties or had radiation exposure rates above background levels and therefore required additional investigation.

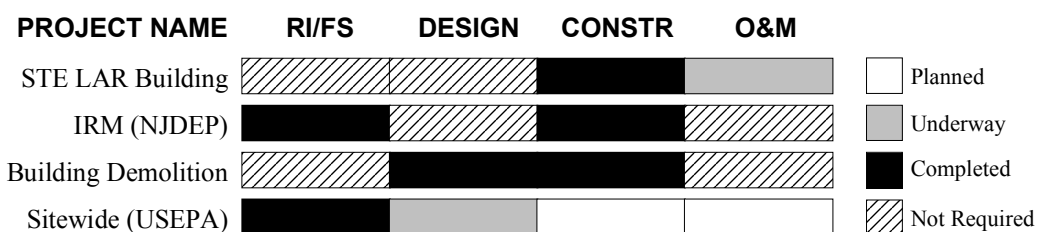
In 1999, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required excavation and off-site disposal of radiologically-contaminated soil from both the former Welsbach and General Gas Mantle sites, demolition and off-site disposal of the General Gas Mantle building, and excavation and off-site disposal of

Welsbach/General Gas Mantle Sites (Camden Radiation)

(Continued from previous page)

radiologically contaminated soil from the 54 Vicinity properties. USEPA demolished the General Gas Mantle building in 2000 and is conducting Remedial Designs for the soil cleanup actions at the plant sites and the Vicinity properties. During the Remedial Design phase, USEPA is investigating the 600 "Suspect" properties to determine the extent of any radiological contamination and is designing cleanup plans for those properties as necessary. USEPA plans to begin to remove contaminated soil from some of these residential properties and commercial properties in 2002.

In addition to the above investigative work, Holt Hauling and Warehousing, Inc., owner of the only remaining building on the former Welsbach property, entered into an Administrative Order on Consent with USEPA in 1997 in which it agreed to perform a RI/FS to determine the extent of the radiological contamination at the property. Holt Hauling and Warehousing completed the RI/FS at its building (also known as the Armstrong building) in 2000. USEPA will use the findings of the RI/FS to select a final remedy for the Armstrong building, which will be outlined in a second ROD for the site.



Winslow Township Sanitary Landfill

Piney Hollow Road

Winslow Township

Camden County

BLOCK: 9101 **LOT:** 2
 9102 1
 8802 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
 State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Sanitary Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 95 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Undeveloped

MEDIA AFFECTED

Air

CONTAMINANTS

Methane

STATUS

Potential

FUNDING SOURCES

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$15,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Winslow Township Landfill is a 95-acre inactive sanitary landfill that is owned and was formerly operated by Winslow Township. Waste disposal activities started at the northwest portion of the landfill in the 1950s before New Jersey solid waste regulations were in effect. In addition to municipal wastes, sludge-like materials were reportedly deposited in the landfill during the late 1960s and early 1970s. Landfilling of the southeast portion of the site began after the northwest portion of the landfill closed in 1974. Municipal wastes, vegetative wastes and animal and food processing wastes were disposed at the southeast portion of the landfill under a permit with the state until 1990, when the site reached capacity. Several closure plans proposing methods to cap the landfill have been prepared for the site on behalf of Winslow Township but none have been implemented. Sampling of on-site monitor wells conducted several years after operations ceased indicated that the ground water is not contaminated due to the landfill.

NJDEP's Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste has referred this site to the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation to implement closure actions to prevent the release of greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide and methane) from the waste fill and mitigate the impact of landfill leachate on the environment. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is currently reviewing the landfill's history and past sampling results to obtain preliminary information for the landfill closure project. NJDEP expects to begin the engineering design for the landfill closure in 2002.

PROJECT NAME RI/RAS DESIGN CONSTR O&M

Sitewide

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Planned



Underway



Completed



Not Required

Cape May County



Cape May County Index of Sites

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Allendale Road Ground Water Contamination

Allendale Road

Upper Township

Cape May County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

Potable Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES

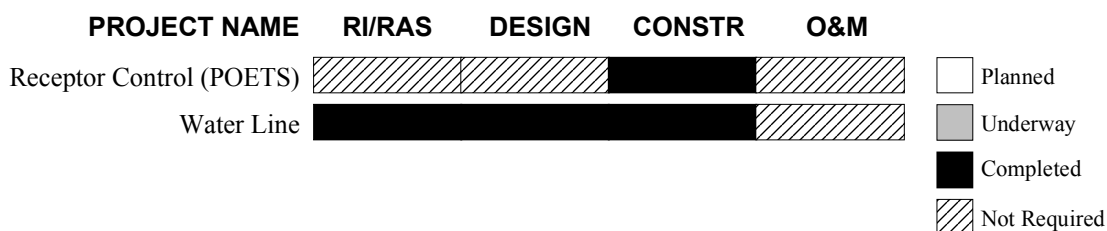
Spill Fund
1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$35,000
\$681,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Cape May County Health Department between 1992 and 1994 as part of its Well Head Protection Program identified 12 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Nine additional wells were found to have lower levels of the contaminants. The primary contaminants were tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) and carbon tetrachloride. The source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the wells that did not meet Drinking Water Standards as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. In 1996, NJDEP completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term remedy was to extend public water lines to the properties in the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination. The local water purveyor completed construction of the water lines and connection of the residences in 1999 using funds provided by NJDEP. A total of 84 residences were connected to the water line and the wells at these properties sealed during the construction project. NJDEP is sampling potable wells around the perimeter of the CKE to evaluate contaminant migration. Additional investigative work is also underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.



Beesley's Point Ground Water Contamination

Maple Shade Lane & Grant Avenue

Upper Township

Cape May County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

1986 Bond Fund

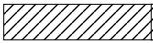










AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$33,000

\$592,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Cape May County Health Department between 1992 and 1994 as part of its Well Head Protection Program identified 16 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Nine additional wells had lower levels of the contaminants. The primary contaminants were trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). The source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the wells that did not meet Drinking Water Standards as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. In 1996, NJDEP completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term remedy was to extend public water lines to the properties in the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination. The local water purveyor completed construction of the water lines and connection of the properties in 1999. A total of 42 residences were connected to the water lines and the wells at these properties sealed during the construction project. NJDEP is sampling potable wells around the perimeter of the CKE to evaluate contaminant migration. Additional investigative work is also underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Water Line					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Citgo Service Station Upper Township

20 South Shore & Pine Roads

Upper Township

Cape May County

BLOCK: 653 **LOT:** 2, 3, 4, 5.01 & 6

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.63 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Spill Fund

\$3,000













Corporate Business Tax

\$142,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is also known as the former Levari's Citgo service station. It is now abandoned. Sampling conducted in 1988 during an underground tank removal project indicated the subsurface soil was contaminated. The following year, a representative of the Cape May County Department of Health detected a gasoline odor while observing the excavation of underground tank piping at the site. NJDEP notified the owner of his obligation to investigate the extent of the contamination pursuant to New Jersey's Underground Storage Tank regulations but the owner did not comply. Sampling of the service station's potable well in 1996 showed high levels of benzene, a volatile organic compound that is a component of gasoline. Benzene and methyl-tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), a gasoline additive, were later detected at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards in a private potable well at a nearby store. The service station, an adjacent residence and the store were connected to the public water line and the contaminated wells sealed.

In 2000, NJDEP's Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation determined that gasoline-contaminated ground water was migrating from the former Levari's Citgo service station and this was the likely source of the potable well contamination. Sampling of additional private potable wells in the immediate area performed later that year did not identify any other wells with contaminants exceeding Drinking Water Standards. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation removed or decommissioned the five underground storage tanks in 2001 after the owner failed to comply with an NJDEP directive to conduct the work. Due to the close proximity of the on-site building to the road, NJDEP was unable to excavate any of the contaminated soil during the tank removal/decommissioning project. NJDEP plans to delineate the soil contamination and evaluate alternatives to address this media in 2002. NJDEP continues to monitor private potable wells in the area to ensure they meet Drinking Water Standards.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (Water Line Connections)					 Planned
UST Removal					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Domi Drive Ground Water Contamination

Domi Drive

Middle Township

Cape May County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Various

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES













Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$125,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Cape May County Health Department in 1994 identified six private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are 1,1,1 trichloroethane (1,1,1 TCA) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure and the Township subsequently extended a public water line to the affected residences using funds provided by NJDEP. NJDEP has approved a three-year monitoring program to evaluate ground water quality in the surrounding area for contaminant migration. NJDEP completed a source investigation for this site in 1996 but the results were inconclusive. It is believed that the contamination was the result of an isolated discharge with little or no potential for migration outside the currently impacted area.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Receptor Control (Water Line)					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Edgewood Village Mobile Home Park

2403 Route 9 (Shore Road)

Middle Township

Cape May County

BLOCK: 1064 **LOT:** 2

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Mobile Home Park
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 11 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Treated/Further
Monitoring Required

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

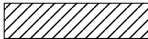







Spill Fund
Underground Storage Tank Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$429,000
\$191,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This mobile home park used kerosene to heat the mobile homes. In 1989, approximately 5,400 gallons of kerosene spilled from an underground fuel distribution system, contaminating the soil and ground water. The Responsible Parties removed the contaminated soil and installed three monitor wells but were unable to continue remedial work due to lack of funds. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently installed additional monitor wells, a recovery well and a ground water extraction and treatment system at the mobile home park, and by June 1990 had recovered approximately 2,000 gallons of kerosene from the ground water. The ground water extraction and treatment system was demobilized in 1993 when little additional kerosene could be recovered. NJDEP is periodically monitoring the ground water at the site to evaluate the effectiveness of the remedial action.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Ground Water Pump & Treat				
		Planned		
		Underway		
		Completed		
		Not Required		

Foundations & Structures Landfill

Fidler Hill Road

Woodbine Borough

Cape May County

BLOCK: 117 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Sanitary Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 95.5 acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Undeveloped

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

Confirmed

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

Potential

Air

Methane

Potential

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Corporate Business Tax
Spill Fund

\$15,000
\$640,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Foundations and Structures (F&S) Landfill operated a sanitary landfill at this site between 1971 and 1985 under a lease agreement with the Borough of Woodbine, which owns the property. Although the size of the landfilled area is unknown, it is estimated to encompass 30 to 50 acres of the 95-acre lot. The landfill is generally flat and level with the adjacent terrain. Parts of the site are covered with sand, while other portions support trees and other vegetation. The surrounding areas are largely undeveloped with the exception of the Woodbine Municipal Airport, which is located just southeast of the site. While the F&S Landfill was in operation, municipal solid waste, septage waste, sewage sludge, demolition debris and other wastes were buried in trenches that extended to just above the water table. F&S Landfill was scheduled to terminate disposal activities when the Cape May County Landfill, then a state-of-the-art regional landfill, opened in 1984; however, F&S continued to accept wastes until late 1985, when NJDEP ordered the facility shut down. After operations ceased, the landfill was not closed pursuant to state solid waste regulations. Sampling of on-site monitor wells conducted in 1999 indicated the ground water is contaminated with benzene, chlorobenzene and arsenic at levels exceeding New Jersey Ground Water Quality Standards.

NJDEP's Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste has referred this site to the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation to implement closure actions to prevent the release of greenhouse gases (i.e., methane) from the waste fill and mitigate the impact of landfill leachate on the environment. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is reviewing the landfill's past sampling results and conducting preliminary engineering design work for the landfill closure project.

PROJECT NAME RI/RAS DESIGN CONSTR O&M

Sitewide

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☐

Planned

☐

Underway

☐

Completed

☐

Not Required

Gary's Gas & Go

200 South Route 47

Middle Township

Cape May County

BLOCK: 167.01 **LOT:** 43.02

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station/Auto Repair
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.3 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineating

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Well Taken Out of Service

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Partially Removed/Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES

Corporate Business Tax






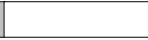
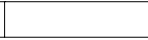
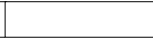
AMOUNT AUTHORIZED





\$154,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site formerly operated as a gasoline service station and auto repair shop. In 1994, high levels of xylene, a volatile organic compound that is a component of gasoline, were detected in a private potable well at a neighboring property. This well was later taken out of service. The gas station owner subsequently performed a preliminary investigation that identified extensive gasoline contamination in the subsurface soil at the property. The gas station owner removed four of the eight underground gasoline storage tanks in 1995 but did not address the contaminated soil or ground water.

In 1998, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate remedial alternatives. NJDEP removed the remaining four tanks and 1,500 tons of contaminated soil and backfilled the excavations with clean soil in 2000. Sampling conducted during 2001 revealed that gasoline was still present in the subsurface soil and confirmed that the ground water at the site was highly contaminated with volatile organic compounds. NJDEP will collect samples from off-site monitor wells in 2002 to delineate the ground water contamination. Sampling of nearby private potable wells by the Cape May County Health Department and NJDEP has not identified any additional wells that are contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
UST & Soil Removal				
Sitewide				

 Planned
 Underway
 Completed
 Not Required

Plaza Gas & Car Wash

1805 Bayshore Road

Lower Township

Cape May County

BLOCK: 282 **LOT:** 5, 6, 7 & 8

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

Soil

Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

Corporate Business Tax

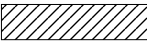
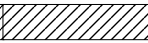

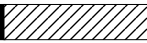

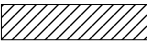
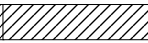

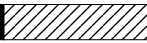

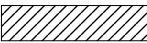
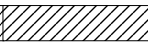

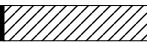






AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$68,000

\$324,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is a former gasoline service station and car wash facility. It is now a vacant lot. Sampling conducted by the Cape May County Health Department and NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation between 1999 and 2000 identified eight private potable wells in the area that were contaminated with benzene, a volatile organic compound found in gasoline, at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure and Lower Township subsequently connected the residences to the public water lines. A preliminary investigation of the Plaza Gas and Car Wash site by NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks revealed six underground gasoline storage tanks containing gasoline were present at the property and that several of the tanks had leaked. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation removed the underground storage tanks and 1,100 tons of petroleum hydrocarbon-contaminated soil and demolished the building in 2000. NJDEP is evaluating the well sampling results to determine the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Receptor Control (Water Lines)					 Underway
UST Removal & Building Demolition					 Completed
					 Not Required

Route 50 Ground Water Contamination

Route 50

Upper Township

Cape May County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineating

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED


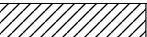






\$24,000

\$15,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Cape May County Health Department between 1997 and 1999 identified seven private potable wells in the area of Route 50 and Tuckahoe Road that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently conducted additional potable well sampling in the immediate area but did not identify any other wells that were contaminated at levels exceeding Drinking Water Standards.

The source of the potable well contamination is believed to be a former service station located at the intersection of Route 50 and New Jersey Avenue. The responsible party for the gas station is investigating and remediating the site under the supervision of NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks. Underground gasoline storage tanks and contaminated soil were removed from the site by the responsible party in 2000. In addition, the responsible party conducted sampling that identified two additional private potable wells that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding Drinking Water Standards and POETS were installed on these wells. All future remedial actions at this site will be conducted by the responsible party under the supervision of the Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Receptor Control (POETS)				
		Planned		
		Underway		
		Completed		
		Not Required		

Williams Property

Siegtown Road

Middle Township

Cape May County

BLOCK: 99.02 **LOT:** 3

CATEGORY: Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Illegal Dump
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 5.6 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Agricultural

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Treating

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$8,567,000

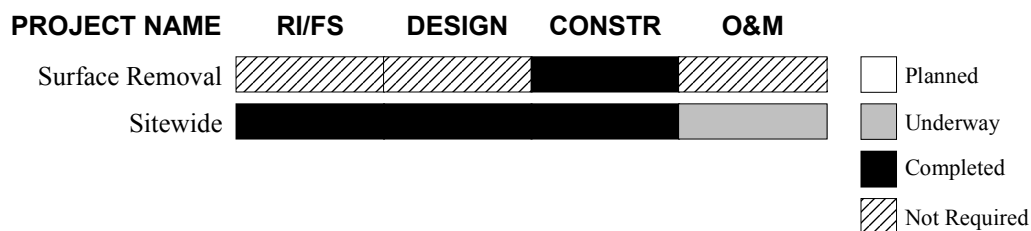
\$597,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Williams Property is a wooded lot situated in a mixed residential/rural area. It is located less than three miles southeast of the Timber Beaver Swamp Fish and Wildlife Management Area, a major aquifer recharge zone, and is bordered by prime wetlands habitats. An NJDEP inspection in 1979 revealed that 200 to 300 drums of hazardous materials had been drained onto the soil and evidence that tank trailers had discharged liquid wastes at the site. The contamination posed a threat to the underlying Holly Beach Aquifer and deeper Cohansey Aquifer, both of which are used as potable water supplies. NJDEP excavated and disposed of 1,200 cubic yards of sludge and contaminated soil and removed surface debris in 1980. USEPA added the Williams Property to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1983.

Between 1985 and 1987, NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS revealed that contaminated soil still remained at the property and a plume of contaminated ground water was migrating off site. USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence in 1987 that required removal of the contaminated soil, installation of a remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water, and extension of public water lines to nearby residences with private potable wells. Middle Township extended public water lines to nearby residences using funds provided by NJDEP. USEPA excavated and disposed of approximately 960 cubic yards of contaminated soil, backfilled the excavation and revegetated the site between 1990 and 1991.

NJDEP completed construction of the ground water remediation system in 1995 and is operating and maintaining the system. Approximately 200 million gallons of contaminated ground water had been extracted, treated and reinjected on site as of late 2001. Recent sampling results indicate that contaminants in the ground water have decreased to levels close to New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Ground water treatment will be terminated after USEPA has approved a post-remedial action ground water monitoring plan for the site.



Cumberland County



CUMBERLAND

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Bridgeton Avenue Ground Water Contamination

Bridgeton, Morton & Landis Avenues

Deerfield Township

Cumberland County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

1,2,3-Trichloropropane
Mercury

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

1,2,3-Trichloropropane
Mercury

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

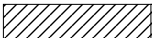







Spill Fund
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$33,000
\$100,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This ground water contamination site is centered near the intersection of Landis Avenue and Morton Avenue in Deerfield Township, but extends into adjacent Pittsgrove Township in Salem County. Sampling of noncommunity public water systems conducted by NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water in 2000 revealed that the potable wells at two commercial facilities in this area were contaminated with 1,2,3-trichloropropane at levels exceeding New Jersey's drinking water guideline for this compound. The volatile organic compound is an impurity of 1,2-dichloropropane, which was widely used as a soil fumigant until it was banned in the late 1980s. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation conducted sampling in 2001 that identified 29 additional private potable wells at residential and commercial properties in the area that exceeded the drinking water guideline for 1,2,3-trichloropropane and three private potable wells that exceeded the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for mercury. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated commercial and residential wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the occupants. NJDEP plans to sample additional nearby private potable wells during 2002 and will use the findings to delineate the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and evaluate long-term water supply alternatives for the area.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Receptor Control (POETS)				
		Planned		Underway
		Completed		Not Required

Bridgeton City Water Department Well Field Contamination

Burlington Road Bridgeton City Cumberland County

BLOCK: 9 **LOT:** 10

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Trichloroethylene

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Trichloroethylene

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$675,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Routine sampling conducted by the Bridgeton City Water Department in 1994 revealed that two of their municipal supply wells were contaminated with the volatile organic compound trichloroethylene (TCE). The source of the contamination is unknown. As an interim measure, water from the affected wells was blended with water from another source to reduce the TCE contamination to levels below New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. In 1997, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation completed a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) that concluded the most cost-effective remedy was to install an air stripper on each of the wells to treat the contamination. Bridgeton City completed construction of the air strippers in 1999 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the systems. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Receptor Control (Air Stripper)				

Planned
 Underway
 Completed
 Not Required

Deerfield Township Ground Water Contamination

Kenyon Avenue Deerfield Township Cumberland County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable









SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Mercury	Confirmed
Potable Water	Mercury	Treating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	\$12,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Cumberland County Health Department in 1993 identified 12 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with mercury at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Additional sampling has sporadically revealed mercury compounds in the ground water throughout Deerfield Township. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation completed a source investigation in 1997 that concluded the mercury contamination was the result of historical agricultural practices combined with relatively shallow private wells. NJDEP will conduct additional potable well sampling in the area to ensure that private drinking water supplies are protected.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Receptor Control (POETS)				
	 Planned			
	 Underway			
	 Completed			
	 Not Required			

Elmer Road East Ground Water Contamination

Elmer Road East

Vineland City

Cumberland County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Mercury

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Mercury

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

Corporate Business Tax









AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$47,000

\$10,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Vineland City Health Department in early 2001 identified six private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with mercury at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard. The source of the contamination is unknown. The City of Vineland extended public water lines to these properties to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently identified four additional wells in the area that were contaminated with mercury at levels exceeding the Drinking Water Standard. NJDEP has installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the four contaminated wells as an interim measure until water lines can be extended to these homes. Vineland City plans to extend the water lines in 2002. Approximately twelve other homes within the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the mercury contamination that currently do not have elevated levels of mercury in their potable wells are also eligible for connection to the public water lines under the Spill Fund program. NJDEP plans to conduct additional potable well sampling at this area during 2002.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					
					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Fairfield Adult Medical Day Care

238 New England Cross Road

Fairfield Township

Cumberland County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

1,2,3-Trichloropropane
1,2-Dichloropropane

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

1,2,3-Trichloropropane
1,2-Dichloropropane

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

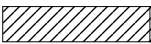
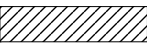

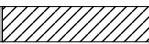




Spill Fund
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$9,000
\$50,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling of noncommunity public water systems conducted by NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water in 2000 revealed that the private potable well at the Fairfield Adult Medical Day Care facility was contaminated with the volatile organic compounds 1,2,3-trichloropropane and 1,2-dichloropropane at levels exceeding New Jersey's drinking water guidelines for these compounds. The 1,2,3-trichloropropane is an impurity of 1,2-dichloropropane, which was widely used as a soil fumigant until it was banned in the late 1980s. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation conducted sampling in 2001 that revealed potable wells at eight other residences in the area were also contaminated with 1,2,3-trichloropropane at levels exceeding New Jersey's guidelines. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the Fairfield Adult Medical Day Care well and the contaminated residential wells as interim measures to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP plans to sample additional nearby potable wells during 2002 and will use the findings to determine the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and evaluate long-term water supply alternatives analysis for the area.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Gagliardi Demolition

267 North Mill Road

Vineland Township

Cumberland County

BLOCK: 401 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Former Junk Yard
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Metals

Levels Not of Concern

Soil

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Metals

Delineating

Air

Radiation

Levels Not of Concern

FUNDING SOURCES

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$225,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site operated as a junk yard from 1958 to 1992. The debris has since been removed and the property is currently a vacant lot. The site is fenced to prevent trespassing. The results of a preliminary investigation performed by NJDEP in 1997 indicated that the soil and ground water at the site was contaminated with hazardous substances, including polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). In 1999, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil, ground water and air and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI revealed that surface soils over approximately 70% of the site were contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and metals at levels exceeding NJDEP soil cleanup criteria. Radiological analysis of soil samples showed low levels of radiation but the levels were determined not to present a health threat. Ground water was found not to be significantly contaminated. NJDEP expects to complete the RI/RAS and propose final remedial actions for the site in 2002.

PROJECT NAME

RI/RAS

DESIGN

CONSTR

O&M

Sitewide

--	--	--	--



Planned



Underway



Completed



Not Required

Iceland Coin Laundry & Dry Cleaning

1888 Delsea Drive South

Vineland City

Cumberland County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury

Delineating

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES

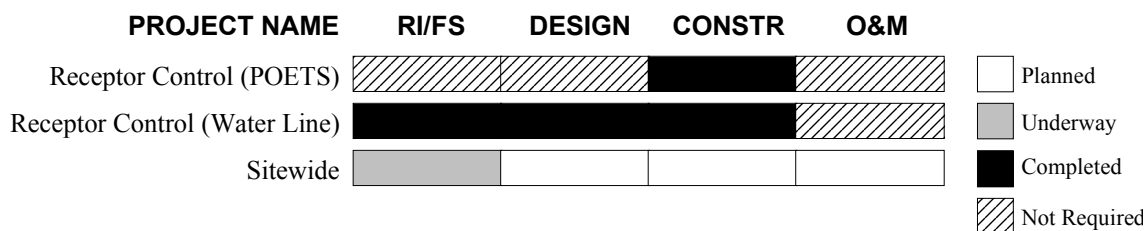
AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

No Public Funds Authorized to Date

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is also known as the Iceland Coin Laundry Area Ground Water Plume. Sampling conducted by the Vineland City Health Department in 1991 identified 16 private potable wells in the vicinity of Garrison Road in Vineland City that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and/or mercury at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary volatile organic contaminants are tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE), trichloroethylene (TCE) and 1,2-dichloroethylene (1,2 DCE). NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure and Vineland City extended public water lines to the area in 1994 as a permanent remedy.

NJDEP completed a preliminary assessment and site investigation in 1998 that identified Iceland Coin Laundry & Dry Cleaning, an inactive establishment formerly located on Delsea Drive, as a Potentially Responsible Party for the volatile organic contamination in the ground water. However, the sampling data indicated there may be at least one additional source of volatile organic contamination in the area. In 1999, USEPA added the Iceland Coin Laundry & Dry Cleaning to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) and began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to delineate the contamination and evaluate cleanup alternatives. USEPA expects to begin the ground water sampling phase of the RI/FS in 2002.



Nascolite Corporation

Doris Avenue

Millville City

Cumberland County

BLOCK: 234 **LOT:** 60

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Plastics Manufacturing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 17.4 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Treating

Soil

Lead

Delineated

Structures

Asbestos

Demolition/Asbestos
Abatement Completed

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund
1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

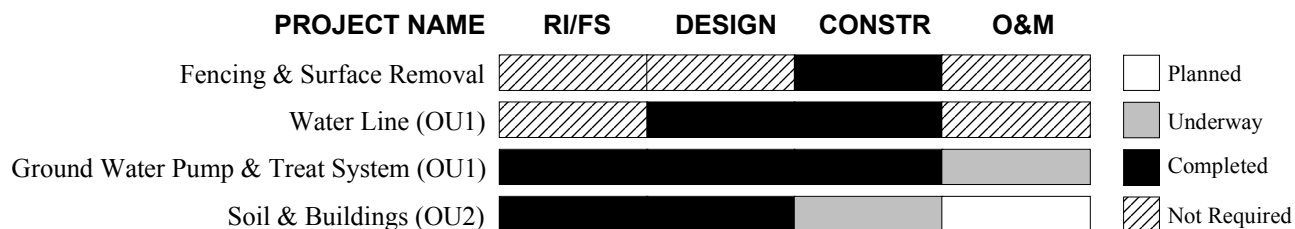
\$10,943,000
\$700,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Nascolite Corporation reclaimed scrap acrylic material and manufactured Plexiglas sheets at this site between 1953 and 1980. Liquid wastes from the distillation of scrap acrylic were stored in several underground storage tanks at the plant. Shortly after operations at the site ceased, NJDEP conducted a preliminary investigation that revealed at least one of the underground storage tanks had leaked. Sampling conducted during the preliminary investigation confirmed that there was significant contamination in the soil and ground water. Based on these findings, USEPA added Nascolite Corporation to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1984. NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) in 1985 to delineate the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS activities included sampling of the soil, ground water, waste materials and nearby private potable wells. Between 1987 and 1988, USEPA disposed of 100 55-gallon drums, removed the underground tanks and installed a fence around the site.

After the initial RI/FS was completed, USEPA divided the investigation and cleanup of the site into two Operable Units (OU): contaminated ground water (OU1) and contaminated soils and buildings (OU2). In 1988, USEPA signed a Record of Decision (ROD) for OU1 with NJDEP concurrence that required extension of a public water line to six nearby residences with potable wells that were at risk of becoming contaminated, and installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water. The ROD also required a supplemental RI/FS to further evaluate the extent of the contamination in the soil and buildings. Responsible Parties for the site installed the water line extension in 1989 and completed construction of the OU1 ground water remediation system in 1996. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the ground water remediation system are being conducted by the Responsible Parties under the supervision of USEPA.

In 1991, after completing the supplemental RI/FS, USEPA signed a second ROD with NJDEP concurrence for OU2. The ROD required demolition of the site structures, excavation and solidification/stabilization of contaminated soil and wetland sediments with replacement of the solidified soil on site, and restoration of the affected wetlands. USEPA completed the Remedial Design for OU2 in 1995; however, federal budget constraints delayed implementation of the remedial action for several years. The first phase of the OU2 remedial action, the demolition and removal of the site structures and asbestos abatement, was completed in 2000. USEPA has begun preparatory work for the remedial actions to address the contaminated soil and wetland sediments.



Southeast Boulevard Ground Water Contamination

Southeast Boulevard
Vineland City
Cumberland County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES









Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$91,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Vineland City Health Department in 2001 identified five private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were 1,2 dichloroethylene (1,2 DCE), trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). The source is unknown. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and Vineland City extended public water lines to the residences in the CKE in 2001 using funds provided by NJDEP. Six residences were connected to the public water supply and the potable wells at these properties sealed during the water line installation project. NJDEP plans to conduct additional investigative work to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Receptor Control (Water Lines)				
		Planned		
		Underway		
		Completed		
		Not Required		

Vineland Chemical Company Incorporated

1611 West Wheat Road

Vineland City

Cumberland County

BLOCK: 173 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical Manufacturer
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 20 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Metals Trichloroethylene (TCE)	Treating
Surface Water	Metals	Delineated
Soil	Metals	Delineated
Sediment	Metals	Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	\$66,100,000
1986 Bond Fund	\$5,244,000
Corporate Business Tax	\$7,344,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Vineland Chemical Company manufactured arsenic-based herbicides at this facility from 1950 until 1994. The site is located adjacent to the Blackwater Branch, a tributary of the Maurice River. The Maurice River joins Union Lake about eight miles downstream of the site. The Vineland Chemical facility consisted of manufacturing and storage buildings, a laboratory, several lagoons and former chicken coops. Prior to 1977, the company stored wastes containing high levels of arsenic in the unlined lagoons and chicken coops. Preliminary sampling conducted in the early 1980s indicated that the on-site ground water and sediments in the Maurice River were contaminated with arsenic. USEPA added the Vineland Chemical Company to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1984.

In 1985, USEPA began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the on-site and off-site areas and evaluate cleanup alternatives. USEPA determined based on the RI/FS that the soil at the Vineland Chemical plant was substantially contaminated with arsenic in localized areas, and the shallow ground water was contaminated with arsenic and to a lesser degree with cadmium and trichlorethylene (TCE). USEPA also confirmed that sediments and surface water in the Blackwater Branch, Maurice River and Union Lake contained elevated levels of arsenic due to the Vineland Chemical Company site.

In 1989, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that outlined the final remedial actions for the four Operable Units (OU) that had been established at the site. The ROD required the following: consolidation and treatment, by in-situ flushing, of the on-site contaminated soils (OU1); installation of an on-site ground water remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water (OU2); the excavation and treatment, by flushing, of the arsenic-contaminated sediments in the Blackwater Branch and Maurice River (OU3); and the excavation and treatment, by flushing, of arsenic-contaminated sediments in Union Lake (OU4). The ROD also specified that the treated sediments from the rivers and lake be redeposited in the floodplain.

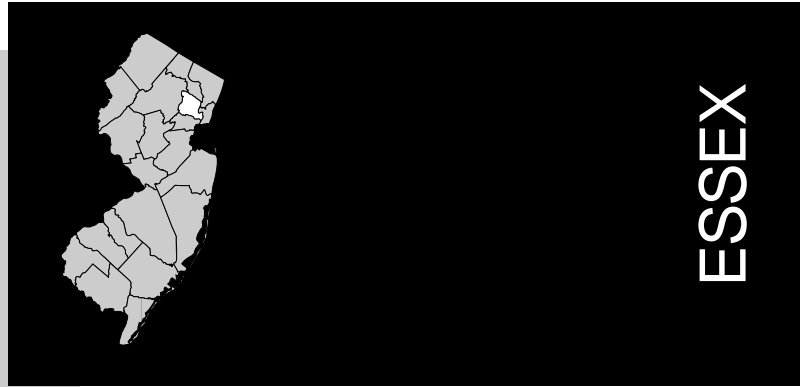
USEPA completed construction of the OU2 ground water treatment system in 2000 and the system is currently treating about one million gallons of water per day. The system is also preventing contamination from migrating off site by establishing hydraulic control over the ground water. USEPA completed the Remedial Design for a OU1 and began construction of the soil flushing system in 2001. The Remedial Design for the OU3 remedy will follow implementation of the OU1 remedy. Funds for the Remedial Design of OU4 have been authorized; however, the ROD calls for a three-year waiting period after the remediation of OU1 and OU3 before initiation of the Remedial Design to allow for natural flushing of the river system after the source of the contamination has been removed.

Vineland Chemical Company Incorporated

(Continued from previous page)

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Former Plant Area & Soils (OU1)					Planned
Plume (OU2)					Underway
Blackwater Branch & Maurice River (OU3)					Completed
Union Lake (OU4)					Not Required

Essex County



ESSEX

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Essex Fells Borough Water Department Well 13

Dodd Road

West Caldwell Borough

Essex County

BLOCK: 901 **LOT:** 20

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.3 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Recreational

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Tetrachloroethylene

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Tetrachloroethylene

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

1981 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$265,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Essex Fells Borough Water Department Well 13 is one of 16 municipal supply wells used to supply water to approximately 21,000 residents of Essex Fells, Caldwell, Roseland and North Caldwell. The well was removed from service in 1991 after sampling revealed that it was contaminated with the volatile organic compound tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard. Sampling conducted on the well while it was out of service continued to show elevated levels of PCE. The source of the contamination is unknown.

In 1997, Well 13 was transferred to NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation for remedial action after NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water confirmed that the well was necessary for the Borough to maintain adequate water supply. NJDEP subsequently completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded installation of an air stripper on the well was the most cost-effective remedy. Essex Fells Borough completed construction of the air stripper in 2000 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the system. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Receptor Control (Air Stripper)				

Planned

Underway

Completed

Not Required

Glen Ridge Radium Sites

Various Locations

Glen Ridge Borough

Essex County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Radium, Uranium, Thorium

Delineating

Soil

Radium, Uranium, Thorium

Delineating/Removing

Air

Radon Progeny

Venting

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Superfund

\$100,400,000

Spill Fund

\$2,004,000

General State Fund

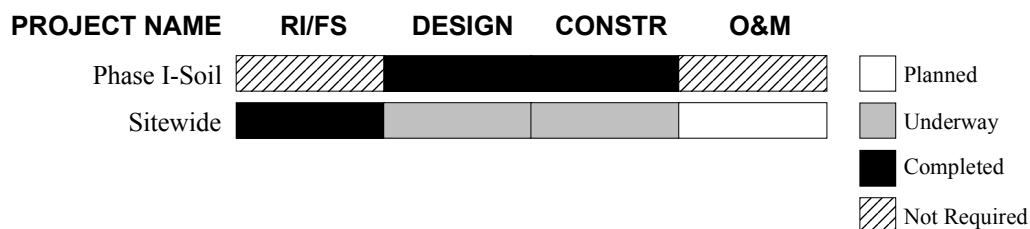
\$8,779,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The site encompasses approximately 300 suburban residential properties in Glen Ridge Borough that were contaminated with radioactive soil. The contamination is believed to have originated from a former radium processing facility in the nearby City of Orange during the early 1900s. Radioactive soil generated at the facility was used as fill in low lying areas and mixed with cement for sidewalks and foundations. In 1983, NJDEP detected elevated levels of gamma radiation and radon gas emanating from soil adjacent to and beneath the housing structures at various properties. Similar contamination was also detected at properties in nearby Montclair and West Orange townships that had received radioactive soil from the same source. USEPA added the Glen Ridge Radium sites to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1985.

In 1989 and 1990, after completing a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS), USEPA issued two Records of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required the excavation and off-site disposal of radiologically-contaminated soil from all affected properties, followed by restoration of the properties. During this process, USEPA prepared Remedial Designs for affected properties in groups that related to their locations in the Borough. After USEPA completed the design work for each group, it conducted remedial actions at these properties. Remedial and restoration activities at Barrows Field recreational park were completed and the park reopened in 1999. Remediation of the approximately 300 residential properties was completed in 2000. USEPA completed remedial actions to remove radium-contaminated soil from beneath the streets in 2001.

Since 1997, USEPA has also completed an investigation of more than 40 properties in neighboring Bloomfield Township where radiological contamination was found along former stream channels. The investigation revealed that 17 of these properties required soil removal. The soil cleanup work began in 2000 and is still underway, along with investigations at 80 additional properties where radiological contamination is suspected. USEPA is also conducting a Remedial Investigation to determine whether contaminants from the soil have entered the ground water.



John L. Armitage and Company

245 Thomas Street

Newark City

Essex County

BLOCK: 1162 **LOT:** 1.02, 23

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Paint Manufacturer
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.2 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Treating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

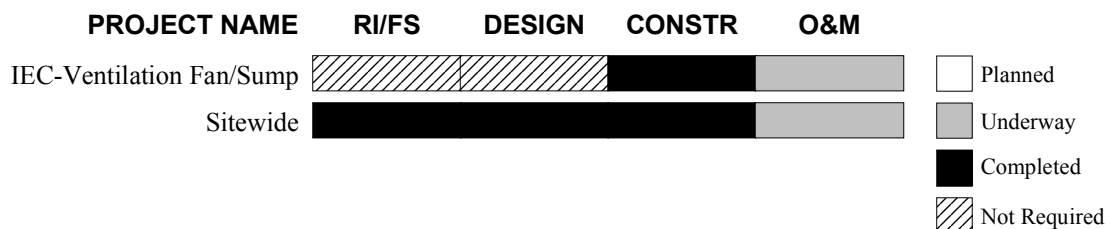
No Public Funds Authorized To Date

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The John L. Armitage and Company site is a former paint manufacturing facility that used underground tanks to store chemicals. One of the tanks leaked and contaminated the underlying aquifer with toluene, a volatile organic compound. The owner of the facility removed the underground tanks, including the toluene storage tank, in 1990 during a site cleanup required under NJDEP's Environmental Cleanup Responsibility Act (now known as the Industrial Site Recovery Act), but did not complete the cleanup due to lack of funds. In 1994, contaminated ground water migrated from the property and caused toluene vapors to accumulate in the basement of an adjacent building. NJDEP installed a ventilation fan and sump pumps in the basement in an emergency action to reduce the toluene vapors. No other properties were affected and there are no potable wells in the area.

In 1997, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation completed a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) that confirmed the ground water at the site was highly contaminated with toluene. NJDEP excavated and disposed of approximately 100 cubic yards of contaminated soil from the former location of the underground tank in 1998 and installed an air stripper at the site to treat the contaminated ground water in 2000. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the air stripper are being conducted by NJDEP. The remediation of the site is being funded by a \$74,000 Letter of Credit from the Responsible Party.



Joseph Roller Leather Company

500 Chancellor Avenue

Irvington Town

Essex County

BLOCK: 188 **LOT:** 6

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Leather Finishing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.2 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial/Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

STATUS

Delineating

Soil

Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Metals

Capped

FUNDING SOURCES

1986 Bond Fund
Corporate Business Tax


















AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$323,000
\$222,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Joseph Roller Leather Company operated a leather finishing plant at this site from 1958 to 1986. Operations at the plant involved using various chemicals, including lacquers, tannins, plasticizers and solvents. In 1986, the Responsible Party began an investigation of the site pursuant to New Jersey's Environmental Cleanup Responsibility Act (now known as the Industrial Site Recovery Act) but eventually halted the investigation due to lack of funds. Areas of concern at the property included waste mounds, storage tanks and an 8,000 square-foot burned down building.

In 1996, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. Initial sampling results indicated that the soil and ground water were contaminated with a variety of compounds and metals. In 1998, after demolishing the building, NJDEP conducted additional sampling to horizontally and vertically delineate the soil contamination and confirm the initial ground water findings. Based on the soil sampling results, NJDEP concluded the appropriate remedy to address the contaminated soil was to install an asphalt cap over the entire site. Installation of the asphalt cap was completed in 1999. NJDEP is continuing to investigate the ground water at the site and plans to select a final remedial action to address this media in 2002.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Building Demolition					 Planned
Asphalt Cap					 Underway
Ground Water					 Completed
					 Not Required

Livingston Township Water Department Well 11

Livingston Avenue

Livingston Township

Essex County

BLOCK: 6101 **LOTS:** 47 & 51

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 45 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground water

CONTAMINANTS

Tetrachloroethylene

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Tetrachloroethylene

Taken Out of Service

FUNDING SOURCES

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$979,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Livingston Township Well # 11 is one of 12 municipal supply wells in the Livingston Township Water Department. The well was taken out of service in 1994 after it was determined to be contaminated with tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this volatile organic compound. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation completed a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) in 1999 that concluded installation of an air stripper on the supply well was the most cost-effective method to address the contamination. NJDEP has provided Livingston Township with funds to design and construct the air stripper. Construction of the air stripper is underway and scheduled to be completed in 2002. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Receptor Control (Air Stripper)				

Planned

Underway

Completed

Not Required

Matt Drive Ground Water Contamination

Matt Drive

Fairfield Township

Essex County

BLOCK: 0601 **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 3 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES






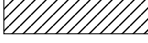

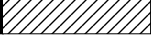
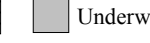



Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$43,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Fairfield Township Health Department in 1994 identified eight private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). The source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure and the Township later extended public water lines to the affected residences using funds provided by NJDEP. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Waterline					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Montclair/West Orange Radium Contamination

Various Locations Montclair & West Orange Townships

Essex County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Radium, Uranium, Thorium

Delineating

Soil

Radium, Uranium, Thorium

Removed

Air

Radon Progeny

Vented

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Superfund

\$105,193,000

Spill Fund

\$4,103,000

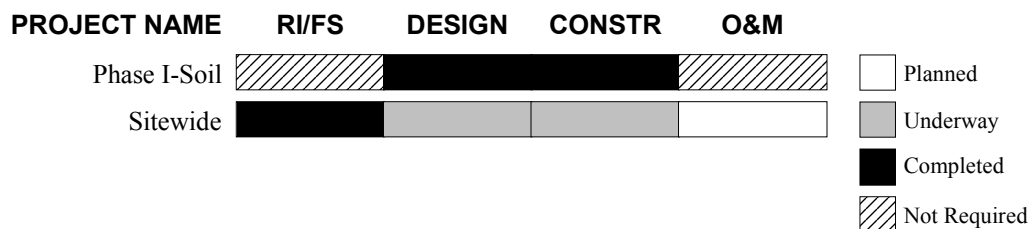
General State Fund

\$18,360,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The site encompasses 462 suburban residential properties in two townships that were contaminated with radioactive waste materials. The contamination is believed to have originated from a former radium processing facility in the nearby City of Orange during the early 1900s. Process waste soil generated at the facility was used as fill at the properties before the residences were constructed. In 1983, NJDEP detected elevated levels of gamma radiation and radon gas emanating from soil adjacent to and underneath the housing structures at various properties. Similar contamination was detected at properties in nearby Glen Ridge Borough that had received radioactive soil from the same source. USEPA added the Montclair/West Orange sites to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1985.

In 1989 and 1990, after completing a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS), USEPA issued two Records of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required removal and off-site disposal of radiologically-contaminated soil from all affected properties. During this process, USEPA prepared Remedial Designs for affected properties in groups that related to their location in the two townships. After USEPA completed the necessary design work for each group, it began remedial actions at these properties. In 1997, the 441 properties that were initially identified as contaminated had been remediated; however, USEPA subsequently discovered 21 additional properties that require remediation. USEPA completed the remedial actions at these properties in 1999. Approximately 82,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil were excavated and disposed of off site during the remedial actions. USEPA removed the radium-contaminated soil from under the streets between 1999 and 2002 to complete the soil remediation project. USEPA is also conducting a Remedial Investigation to determine whether contaminants from the soil have entered the ground water.



Research Organics Inorganics

507 Main Street

Belleville Township

Essex County

BLOCK: 38 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical Manufacturer
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.0 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Base Neutral Extractable Compounds

STATUS

Monitoring

Soil

Base Neutral Extractable Compounds
Lead

Removed

Structures

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Decontaminated

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

General State Fund

1981 Bond Fund

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$3,518,000

\$55,000

\$83,000

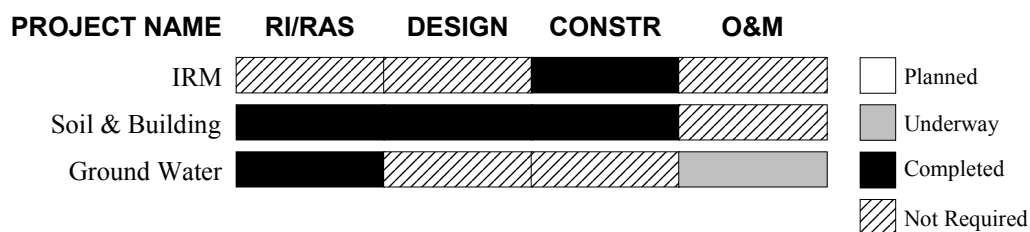
\$45,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Research Organics Inorganics was a manufacturer/supplier of specialty chemicals and a handler of surplus chemicals between 1972 and 1983. Belleville Township and NJDEP shut the facility down in 1983 after an inspection revealed that chemicals were being improperly stored and discharged at the site. Between 1983 and 1987 the Township and NJDEP removed over 1,000 drums and 12,000 containers of reactive materials and chemicals and 230 pounds of radioactive material under an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM).

In 1986, NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. Based on the initial findings, NJDEP issued a Decision Document in 1989 that required excavation of contaminated soil, decommissioning of the underground storage tanks and decontamination of the building. NJDEP removed approximately 700 tons of contaminated soil and 35 tons of PCB-contaminated materials from the site during the remedial action, which was completed in 1992.

NJDEP completed investigation of the ground water in 1995. The RI/RAS revealed that although the ground water at the site was contaminated with organic compounds and metals, the contamination was confined to a very limited area and was not migrating. The RI/RAS also showed that the contaminant levels in the ground water were decreasing over time. Based on these findings and the fact that ground water in the area is not used for potable water supply, NJDEP issued a second Decision Document in 1995 that selected natural attenuation as the final remedy to address the ground water contamination, with quarterly monitoring of the ground water for a minimum of two years. The Decision Document also required establishment of a ground water Classification Exception Area (CEA) at the site. Two years of ground water monitoring showed that the levels of contaminants in the ground water diminished but did not disappear as expected. NJDEP conducted additional sampling in 2000 that verified natural attenuation is continuing. The property was sold at public auction in 2000 and a commercial facility opened at the site in December 2001. The \$495,000 generated by the sale was used to compensate NJDEP and Belleville Township for part of their cleanup costs. Although the site is under new ownership, NJDEP continues to monitor the ground water pursuant to the requirements of the CEA.



Semonian Service Station Bloomfield

200 Darling Avenue Bloomfield Township

Essex County

BLOCK: 1459 **LOT:** 22

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.25 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Monitoring

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Investigating

Air

Volatile Organic Compounds

Vented

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED



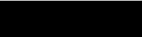





\$152,000

\$10,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

In 1992 NJDEP discovered that leaking underground storage tanks at this service station were contaminating the ground water and causing gasoline vapors to accumulate in the basement of a nearby residence. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation installed a soil vapor extraction (SVE) system to prevent vapors from entering the home and conducted soil and ground water sampling at the service station to delineate the contamination. The service station owner removed the leaking tanks and some contaminated soil in 1993. Several nearby commercial property owners installed ground water monitor wells on their properties in an effort to determine whether there are additional sources of contamination in the area.

In 1996 NJDEP shut down the SVE system at the residence due to the absence of gasoline vapors. NJDEP periodically tested the air in the home for several years but stopped monitoring the air in 1998 when contaminant vapors could no longer be detected. The SVE system remains on site in the event the vapor problem in the residence recurs. The service station owner is addressing the soil and ground water at the site under the oversight of NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks in the Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Vapor Extraction					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

US Radium Corporation

High and Alden Streets

Orange City

Essex County

BLOCK: 22A (Main Plant); Various Locations

LOT: 38 (Main Plant); Various Locations

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Radium Processing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.0 Acre (Main Plant);
Various Lot Sizes

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Radium, Uranium, Thorium

Delineating

Soil

Radium, Uranium, Thorium

Delineated/Removing/
Shielding

Air

Radon Progeny

Venting

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

1986 Bond Fund

\$2,800,000

Superfund

\$39,100,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:





This site consists of the former U.S. Radium Corporation plant, which operated at the above location between 1915 and 1926, and numerous noncontiguous commercial and residential properties throughout the municipalities of Orange, West Orange and South Orange. The U.S. Radium Corporation plant extracted and purified radium from ore, processing approximately one-half ton of ore daily. The radioactive waste materials, or tailings, were disposed of at the plant property and used as fill at off-site locations that were later developed. The U.S. Radium property was subsequently divided into two parcels, one comprised of a commercial property with seven buildings and another containing three vacant lots. In 1979 and 1980, high levels of radon gas and radon progeny were found to pose a risk to people working at the commercial site. Off-site readings were higher than normal but not significant. The perimeter of the main site is fenced to prevent trespassers from coming in contact with the contaminated materials.

In 1983, USEPA added the U.S. Radium facility on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) and began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the extent of the radium contamination at the on-site and off-site properties. The investigation of the site was conducted under two Operable Units (OU): delineation of the contamination at the numerous off-site properties (OU1), and delineation of the contamination at the former U.S. Radium plant, several adjacent properties and four nonresidential, nonadjacent properties not addressed under the other Operable Unit (OU2). In 1993 and 1995, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued two Records of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence for OU1 and OU2, respectively, that required excavation and off-site disposal of radium-contaminated soil and other materials from the U.S. Radium plant and the affected residential and commercial properties. USEPA installed radon mitigation systems and gamma radiation shielding at 10 properties as an interim measure to reduce the radiation to acceptable levels prior to implementation of the final remedial actions.

The OU1 and OU2 cleanup actions are being implemented in seven phases to facilitate the remedial process. USEPA completed the remedial actions for Phase 1 and Phase 2 (75 properties) in 1998, removing approximately 25,000 cubic yards of radium-contaminated soil and other materials. The remedial action for Phase 3 (61 properties) was completed in 1999 and resulted in the removal of approximately 9,000 cubic yards of radium-contaminated materials. The remedial action for Phase 4, which includes the former U.S. Radium facility and 19 other properties, is underway. The original facility buildings were removed in 1999 as part of the remedial action. The remedial action for Phase 5 (31 properties) was completed in 2001 and resulted in the removal of 8,800 cubic yards of contaminated soil. USEPA plans to begin the remedial action for Phase 6 (30 properties) in 2002. USEPA also plans to begin an investigation of Phase 7 (20 to 25 properties) and an investigation of the ground water at the site in 2002.

US Radium Corporation

(Continued from previous page)

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Operable Unit 1					 Planned
Operable Unit 2					 Underway
Ground Water					 Completed
					 Not Required

V Ottilio and Sons

18-60 Blanchard Street

Newark City

Essex County

BLOCK: 5001 **LOT:** 10, 12, 16, 18, 80 & 90

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 5 Acres









SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Metals Base Neutral Extractable Compounds Volatile Organic Compounds	Monitoring
Soil	Metals Base Neutral Extractable Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons Pesticides	Confirmed
Surface Water	Metals Base Neutral Extractable Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons Pesticides	Monitoring
Sediments	Metals Base Neutral Extractable Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons Pesticides	Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1981 Bond Fund	\$979,000
1986 Bond Fund	\$449,000
General State Fund	\$253,000
Corporate Business Tax	\$6,252,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site has a history of landfilling activities dating back to 1951. The most recent operator, V. Ottilio & Sons, conducted landfilling activities under a state permit between 1975 and 1979. Materials disposed of in the landfill consisted mainly of construction debris; however, illegal dumping is suspected to have occurred prior to and throughout the Ottilio operation. Oil has been observed in drainage ditches and ponds at the site and an unknown number of chemical drums were disposed of at the property. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation completed a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 1995 that revealed the ground water, surface water, subsurface soil and sediments at the site were contaminated with organic and inorganic compounds. Based on these findings, NJDEP issued a Decision Document in 1996 that required installation of a landfill cap, a landfill gas collection/venting system and leachate collection system, as well as excavation of contaminated drainage ditch sediments and long-term monitoring of the ground water. NJDEP expects to complete the Remedial Design for the landfill cap, landfill gas collection/venting system and leachate collection system and begin construction of the remedial measures in 2002.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Sitewide					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

White Chemical Corporation

660 Frelinghuysen Avenue

Newark City

Essex County

BLOCK: 3782 **LOT:** 109

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical Manufacturer
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 4.4 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

Metals

Cyanide

STATUS

Delineating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

Metals

Delineating

Building Interiors

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

Pesticides

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Lead

Asbestos

Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund

Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED





















\$14,900,000

\$773,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

White Chemical Company manufactured acid chlorides and flame retardant compounds at this facility between 1983 and 1990. The site is located in a heavily populated and industrialized area of Newark. More than 9,000 55-gallon drums, approximately two hundred tanks and vats, and two laboratories containing thousands of laboratory materials were stored at the facility while it was in operation. The drums and other containers of chemicals were in various stages of deterioration, fuming and leaking onto the soil. NJDEP issued a Spill Act Directive to White Chemical in 1990 that required the company to conduct remedial activities at the site but the company did not respond to the Directive. NJDEP conducted an Interim Remedial Measure later that year to remove more than 1,000 drums containing flammable compounds. USEPA subsequently conducted an Emergency Removal Action to dispose of drums and other hazardous materials that remained at the site. USEPA added the former White Chemical facility to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1991.

In 1991, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required removal of the remaining surface materials (tanks, vats, laboratory containers and other vessels). A group of Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) for the site completed the actions required in the ROD in 1993 under a Unilateral Administrative Order with USEPA. Approximately 7,800 drums of waste, 4,500 empty drums, the contents of 190 tanks and vessels and almost 15,000 laboratory containers were removed from the site during the three removal actions performed by NJDEP, USEPA and the PRPs between 1990 and 1993. USEPA began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) in 1998 to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil, ground water and building interiors and evaluate cleanup alternatives. USEPA will use the findings of the RI/FS to select the final remedial actions to address these media, which will be outlined in one or more additional RODs for the site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
EPA Emergency Removal					 Planned
IRM Drum Removal					 Underway
Surface Cleanup					 Completed
Sitewide					 Not Required

Gloucester County



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Blue Bell Estates Ground Water Contamination

Whitehall Road, Salem Road and Teal Court

Franklin Township

Gloucester County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Agricultural

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Mercury

STATUS

Monitoring

Potable Water

Mercury

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

1981 Bond Fund

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED









\$4,000

\$4,000

\$6,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Gloucester County Health Department between 1998 and 1999 identified five private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with mercury at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the five wells to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation sampled 65 additional potable wells in the area in 1999 but did not identify any others that were contaminated with mercury above the Drinking Water Standard. NJDEP subsequently delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the continued use of POET systems in the affected homes was the most cost-effective long-term remedy to provide potable water to the residents. NJDEP is periodically sampling private potable wells inside and outside of the CKE to monitor ground water quality in the area.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Eastwoods Development Ground Water Contamination

Buckhorn & Madrone Avenues

Monroe Township

Gloucester County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES













Spill Fund
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$10,000
\$977,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Gloucester County Health Department and NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation between 1998 and 2000 identified 29 private potable wells in this development that were contaminated with mercury or chlorinated volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The sources of the contamination are unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the 29 contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP subsequently delineated separate Currently Known Extents (CKEs) for the mercury and volatile organic contamination, and completed a water supply alternatives analysis that identified extension of the public water lines as the most cost-effective long-term remedy to provide potable water to the residences in the CKEs. The Monroe Township Municipal Utilities Authority installed the water lines in 2001 using funds provided by NJDEP. Connection of the residences to the water lines is scheduled to occur in 2002. NJDEP is conducting additional investigative work to identify possible sources of the contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Receptor Control (Water Line)					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Elk Township Municipal Building Ground Water Contamination

Whig Lane Road

Elk Township

Gloucester County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

1,2,3-Trichloropropane

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

1,2,3-Trichloropropane

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

Corporate Business Tax









AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$4,000

\$50,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Routine sampling of public noncommunity supply wells conducted by NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water in 2000 revealed that the potable well at the Elk Township Municipal Building was contaminated with 1,2,3-trichloropropane at levels exceeding New Jersey's drinking water guideline for this compound. This volatile organic compound is an impurity of 1,2-dichloropropane, which was widely used as a soil fumigant until it was banned in the late 1980s. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation conducted sampling during 2001 that identified seven private potable wells in the area that were contaminated with 1,2,3-trichloropropane at levels exceeding the drinking water guideline. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the well at the municipal building and on the contaminated private potable wells as interim measures to provide potable water for the occupants. NJDEP plans to sample additional nearby wells during 2002 and will use the findings to delineate the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and to evaluate long-term water supply alternatives for the area.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Franklin Burn Sites (1-7)

Various Locations

Franklin Township

Gloucester County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Metals Recovery
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Metals	Delineating
Soil	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Pesticides Metals	Partially Removed/ Delineating
Surface Water	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides Metals	Delineating
Sediments	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides Metals	Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES







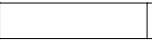
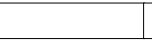
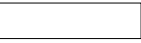



Superfund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$2,965,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site consists of seven separate parcels of land, or subsites, located within a one square mile area. Prior to 1988, insulated wires and other electrical items were burned at these locations to remove the plastic coatings and recover the copper components. The burning operations generated piles of ash contaminated with hazardous substances. Between 1989 and 1992, USEPA consolidated and covered the contaminated material with impermeable liners, fenced the sites to prevent trespassing and disposed of 3,600 cubic yards of contaminated ash and soil from four of the seven subsites. USEPA added to the Franklin Burn sites to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1996 and the following year excavated and disposed of almost 6,000 cubic yards of contaminated ash and soil from the three remaining subsites. A Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination remaining at the sites and evaluate cleanup alternatives is underway. The RI/FS has included sampling of the soil and ground water as well as the surface water and sediments of Hayes Branch and wetland areas. USEPA will use the findings of the RI/FS to select the final remedial actions to address these media, which will be outlined in one or more Records of Decision (ROD) for the site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
USEPA Removal Actions					 Planned
Sitewide					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Jack's Auto Service Station

Sicklerville Road and Route 322

Monroe Township

Gloucester County

BLOCK: 1901 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Auto Sales and Repair
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.0 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Petroleum Hydrocarbons

STATUS

Removing

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES









1981 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$338,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Leaking underground storage tanks contaminated the soil and ground water at this former gas station. In 1990, the underground tanks were removed and ground water monitor wells were installed at the site. Sampling of the monitor wells revealed that free-product gasoline was present on the water table. In 1993, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation installed a free-product recovery/ground water remediation system to remove the floating gasoline product and prevent off-site migration of the highly contaminated ground water. NJDEP is overseeing operation and maintenance (O&M) of this system. Although ground water sampling over the past several years had shown that free-product was not present on the water table and the levels of dissolved contaminants had decreased, free-product was again observed in the ground water monitor wells at the site in late 2001. Drought conditions are believed to be contributing to the reappearance of free-product in the ground water. NJDEP will continue to monitor the ground water at the site to evaluate the effectiveness of the remedial action.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Free Product Recovery System					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Lipari Landfill

Route 322

Mantua Township

Gloucester County

BLOCK: 261 **LOT:** 7

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 16 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Agricultural

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Treating
Surface Water	Metals	Treated
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Capped
Sediment	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Treated/Removed

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	\$106,007,000
Spill Fund	\$285,000
1981 Bond Fund	\$7,967,000
Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund	\$1,963,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Lipari Landfill is a former sand and gravel pit that operated as a solid waste disposal facility between 1958 and 1971. The landfill occupies approximately six acres of the 15-acre property. Thousands of drums and several hundred thousand gallons of hazardous chemical wastes, including solvents, paints and paint thinners, formaldehyde and resins, were reportedly disposed of at the site while it was in operation. Leachate from the landfill contaminated the underlying Cohansey Aquifer, the adjacent marshlands, Chestnut Branch stream, Rabbit Run stream and Alcyon Lake, which was closed for recreational use due to health concerns. USEPA added Lipari Landfill to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1983 and subsequently conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and evaluate remedial alternatives.

To facilitate the remedial process, USEPA has addressed the landfill and off-site areas in three phases, or Operable Units (OU): capping and containing the landfill and the landfill leachate (OU1), remediation of the contaminated ground water and landfill leachate (OU2), and remediation of the contaminated sediments in the marsh, streams and Alcyon Lake (OU3). In 1982, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of a landfill cap and an underground containment wall, also known as a "slurry wall", around the site. These remedial measures were completed in 1984. In 1985, USEPA issued a ROD with NJDEP concurrence for OU2 that required installation of a system to flush the landfill with water to remove the contaminants, followed by extraction and on-site treatment of the generated leachate. USEPA completed construction of the landfill flushing system in 1992 and is operating and maintaining the landfill cap and landfill flushing system. More than 115 million gallons of landfill leachate, as well as 130 million gallons of contaminated ground water from off-site areas, have been captured and treated to date.

In 1988, USEPA issued a ROD with NJDEP concurrence for OU3 that required capturing and treating the off-site contaminated ground water, dredging contaminated sediments from the streams, marsh and Alcyon Lake, thermally treating the stream and marsh sediments on-site and disposing of the treated sediments and the slightly contaminated sediments from Alcyon Lake at an off-site location. A Responsible Party for the site implemented the work required by the third ROD, excavating and treating approximately 128,000 tons of contaminated soil from the marsh area and backfilling the excavated areas with clean soil, and removing more than 85,000 tons of sediments from Alcyon Lake. Alcyon Lake was returned to public use in 1995, and the OU3 remedial actions were determined to be complete by USEPA in 2000. The Responsible Party has spent \$122,000,000 on remedial activities at this site, which is in addition to the funds expended by NJDEP and USEPA.

Lipari Landfill

(Continued from previous page)

PROJECT NAME	R/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Slurry Wall (OU1)					 Planned
On-Site Treatment System (OU2)					 Underway
Off-Site (OU3)					 Completed
					 Not Required

Manchester Machinery & Salvage Company

4 Crown Point Road West Deptford Township Gloucester County

BLOCK: 350 **LOT:** 19,20,21,22, 25 & 26

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Welding, Scrap Metal Recovery &
Chemical Transport

OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 80 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Agricultural

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Pesticides

STATUS

Investigating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Pesticides

Investigating

Sediments

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Investigating

FUNDING SOURCES

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$50,000

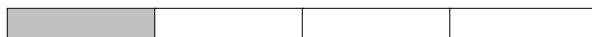
SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Manchester Machinery & Salvage Company site encompasses approximately 80 acres on six lots. The main industrial facilities are located on two lots (25 and 26) that are bordered by commercial offices to the north, by farmland to the east and expansive wetlands along Mantua Creek to the south. Three contiguous lots (19, 20 and 21) that are currently vacant are located southwest of the main industrial facilities. The Shell Oil Company owned lot 22 between 1961 and 1995 and leased this lot to Manchester Machinery for agricultural purposes between 1961 and 1975. Manchester Machinery violated the terms of its lease with Shell Oil and conducted operations on this parcel that resulted in soil contamination. Shell Oil cleaned up the contamination in 1994 under a Memorandum of Agreement with NJDEP. Dana Transport Inc., a chemical transport business, purchased lots 25 and 26 from Manchester Machinery & Salvage in 1987 and lot 22 from Shell Oil Company in 1995. The company operates its central trucking hub at the site.

Between the 1960s and the mid-1980s, Manchester Machinery & Salvage conducted a variety of industrial activities at the site that may have contaminated the soil, ground water and adjacent wetlands. Suspected sources of contamination during this time include discharges of petroleum product from scrap metal recycling and steam cleaning of tanker trucks, discharges of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) from scrap metal salvage of transformers and leaks of petroleum product from above ground and underground storage tanks. Several specific areas of concern have been identified by NJDEP: a former waste oil and diesel tank storage area, discolored subsurface soil, the tank wash pad, a sludge pit area, Mantua Creek sediments and the adjacent wetlands and site-wide ground water. The owner/operator of Manchester Machinery has declined to conduct an investigation and cleanup under an Administrative Consent Order with NJDEP. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 2001 to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate remedial alternatives.

PROJECT NAME RI/RAS DESIGN CONSTR O&M

Sitewide



Planned



Underway



Completed



Not Required

Matteo Iron and Metal

1708 Route 130

West Deptford Township

Gloucester County

BLOCK: 128 **LOT:** 2
325 2

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Scrap Metal Reclamation
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 80 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Soil

Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Arsenic
Lead

Delineating

Ground Water

Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Lead

Delineating

Sediments

Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Lead

Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

1986 Bond Fund
Corporate Business Tax

\$75,000
\$764,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

A scrap metal recycling facility currently operates at the northeast portion of this site. Prior to its purchase by Matteo & Sons, the property was a farm. A branch of Hessian Run flows through the site. NJDEP has conducted numerous inspections of the site dating back to the early 1970s. During these inspections it was noted that portions of the property had been used to landfill domestic and industrial waste. In addition, it has been reported that at one time the current operator recycled vehicle batteries and landfilled the battery casings near Hessian Run. Reviews of historical aerial photographs have confirmed that significant disturbances occurred at this area during the past. A site inspection conducted by NJDEP in 1991 revealed partially crushed 55-gallon drums containing various materials that appeared to be waste petroleum product. Preliminary sampling has confirmed that the soil and ground water at the site and the sediments in Hessian Run are contaminated with organic compounds and lead. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 2000 to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and identify cleanup alternatives.

PROJECT NAME

RI/RAS

DESIGN

CONSTR

O&M

Sitewide

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☐

Planned

☒

Underway

☐

Completed

☐

Not Required

Nicholas Drive Ground Water Contamination

Nicholas Drive

Franklin Township

Gloucester County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury

STATUS

Delineating

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES



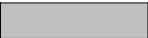





Spill Fund
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$8,000
\$68,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Gloucester County Health Department and NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation between 1999 and 2001 identified seven private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and mercury at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary volatile organic contaminants are benzene and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), both of which are found in gasoline. The sources of the volatile organic compounds and mercury are unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP subsequently delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded that continued use of POET systems in the affected homes is the most cost-effective long-term option to provide potable water for the area. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

North Main Street Ground Water Contamination

Various Locations Monroe Township Gloucester County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES


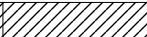






Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$9,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by USEPA, the Gloucester County Health Department and NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation between 1999 and 2001 identified eleven private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and/or mercury at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary volatile organic contaminant was tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). The sources of the mercury and volatile organic compounds are unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP is using the sampling results to delineate the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and to evaluate long-term water supply alternatives for the area.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Rex Avenue Ground Water Contamination

Rex Avenue, Radix Road & Orchard Drive

Monroe Township

Gloucester County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Mercury

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Mercury

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES









Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$7,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Gloucester County Health Department between 1998 and 2001 identified five private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with mercury at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation plans to sample additional nearby wells during 2002 and will use the findings to delineate the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and to evaluate long-term water supply alternatives for the area.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

South Black Horse Pike Ground Water Contamination

South Black Horse Pike Monroe Township Gloucester County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential\Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury

STATUS

Delineating

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES









Spill Fund
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$1,000
\$20,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Gloucester County Health Department, USEPA and NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation between 1998 and 2000 identified 24 private potable wells on South Black Horse Pike between Whitehall Road and Coles Mill Road that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and/or mercury at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) was the primary volatile organic contaminant found in the wells. The sources of the mercury and volatile organic contamination are unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP has delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the well contamination and is evaluating long-term alternatives to supply potable water to homes in the CKE. NJDEP is also conducting an investigation to identify possible sources of the volatile organic contamination. A source investigation for mercury is not planned due to the relatively low levels of this contaminant.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Struthers Dunn Incorporated

568 Lambs Road

Pitman Borough

Gloucester County

BLOCK: 254 **LOT:** 24, 30, 31

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Electronics Manufacturer
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 12 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Delineating
Surface Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineating
Sediments	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Delineating
Building Interior	Asbestos	Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES













AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Hazardous Site Discharge Cleanup Fund

\$38,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Struthers Dunn Incorporated (SDI) manufactured electrical relays at this site between 1954 and 1994. Operations involved electroplating, molding, machining and assembling. In 1986, SDI became subject to New Jersey's Environmental Cleanup Responsibility Act (now known as the Industrial Site Recovery Act) due to a sale of the company's stock. Under ECRA, SDI entered into an Administrative Consent Order (ACO) with NJDEP that obligated the company to investigate the environmental conditions at the site and conduct any necessary remedial actions. The initial findings of the investigation revealed there was significant contamination in the ground water and soil at the site, as well as in the sediments and surface water of a stream that flows through the property. In 1995, after operations at the plant terminated, SDI ceased to comply with the ACO. NJDEP and USEPA subsequently conducted an emergency removal action to dispose of drums of hazardous chemicals that remained at the facility. In 2000, the SDI site was transferred to NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation for additional investigation and cleanup. NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 2001 to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the facility and evaluate remedial alternatives. Part of the work will be funded with a \$500,000 Letter of Credit that was posted by SDI as part of the 1986 ACO.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Emergency Removal Action					 Planned
Sitewide					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Veronica Lane & Lillian Drive Ground Water Contamination

Veronica Lane & Lillian Drive

Monroe Township

Gloucester County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury

STATUS

Delineated

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES

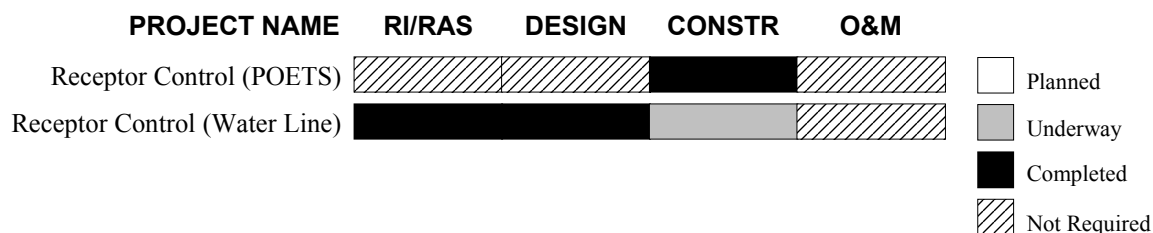
Spill Fund
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$33,000
\$2,334,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is also known as the Crystal Lake Ground Water Contamination case. Sampling conducted by the Gloucester County Health Department, NJDEP and the U.S. Geological Survey between 1998 and 1999 identified 11 and 15 private potable wells in this area that exceeded New Jersey Drinking Water Standards for mercury and volatile organic compounds, respectively. The primary volatile organic contaminants are tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE). The sources of the volatile organic compounds and mercury are unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term remedy was to extend public water lines to the homes within the CKE. By the end of 2001, the Monroe Township Municipal Utilities Authority had completed construction the water lines and connected approximately 200 homes using funds provided by NJDEP. The water line installation project will be considered complete in 2002 when all of the private potable wells within the CKE have been sealed. NJDEP and the Gloucester County Health Department is periodically sampling private potable wells outside the CKE to monitor the extent of the ground water plume. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.



Washington Township Well 18

Fries Mill Road

Washington Township

Gloucester County

BLOCK: 86 **LOT:** 7

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Municipal Well Field
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.0 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Rural

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Tetrachloroethylene

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Tetrachloroethylene

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

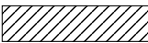

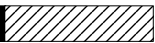




1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$490,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

To reduce demand on the Potomac-Raritan-Magothy Aquifer, a listed critical aquifer, the Washington Township Municipal Utilities Authority (MUA) constructed Well 18 in 1996. While aquifer testing prior to construction did not indicate any contamination, samples collected from the well after it was completed revealed the presence of tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) at levels above the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this volatile organic compound. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded installation of an air stripper on the well to remove the contaminants was the most cost-effective remedy. Washington Township completed construction of the air stripper in 1999 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the unit. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Receptor Control (Air Stripper)				
				Planned
				
				Underway
				
				Completed
				
				Not Required

Winslow Road Ground Water Contamination

Winslow Road

Monroe Township

Gloucester County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES


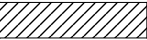




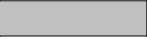
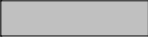




Spill Fund
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$9,000
\$366,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Gloucester County Health Department in 1999 identified five private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) and benzene. The source of the contamination is unknown. USEPA and NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the five wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation completed a water supply alternatives analysis in 2001 that concluded the most cost-effective long-term remedy is to extend nearby water lines to the homes in the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination. The Monroe Township Municipal Utilities Authority plans to begin installing the water lines in 2002. The design and construction of the water lines is being funded by NJDEP. NJDEP is performing additional investigative work to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Receptor Control (Water Lines)					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Hudson County



HUDSON

Hudson County Index of Sites

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Hudson County Chromate—Publicly Funded Sites	148
Ideal Cooperage Inc.	150
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Amoco Service Station Union City

2600 John F. Kennedy Boulevard

Union City

Hudson County

BLOCK: 146 **LOT:** 6

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.25 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Removed/Further Monitoring
Required

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Remediated

FUNDING SOURCES









Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$420,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Soil and ground water at this site became contaminated with volatile organic compounds due to leaking underground storage tanks. In 1987, NJDEP installed a remediation system to treat the contaminated ground water at the site and a soil vapor extraction (SVE) system to abate potentially explosive gasoline vapors in the basement of an adjacent apartment building. Operation of the SVE continued until 1993, when the system was shut down because significant amounts of vapor were no longer being collected. Treatment of the ground water was also discontinued that year after sampling revealed the levels of contaminants in the ground water had decreased to acceptable levels. A Classification Exception Area (CEA) has been established for the ground water at the site and NJDEP is conducting periodic ground water monitoring pursuant to the requirements of the CEA.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Ground Water Pump & Treat				
		Planned		
		Underway		
		Completed		
		Not Required		

Grand Street Mercury

720-732 Grand Street

Hoboken City

Hudson County

BLOCK: 85 **LOT:** 14

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Mercury Vapor Lamp Manufacturer
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.3 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Structure	Mercury	Delineated
Air	Mercury	Confirmed
Soil	Mercury	Delineated
Ground Water	Mercury	Levels Not of Concern

FUNDING SOURCES

1986 Bond Fund
Superfund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$1,073,000
\$9,660,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is a former industrial facility that was converted into residential and studio properties. It is comprised of two multi-story buildings and a parking area. Various industries operated at the site between 1910 and 1988. For several decades, mercury connector switches, mercury vapor lamps and other lighting products were manufactured at the facility by different companies. Quality Tool and Die Company, the last industrial occupant, manufactured precision tools between 1955 and 1988. In 1990, the owner of Quality Tool and Die Company filed an application for cessation of operations under New Jersey's Environmental Cleanup Responsibility Act (now known as the Industrial Site Recovery Act) and a cleanup was conducted under that program that entailed placing an asphalt cap over a parking lot contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons.













In 1993, the Grand Street Artists Partnership (GSAP) purchased the building and began converting it into residential condominiums. Tenants gradually moved into the building in 1994 as the individual units were completed. Shortly after the tenants began moving in, puddles of mercury were discovered under the flooring of units that were being renovated. An air survey conducted by GSAP indicated mercury vapors were present in various parts of the building. GSAP removed mercury-contaminated flooring and conducted other remedial activities in the building throughout 1995. In 1996, on the advice of the New Jersey Department of Health, the Hoboken Health Department ordered the 34 residents to vacate the premises. USEPA began a Superfund removal action that included providing temporary relocation assistance for the residents, securing and maintaining the building, screening the personal belongings of the residents for mercury and delineating the mercury contamination. A Focused Feasibility Study and Risk Assessment subsequently conducted by USEPA revealed mercury was present in the structural components of the building and in the soil beneath the parking lot.

In 1997, based on the findings of the Focused Feasibility Study and Risk Assessment, USEPA added the site to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) and issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence. The ROD required the permanent relocation of the residents, removal and disposal of the flooring and other contaminated materials and demolition of the building, additional sampling to delineate the mercury in the soil around the site, and excavation and off-site disposal of the soil contaminated with mercury above cleanup guidelines. The ROD also required an off-site soil investigation and ground water sampling to determine whether the mercury at the property has contaminated the underlying aquifer.

A Potentially Responsible Party for the site completed Remedial Designs for the building demolition and soil remedial action in 2001. The building demolition phase of the site cleanup is scheduled to begin in the spring of 2002. Removal of the mercury-contaminated soil will begin in early 2003, after the building demolition has been completed. The Potentially Responsible Party has determined that the levels of mercury in the ground water at this site are below the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this contaminant. All investigation, design and cleanup work conducted by the Potentially Responsible Party is being overseen by USEPA.

Grand Street Mercury

(Continued from previous page)

PROJECT NAME	R/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Building Demolition					 Planned
Ground Water & Off-Site Soil Investigation					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Hudson County Chromate – Publicly Funded Sites

Various Locations

Jersey & Bayonne Cities Essex & Hudson Counties

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Various

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial/Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Chromium	Suspected
Surface Water	Chromium	Suspected
Sediment	Chromium	Suspected
Soil	Chromium	Suspected/Delineating/Capped
Structures	Chromium	Suspected
Air	Chromium	Suspected

FUNDING SOURCES






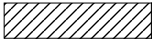

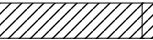
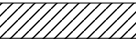









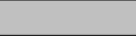

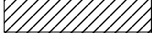















AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Spill Fund	\$7,181,000
1981 Bond Fund	\$6,172,000
1986 Bond Fund	\$3,917,000
Corporate Business Tax	\$1,779,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

NJDEP has identified 181 sites in Hudson and Essex Counties that were contaminated with chromite ore processing residue, also known as chromate waste. The waste resulted from extracting chromium from chromite ore at three chromium processing facilities in Hudson County. The facilities, which are no longer in operation, used the waste as fill at residential, commercial and industrial properties. It is estimated that two million tons of chromate waste were disposed of in this manner. The Potentially Responsible Parties have completely remediated 36 residences by excavating the chromium-contaminated soil and disposed of it at a hazardous waste landfill. The Potentially Responsible Parties have also completed cleanups at 17 nonresidential sites and are in the process of addressing contamination at 74 other nonresidential sites.

NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is conducting Remedial Investigations and Remedial Action Selections (RI/RAS) at the remaining 53 sites to delineate the chromium contamination and evaluate cleanup alternatives. These include 29 sites for which no responsible parties have been identified, known as the Orphan sites, and 24 sites known as Allied Directive sites that NJDEP believes are the responsibility of AlliedSignal Inc. The company has denied responsibility for these sites. Various Interim Remedial Measures (IRMs) have been conducted at these sites by NJDEP, including capping 16 sites and fencing nine others. NJDEP began the RI work on the Allied Directive sites in 1994 and on the Orphan sites in 1997. The RI work consists of soil, sediment, surface water, ground water, biota and building sampling and analysis. NJDEP will use the findings of the RI/RAS to select final remedial actions for the sites.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Original 42 Sites					 Planned
Metro Field					 Underway
Isabella Ave. & Conrail Rail Spur Site					 Completed
IRM-Caps (16)					 Not Required
IRM-Fencing					
Orphan Sites 1					
Orphan Sites 2					
Allied Sites (24)					

Hudson County Chromate – Publicly Funded Sites

as of December 31, 2001

Zone Codes: Res. = Residential	P.L. = Public Lands	Type: A.D. = Allied Directive
Ind. = Industrial	Com. = Commercial	O.G.1 = Orphan Group 1
		O.G.2 = Orphan Group 2

Site Name	Location	Also Known As	City	Zone	Type
Hudson Co. Chromate 7	NJTP & Communipaw Avenue	CR007-NJTP & Communipaw	Jersey City	P.L.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 15	East of Env. Interpret. Center	Liberty State Park	Jersey City	P.L.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 17	Newark Ave & Howell Street	Newark Ave Exxon	Jersey City	Com.	O.G.1
Hudson Co. Chromate 19	Phillip St Junction	CR019 Phillip Street	Jersey City	P.L.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 20	Below NJTP Exit 14B	NJTP Bayview	Jersey City	P.L.	O.G.1
Hudson Co. Chromate 21	NJTP at Piers 20 & 21	NJTP Greenville	Jersey City	P.L.	O.G.1
Hudson Co. Chromate 67	Chapel & Linden Avenues	CR067 Chapel Avenue	Jersey City	Ind.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 68	Foot of Clendenny Avenue	Clendenny Outfall	Jersey City	P.L.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 69	Clendenny Avenue	Rear of Bradleys Store	Jersey City	P.L.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 70	Communipaw Avenue	Colony Restaurant & Diner	Jersey City	Com.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 77	383 8th Street	Eighth Street #2	Jersey City	Com.	O.G.1
Hudson Co. Chromate 86	123 Duffield Avenue	Nicholas/Hamilton Trucking	Jersey City	Ind.	O.G.1
Hudson Co. Chromate 91	NJTP & Johnston Avenue	NE Interceptor 1	Jersey City	P.L.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 92	NJTP & Ash Street	E Interceptor 2	Jersey City	P.L.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 93	Communipaw Ave & Phillip St	NE Interceptor 3	Jersey City	P.L.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 94	18th St & Jersey Avenue	18th Street Sewer	Jersey City	Com.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 97	Near Secaucus Road	NW Interceptor 1	Jersey City	P.L.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 98	Co. Rd Extension	NW Interceptor 2	Jersey City	P.L.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 99	375 Routes 1 & 9	Recycling Specialty	Jersey City	Ind.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 100	Richard Street	Richard St Interceptor	Jersey City	P.L.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 101	Routes 1 & 9 & Stockton Ave	CR101 Stockton Avenue	Jersey City	P.L.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 119	Kellogg Street	Droyers Point	Jersey City	Res.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 130	Communipaw Avenue	Communipaw 5 (CR104 & CR105)	Jersey City	Com.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 138	Foot of Oak Street	Bayonne Sewage Treatment Plant	Bayonne City	Ind.	O.G.1
Hudson Co. Chromate 139	Foot of East 22nd Street	IMTT (Bayonne Industries)	Bayonne City	Ind.	O.G.1
Hudson Co. Chromate 150	Foot of 5th Street East	Coastal Oil (aka Belcher Co. of NY)	Bayonne City	Ind.	O.G.1
Hudson Co. Chromate 152	140 East 22nd Street	Kenrich Chemical	Bayonne City	Ind.	O.G.1
Hudson Co. Chromate 162	Oak & 5th Streets	Conrail Rail Spur	Bayonne City	P.L.	O.G.1
Hudson Co. Chromate 165	Foot of Jersey Ave & Aetna St	Tempesta & Sons	Jersey City	Ind.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 172	Warren Street	CR172 Warren Street	Jersey City	P.L.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 174	1st Street	Dennis P. Collins Park	Bayonne City	P.L.	O.G.1
Hudson Co. Chromate 175	Grand Street	Former Morris Canal Site 2	Jersey City	Ind.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 177	Hook Road	Bayonne Municipal Lot	Bayonne City	P.L.	O.G.1
Hudson Co. Chromate 178	Burma Road & T. Conrad Dr.	Cabana Club	Jersey City	P.L.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 180	Howell Street	Eastern Oil	Jersey City	Com.	O.G.1
Hudson Co. Chromate 183	Randolph St. & Arlington Ave.	Sludge Line 1	Jersey City	P.L.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 185	Jersey Avenue	Allied Stockpile	Jersey City	Ind.	A.D.
Hudson Co. Chromate 186	947 Garfield Avenue	Garfield Avenue #1	Jersey City	Ind.	O.G.1
Hudson Co. Chromate 187	Rte 440, Danforth & Carbon Pl.	Rte. 440 Median Strip	Jersey City	P.L.	O.G.2
Hudson Co. Chromate 188	Sussex Street	Sussex Street #1	Jersey City	P.L.	O.G.2
Hudson Co. Chromate 189	Henderson & 2nd Streets	Henderson Street #1	Jersey City	P.L.	O.G.2
Hudson Co. Chromate 192	Eastern Spur-Piers 10S & 11S	NJTP-Newark #1	Newark City	P.L.	O.G.2
Hudson Co. Chromate 196	CRRNJ Freight Yard at LSP	POTW Outfall Line	Jersey City	P.L.	O.G.2
Hudson Co. Chromate 197	Grand, Washington & Warren Sts	Grand Street	Jersey City	P.L.	O.G.2
Hudson Co. Chromate 198	Caven Point Road	Hartz Mountain #1	Jersey City	P.L.	O.G.2
Hudson Co. Chromate 199	Randolph Ave & Halladay St	Sludge Line 2	Jersey City	P.L.	O.G.2
Hudson Co. Chromate 200	Arlington Ave & MLK Dr	Sludge Line 3	Jersey City	P.L.	O.G.2
Hudson Co. Chromate 202	Pacific St. & NJTP Exit 14C	Caven Point Realty	Jersey City	Ind.	O.G.2
Hudson Co. Chromate 203	NJ Transit & West Side Ave.	346 Claremont Associates	Jersey City	Ind.	O.G.2
Hudson Co. Chromate 204	NJTP & Monitor St.	Conrail Edgewater Branch	Jersey City	Ind.	O.G.2
Hudson Co. Chromate 205	1st St. and Washington St.	Urban Redevelopment Partnership	Jersey City	Ind.	O.G.2
Hudson Co. Chromate 206	200 Theodore Conrad Drive	Polarome International	Jersey City	Ind.	O.G.2
Hudson Co. Chromate 207	942, 944 & 946 Garfield Ave.	Garfield Avenue #2	Jersey City	Com.	O.G.2

Total Publicly Funded Chromium Sites as of December 31, 2001 53
24 Allied Directive, 29 Orphan Sites (14 in Group 1 and 15 in Group 2)

NJTP = New Jersey Turnpike

Ideal Cooperage Inc.

3-25, 29 New York Avenue

Jersey City

Hudson County

BLOCK: 712 **LOTS:** A-10, A-11

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Drum Reconditioning
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 4.5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Confirmed
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	Confirmed
Sediments	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	Potential
Surface Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Potential

FUNDING SOURCES

1986 Bond Fund
Corporate Business Tax









AMOUNT AUTHORIZED





\$30,000
\$600,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Ideal Cooperage, Inc. operated a drum reconditioning facility at this site from 1952 until 1981, when the company filed for bankruptcy. A portion of the property was then sold and redeveloped as a trucking terminal. The remainder of the property, approximately 1.3 acres, was abandoned with approximately 2,000 drums on site. A drainage ditch flows through the site to a nearby river.

In 1991, USEPA conducted a removal action at the site, disposing of 200 drums of wastes and 1,200 empty drums. Samples collected from test pits after the removal action indicated the soil was contaminated with various organic compounds and metals, including polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), petroleum products and mercury. Contaminants were also detected in surface water samples collected from the drainage ditch. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation (RI) in 1999 to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site. The RI includes sampling of the soil and ground water and of the surface water and sediments in the drainage ditch.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
USEPA Removal Action				
Sitewide				

 Planned
 Underway
 Completed
 Not Required

Liberty State Park

Morris Pesin Drive & Freedom Way

Jersey City

Hudson County

BLOCK: 2154 **LOT:** 22K

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill/Rail Yard
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1,156 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Recreational/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Metals	Levels Not of Concern
Surface Water	Metals Pesticides	Levels Not of Concern
Soil	Metals Base/Neutral Extractable Compounds Petroleum Hydrocarbons	Delineating/Capping
Sediments	Metals Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Petroleum Hydrocarbons Pesticides	Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Spill Fund	\$43,000
1981 Bond Fund	\$57,000
General State Fund	\$1,638,000
Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund	\$230,000
1992 Green Acres Bond Fund	\$717,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The park land was created by filling in a marsh with New York City garbage and dredge material from the Hudson River Basin. Between the mid-1800s and the 1960s, the property was used extensively for railroad activities and for several small business operations. Various areas of the park have undergone development in recent years. Due to the previous operations and the historic use of fill material at the site, NJDEP conducted Remedial Investigations (RI) as development progressed to determine whether remedial measures were needed to protect human health and the environment.

Between 1988 and 1995, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation conducted RIs for the Dog Show Field, the Liberty Science Center, the Terminal Parking Lot, Liberty Walk, the Freight Yard (which includes the Dredge Spoils Area), the Northern Marina and the McAllister Tug and Barge Area (which includes the Middle Cove). At the Dog Show Field, heavy metals and tar residues were detected which render the site unsuitable for use as a football field, but does not pose a health risk for passive recreation. Therefore, no remedial action is planned for this area at this time. The Liberty Science Center, the Terminal Parking Lot, Liberty Walk and the Northern Marina exhibited soil contamination consistent with historic fill. These areas have been developed utilizing a minimum of one foot of clean fill cover and/or asphalt cover to eliminate the exposure pathways of inhalation and direct contact. Soil at Millennium Park, located near the intersection of Audrey Zapp Drive and Freedom Way, has also been covered with one foot of clean fill to prevent contact with contaminants identified during the RI.

In 1993, NJDEP implemented an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) that involved excavating the eight-foot high earthen berms that formed the impoundment for the Dredge Spoils Area and placing the soil over the dredged materials to prevent it from being spread by the wind. Upon development of the Freight Yard area a minimum of one foot of clean fill will be placed as cover in accordance with New Jersey remediation regulations for historic fill sites.

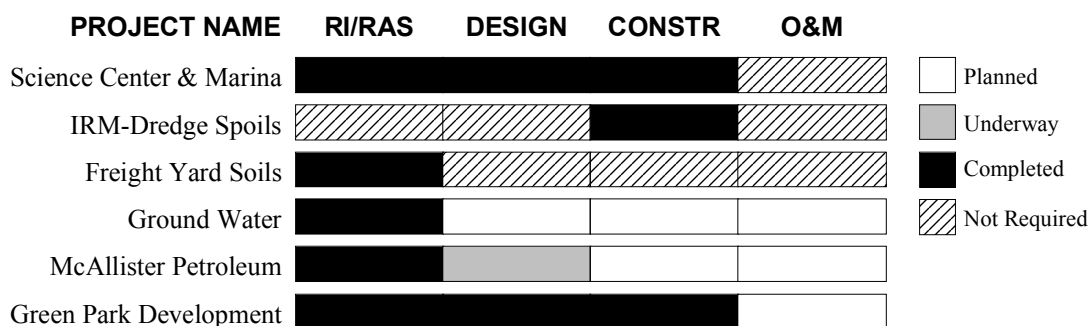
Surface water and sediments collected from the Northern Marina during the RI indicated the presence of inorganic and organic contamination. These contaminants pose no threat to human health under current uses, except in the case of ingestion of marine life. Signs have been posted advising the public that fishing is prohibited at the Marina.

Liberty State Park

(Continued from previous page)

NJDEP's Division of Parks and Forestry has received \$10 million in bond funds to develop the McAllister Tug and Barge Area (which is bordered by North Cove, Liberty Walk, the Interpretive Center and Freedom Way) as a passive recreation Green Park area. NJDEP completed an RI for this area in 1999 that revealed the presence of subsurface free product from McAllister's former operations as well as surface soil contamination consistent with historic fill. The Green Park area was capped with one foot of clean soil and opened to the public as a recreational area in 1999. Between 2000 and 2001, NJDEP attempted to remove free product from the ground water by periodically hand baling it from on-site wells, but concluded that this method of free product removal was limited in its effectiveness. Other more active measures are currently being evaluated to address the free product contamination in the Green Park area.

Three additional areas of the park are under investigation to determine whether chromate waste had been used as fill material at these sites. At two of the areas, Caven Point Pier and Sewer Line Area of the Freight Yard, the presence of chromate waste has been confirmed and further investigations are necessary. No chromate waste has been detected in the soil at the third area, the Cabana Club, but additional sampling is being performed to complete the site characterization. The ground water at the park is not used for potable purposes and therefore does not present a risk to human health from ingestion.



Municipal Sanitary Landfill Authority

1500 Harrison Avenue

Kearny Town

Hudson County

BLOCK: 285 **LOT:** 2

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 94 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

Confirmed

Soil

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
Pesticides

Confirmed

Surface Water

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
Pesticides
Inorganic Compounds

Confirmed

Sediments

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
Pesticides
Inorganic Compounds

Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$1,812,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site, also known as the MSLA 1-D Landfill, is located in a wetlands area near the Passaic River and Exit 15W of the New Jersey Turnpike. The Municipal Sanitary Landfill Authority (MSLA) operated the landfill during the late 1970s and early 1980s. Records indicate that in addition to municipal waste, approximately 1.5 million gallons of waste oil were deposited there. Various industrial wastes were also reportedly disposed of in the landfill, including pharmaceuticals, sewage sludges, asphalt sludges and insecticides. NJDEP ordered the landfill to cease operations in 1982 because it reached maximum allowable height and MSLA had failed to maintain the leachate collection system. A soil cover was placed over the landfill at the time of closure but the site was never properly capped or maintained. Since disposal operations ceased, large volumes of leachate have routinely discharged from the landfill into the surrounding wetlands and the Passaic River. A private company installed a landfill gas recovery system at the site in 1989 to capture the methane gas being generated by the waste fill for use as an energy source. USEPA conducted a limited remedial investigation at the site in 1990 that revealed the soil, ground water, surface water and sediments at and near the landfill were contaminated with a variety of organic and inorganic compounds and metals.

NJDEP's Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste has referred this site to the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation to implement closure actions to prevent the release of methane, a greenhouse gas, from the waste fill and mitigate the impact of landfill leachate on the environment. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation has begun to design landfill closure measures including: 1) installing a subsurface containment wall around the landfill and a leachate collection system to prevent leachate-contaminated ground water from discharging to the surrounding areas; and 2) installing a solid waste-type impermeable cap over the landfill to prevent infiltration of precipitation and thereby minimize the generation of additional leachate. NJDEP expects to complete the Remedial Design for the landfill closure in 2003.

PROJECT NAME

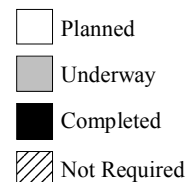
RI/RAS

DESIGN

CONSTR

O&M

Sitewide



Syncon Resins

77 Jacobus Avenue

Kearny Town

Hudson County

BLOCK: 289 **LOTS:** 12, 13, 13R

CATEGORY: Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Paint Manufacturer
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 15 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Base Neutral Extractable Compounds
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Pesticides
Metals

STATUS

Treating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Base Neutral Extractable Compounds
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Pesticides
Metals

Partially Removed/Treating

Structures

Asbestos

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund
Spill Fund
General State Fund
1986 Bond Fund
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$25,000,000
\$1,300,300
\$2,300,000
\$755,000
\$465,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Syncon Resins manufactured paint, varnish and resins at this site until 1982. The plant is located in a coastal management area and borders the Passaic River. The facility consisted of 13 buildings, numerous large storage vessels and tanks and two unlined wastewater lagoons. At the time operations ceased, approximately 13,000 55-gallon drums of various chemicals were being stored at the site, most of which were in poor condition and leaking. USEPA added the Syncon Resins facility to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983, and the following year NJDEP removed all of the drums under an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM).

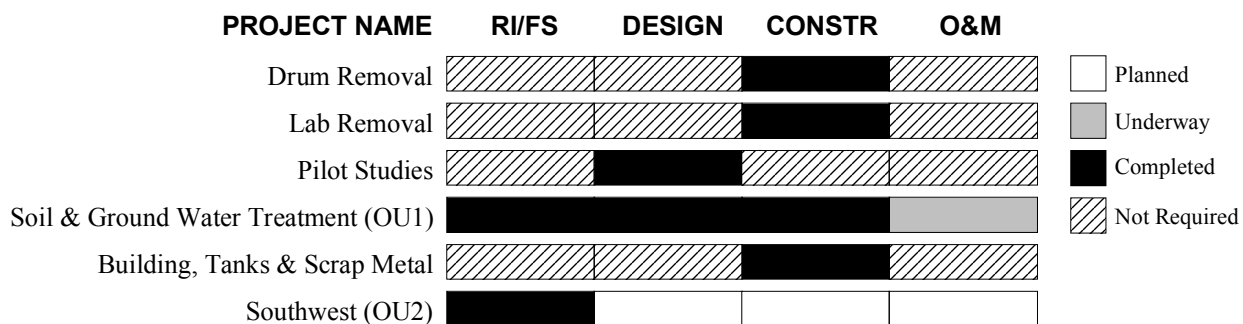
Between 1984 and 1986, NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) that revealed extensive contamination in the soil, ground water and building, and large volumes of liquid and solid chemical wastes in the various storage vessels and tanks at the site. USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence in 1986 that required the following remedial actions: 1) removal of the lagoon liquids and sediments and the contents of the storage vessels and tanks; 2) excavation and disposal of the grossly contaminated soil and decontamination of the buildings and other site structures; 3) installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water; and 4) treatment of residual soil contamination by soil flushing. In 1989, NJDEP conducted a second IRM to remove thousands of small containers of chemicals from the on-site laboratory and initiated the remedial actions specified in the ROD. By 1992, NJDEP had removed the lagoon liquids and other wastes from the site, decontaminated the buildings and tanks, excavated and removed the grossly contaminated soil and completed construction of a soil flushing/ground water treatment system. These actions were subsequently designated Operable Unit 1 (OU1).

While operation of the soil flushing/ground water treatment system was underway, NJDEP conducted supplemental studies that revealed highly contaminated soil and ground water at the southwestern portion of the plant were not being adequately addressed with the existing system. Based on these findings, in 2000 USEPA issued a ROD for the southwestern portion of the site, which was designated OU2. The ROD requires excavation of approximately 30,000 cubic yards of heavily contaminated soil from a 2.5 acre area, followed by treatment and disposal of drained free product from the soil, improvement

Syncon Resins

(Continued from previous page)

of the subsurface drainage at the southwestern portion of the site, and backfilling the excavation with the drained soil after nutrients have been added to enhance biodegradation of the residual organic contaminants. These actions are expected to significantly improve the effectiveness of the soil flushing/ground water treatment system and expedite the cleanup of the site. The ROD also requires establishment of a Deed Notice or other institutional controls to ensure that the property is used for industrial or commercial purposes only. NJDEP plans to begin the Remedial Design for the OU2 remedial action in 2002.



Hunterdon County



HUNTERDON

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Crown Vantage Landfill

Route 619

Alexandria Township

Hunterdon County

BLOCK: 17.01 LOT: 1.01

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 10 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Metals

STATUS

Confirmed

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

Investigating

FUNDING SOURCES

Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund


AMOUNT AUTHORIZED





\$500,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Crown Vantage Landfill is an inactive landfill located on the bank of the Delaware River in Alexandria Township. The landfill accepted various types of wastes for approximately forty years, beginning in the late 1930s. Coal ash, household trash, appliances, construction debris, chemical solvents, metal foil, waste paper and paper fiber sludge from a nearby paper company were reportedly deposited in the landfill while it was in operation. In 1991, the Responsible Party for the landfill conducted a preliminary investigation of the site in response to two Notices of Violations from NJDEP's Division of Hazardous Waste Management and Division of Solid Waste Management. The investigation revealed there were approximately 800 drums on the surface of the landfill and volatile organic vapors present in the soil. The Responsible Party subsequently removed approximately 475 empty drums and 69 drums containing wastes, including flammable liquids. Sampling of the ground water conducted in 1994 did not reveal the presence of any volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey ground water quality criteria. Arsenic and lead were detected in the ground water at levels exceeding applicable standards, but it is unknown whether these inorganics are associated with disposal activities at the landfill. Numerous half-buried empty drum carcasses remain along the western edge of the landfill. In addition, there is an area of stained soil approximately 300 square feet in size that may have resulted from dumping of chemicals. The site is currently not fenced.

In 2001, NJDEP was awarded \$1,000,000 from Crown Vantage Paper Company's bankruptcy estate to conduct remedial work at the landfill. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation plans to conduct a removal action at the site in mid-2002 to remove drums and some contaminated soil. NJDEP also plans to fence the site and conduct sampling to evaluate the extent of the soil contamination at the site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Removal Action				

 Planned
 Underway
 Completed
 Not Required

DeRewal Chemical Company

Route 29 (River Road)

Kingwood Township

Hunterdon County

BLOCK: 50 LOT: 4

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical Manufacturer
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.4 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

STATUS

Delineated

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
Metals

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund
1986 Bond Fund
1981 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$17,570,000
\$1,720,000
\$5,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

DeRewal Chemical Company operated a chemical manufacturing facility at this site between 1970 and 1974. The site is located in a rural area where ground water is used for drinking water supplies. Operations at the facility involved mixing and packaging a textile preservative and manufacturing an agricultural fungicide. Chemicals used at the facility included metals, acid solutions, fertilizer nutrients and other compounds. Numerous chemical spills were reported in 1973, including one incident in which a tank truck drained 3,000 to 5,000 gallons of a highly acidic chromium solution onto the soil. DeRewal Chemical excavated the contaminated soil in 1974 but left it on site in two partially covered piles that were allowed to erode. The owner of the company subsequently ceased operations and filed for bankruptcy.

USEPA added the DeRewal Chemical Company to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1984. A Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) conducted for the site revealed that the shallow aquifer was contaminated with volatile organic compounds and metals at levels exceeding ground water quality criteria. Contamination was also detected in the deeper aquifer at levels below ground water quality criteria. The RI/FS also revealed that the soil at the site was contaminated with metals, including chromium, as well as organic compounds.

In 1989, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence. The ROD required excavation of the contaminated soil, followed by on-site thermal treatment of the organic-contaminated soil and solidification/stabilization of the inorganic-contaminated soil, and extraction of the contaminated shallow ground water with off-site disposal at an industrial waste water treatment facility. However, after reviewing additional data obtained during the Remedial Design process, USEPA issued Explanations of Significant Differences (ESDs) in 1994 and 1997 that modified the soil remedies to excavation and off-site disposal. The 1997 ESD also stated that chromium contaminated soil located below the water table would not be excavated since it is not a source of contamination to the ground water. USEPA completed removal of approximately 60,000 tons of contaminated soil from the site in 1998. USEPA is evaluating recent ground water sampling results to determine whether remediation of the shallow aquifer is still warranted now that soil that may have been contributing to the ground water contamination has been addressed.

PROJECT NAME RI/FS DESIGN CONSTR O&M

Sitewide



Planned



Underway



Completed



Not Required

Flemington Water Department Well 7

65 Route 12 Flemington Borough

Hunterdon County

BLOCK: 35 **LOT:** 37

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Carbon Tetrachloride

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Carbon Tetrachloride

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES









1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$240,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Flemington Water Department Well 7 is a primary source of potable water for 4,000 Borough residents. The supply well was closed down in 1994 when routine sampling revealed that the water was contaminated with the volatile organic compound carbon tetrachloride at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation completed a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) in 1997 that concluded installation of an air stripper on the well was the most cost-effective method to address the contamination. The Flemington Water Department installed the air stripper in 1998 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the system. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (Air Stripper)					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

High Bridge Water Department Well Field Contamination

Buffalo Hollow Road Lebanon Township Hunterdon County

BLOCK: 10 **LOT:** 38

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Trichlorethylene	Confirmed
Potable Water	Trichloroethylene	Treating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	\$200,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The High Bridge Water Department's Bunnvale Well Field consists of four bedrock aquifer wells. Sampling conducted in 1995 and 1996 revealed that three of the four wells were contaminated with the volatile organic compound trichloroethylene (TCE) at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. One of the four wells was taken out of service in 1995 due to the high TCE levels and the contamination in the remaining wells was reduced to acceptable levels through blending. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation completed a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) in 1997 that concluded the most cost-effective long-term remedy was to install an air stripper at the well field to treat the contamination in all four wells. Lebanon Township completed construction of the air stripper in 1998 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the unit. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Receptor Control (Air Stripper)				

Planned
 Underway
 Completed
 Not Required

Holland Sales and Service

1050 Milford Glen Road

Holland Township

Hunterdon County

BLOCK: 6 **LOT:** 40

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.9 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineating

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES






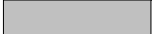






1986 Bond Fund
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$115,000
\$124,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Leaking underground storage tanks contaminated the soil and ground water at this service station during the late 1980s. The owner/operator of the service station removed the leaking tanks and contaminated soil in 1988 but did not address the ground water. Sampling conducted in 1996 revealed that several nearby private potable wells were contaminated with gasoline-related volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is conducting a Remedial Investigation (RI) to delineate the ground water contamination and will use the findings to establish a ground water Classification Exception Area (CEA) for the site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Sitewide					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Mobil Service Station Flemington Borough

144 Main Street

Flemington Borough

Hunterdon County

BLOCK: 36 **LOT:** 22

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.3 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$282,000

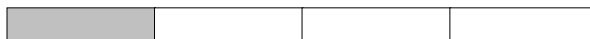
SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is also known as Eric's Main Street Mobil service station. Investigation of the property began in 1992, after the telephone company discovered gasoline-contaminated ground water had seeped into an adjacent subsurface telephone utility vault. Gasoline vapors were subsequently detected in another nearby telephone utility vault and the basement of a telephone company building, which is connected in line to the two vaults. The telephone company removed the contaminated ground water and installed grates on the vaults to ventilate the gasoline vapors. NJDEP directed the service station owner to vent the gasoline vapors from the telephone company's basement and subsurface conduits, determine the source of the discharge and delineate and remediate the soil and ground water contamination at the site, but the service station owner did not comply.

In 1998, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation conducted a preliminary investigation that confirmed the ground water and soil at the service station were contaminated with several gasoline-related volatile organic compounds, including benzene, xylene and methyl-tertiary butyl ether (MTBE). In addition, air monitoring conducted during the preliminary investigation demonstrated that explosive gasoline vapors accumulated rapidly in the telephone vault when it was not vented. NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 1999 to determine the extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. NJDEP expects to complete the RI/RAS and issue a Proposed Decision Document outlining its recommendations to address the contamination at the site in 2002.

PROJECT NAME RI/RAS DESIGN CONSTR O&M

Sitewide



☐ Planned

☒ Underway

☐ Completed

☐ Not Required

Mobil Service Station Frenchtown Borough

22 Race Street

Frenchtown Borough

Hunterdon County

BLOCK: 52 **LOT:** 2

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.25 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Potential

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Partially Removed/Delineating

Surface Water

Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Delineating

Sediments

Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$148,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This former service station is located directly adjacent to Nishisakawic Creek, a tributary of the Delaware River. The site is separated from the creek by a retaining wall. In 1999, gasoline product from a leaking 4,000 gallon underground gasoline storage tank seeped through the retaining wall into the creek, creating a sheen on the surface water and causing gasoline vapors to accumulate in neighboring homes. The service station owner removed the underground tanks from the site, excavated the contaminated soil down to bedrock and backfilled the excavation with clean soil. However, subsequent episodes of seepage into the creek occurred, indicating the presence of petroleum product in the ground water and/or bedrock fractures. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation plans to introduce oxygen-releasing pellets to the ground water to stimulate the degradation of the contaminants. NJDEP will remove surface debris from the site and install ground water monitor wells in preparation for the IEC source removal project in 2002.

PROJECT NAME

RI/RAS

DESIGN

CONSTR

O&M

IEC Source

--	--	--	--

☐

Planned

☒

Underway

☐

Completed

☐

Not Required

Red Horse Shoppes Incorporated

Route 31 & Payne Road

Clinton Township

Hunterdon County

BLOCK: 89 **LOT:** 8.01

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 1 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES

Corporate Business Tax







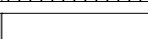
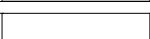
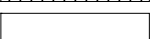



AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$483,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is also known as the A&L Oil Mobil service station and is owned by Red Horse Shoppes, Inc. In 1990, NJDEP was notified that the soil at the service station and an on-site potable well and several off-site private potable wells were contaminated with petroleum products. NJDEP determined that the source of the contamination was most likely a leaking underground gasoline storage tank at the service station and issued two directives requiring the gasoline retailer to investigate the site and take immediate corrective action. A&L Oil removed four underground fuel storage tanks from the site in 1991 but left the soil excavated during the tank removal on site and did not delineate the ground water contamination. In addition, A&L Oil did not comply with a 1993 NJDEP directive that required the gasoline retailer to address nearby private potable wells believed to be contaminated with gasoline-related volatile organic compounds.

In 1999, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate cleanup alternatives. Sampling of nearby private potable wells conducted as part of the RI/RAS identified one well that was contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards and a Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) system was installed at that property. NJDEP began the soil and ground water sampling phase of the RI/RAS in 2001.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POET)					 Planned
Sitewide					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Schaffernoth's Nursery

Old York Road & Route 202

East Amwell Township

Hunterdon County

BLOCK: 1402 **LOT:** 45

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Flower and Garden Center
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 10 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Agricultural/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Delineating

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Taken Out of Service

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES


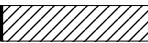
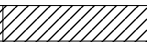





AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

1981 Bond Fund

\$400,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This property is used for agricultural and retail operations. A retail store, two garages and several greenhouses occupy one third of the property and the remainder is cultivated. Sampling of an on-site potable well in 1997 revealed that it was contaminated with methyl-tertiary butyl ether (MTBE), a volatile organic compound used as a gasoline additive. A subsequent investigation revealed that the source of the contamination was a leaking underground gasoline storage tank located at the property. The property owner removed the leaking underground gasoline storage tank and contaminated soil under the supervision of NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks and the potable well was taken out of service. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation completed a Remedial Investigation (RI) in 2001 that revealed low levels of MTBE and other volatile organic compounds remained in the ground water. Sampling of other private potable wells in the area conducted as part of the RI did not reveal any others that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP is periodically sampling ground water monitor wells at the site to evaluate the levels of the contaminants.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Sitewide					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Tunis Cox Road & Coddington Road

Tunis Cox & Coddington Roads

Readington Township

Hunterdon County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Agricultural/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

1986 Bond Fund









AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$9,000

\$22,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Hunterdon County Health Department and NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation in 2001 identified seven private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). The source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP has delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and plans to conduct a water supply alternatives analysis in 2002 to evaluate long-term options to provide potable water to properties in the CKE. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

US Route 22 & Mountain Road Ground Water Contamination

US Route 22 & Mountain Road

Readington Township

Hunterdon County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

1986 Bond Fund









AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$22,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Hunterdon County Health Department in 1991 identified 11 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE), trichloroethylene (TCE), 1,1,1 trichloroethane (1,1,1 TCA) and 1,1 dichloroethylene (1,1, DCE). The source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the 11 contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term remedy was the continued use of POET systems at the affected residences. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

USRTE22

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Receptor Control (POETS)				
		Planned		Underway
		Completed		Not Required

Whitehouse Station Ground Water Contamination

Various Locations Readington Township Hunterdon County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES









Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$380,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by a private contractor in 2001 during an environmental investigation of a gas station identified eight nearby private potable wells that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminant was 1,1 dichloroethane (1,1 DCA). NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks determined that the gas station is not the source of the 1,1 DCA, therefore the unknown source ground water contamination case was referred to NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation for an investigation and remedial action. NJDEP will sample additional nearby wells during 2002 and will use the findings to delineate the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and to evaluate long-term water supply alternatives for the area. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Receptor Control (POETS)				
		Planned		Underway
		Completed		Not Required

Willocks Court Ground Water Contamination

Willocks Court

Readington Township

Hunterdon County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES









Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$110,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the local health department and NJDEP between 1988 and 1998 identified 19 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with chlorinated volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are 1,1 dichloroethylene (1,1 DCE) and 1,1,1 trichloroethane (1,1,1 TCA). The source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation completed a water supply alternative analysis in 1990 that concluded the most cost-effective long-term remedy was the continued use of POET systems at the affected homes; however, NJDEP is currently reevaluating the water supply alternatives for the site. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Mercer County



MERCER

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398 Olden Avenue

398 Olden Avenue

Trenton City

Mercer County

BLOCK: 202D **LOT:** 181
BLOCK: 202E **LOT:** 160, 162

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Stations
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.6 Acres (total)

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Removed

Air

Volatile Organic Compounds

Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES

Corporate Business Tax

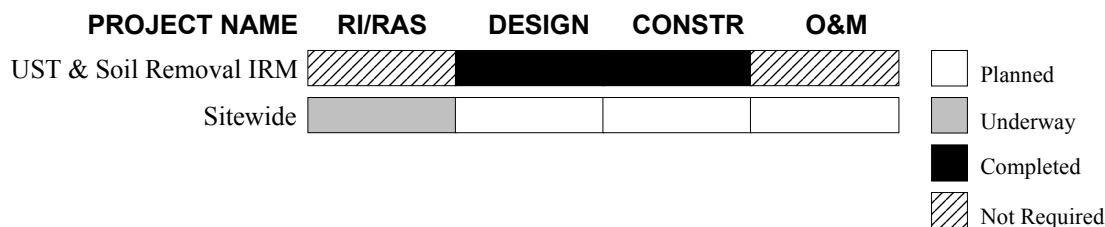
AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$416,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site consists of two abandoned gasoline service stations located in close proximity to one another. One, known as Frank's Service Station, is located on the corner of North Olden Avenue and Dickinson Street. The other is known as Tex's Service Station and is located on the corner of North Olden Avenue and Lawrence Street. Each is approximately 0.3 acres. Between the two former service stations is an industrial blacksmith building. In 1993, the local electric and gas company alerted NJDEP that heavy gasoline odors were present in an underground utility vault located near the sites. NJDEP investigated and determined that the gasoline vapors in the vault were approaching explosive levels. An inspection of the underground storage tanks at both of the former service stations revealed that several still contained petroleum product. NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks issued directives to current and former owners of the properties that required them to address the vapor hazard in the utility vault, properly close the underground storage tanks, delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water and conduct the necessary remedial activities, but they did not comply.

In 1999, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water at the former gas stations and evaluate remedial alternatives. NJDEP conducted an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) in 2001 to remove nine underground storage tanks and 1,600 tons of contaminated soil from the sites. NJDEP plans to begin the ground water sampling phase of the RI/RAS in 2002.



Hopewell Borough Water Department Well 4

Louellen Street & Model Avenue Hopewell Borough

Mercer County

BLOCK: 13 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

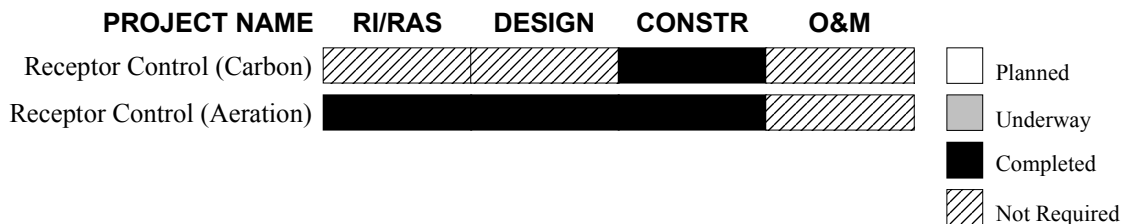
Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$90,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Municipal Well 4 provides water for approximately one-third of Hopewell Borough's daily demand. Routine sampling conducted by the Borough in 1993 revealed that the well was contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). The source is unknown. NJDEP installed a carbon filtration system on the well as an interim measure in 1993. The Borough installed an air stripper on the well as a permanent remedy in 2001 using funds provided by NJDEP. Operation and maintenance of the air stripper is being conducted by the Borough. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.



Princeton Farms Ground Water Contamination

Moore's Mill-Mount Rose Road & Howard Way

Hopewell Township

Mercer County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Tetrachloroethylene

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Tetrachloroethylene

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES









Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$19,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the local health department in 1995 identified 12 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-Of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation completed a water supply alternatives analysis for the site in 1997 that concluded the continued use of POET systems in the affected homes was the most cost-effective long-term remedy. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Smokey's Servicenter

1005 Chambers Street

Trenton City

Mercer County

BLOCK: 185 **LOT:** 100

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Auto Repair Shop
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.25 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Petroleum Hydrocarbons

STATUS

Levels Not of Concern

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES













Spill Fund
1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$1,500
\$139,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

In 1992, a resident notified NJDEP that hazardous substances had been discharged at this site. Inspections of the site by NJDEP revealed a number of areas of concern, including the suspected and former locations of several underground storage tanks and areas of heavily contaminated soil due to the direct discharge of waste fluids onto the ground. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently conducted a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) that confirmed the presence of seven underground storage tanks and identified approximately 300 tons of surface and subsurface contaminated soil. In 1996, NJDEP excavated the underground storage tanks and the contaminated soil, backfilled the excavations with clean material and installed five monitor wells to evaluate ground water quality. Periodic sampling of the monitoring wells has consistently shown that the levels of contaminants in the ground water are below New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation does not plan to conduct any further remedial actions at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
UST Removal					 Planned
Sitewide					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

The Kings Path Ground Water Contamination

The Kings Path

Hopewell Township

Mercer County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineated

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES









Spill Fund
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$31,000
\$12,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Hopewell Township Health Department and NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation between 1999 and 2000 identified 10 private potable wells in this development and two outside the development that were contaminated with the volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). Kooltronics Inc./Rockwell International site, a former industrial facility located nearby in Hopewell Borough, was identified as a possible source of the contamination. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the wells that were contaminated above Drinking Water Standards as an interim measure and Kooltronics installed POET systems on the wells with contaminants below Drinking Water Standards as a precautionary measure. NJDEP subsequently delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded installation of public water lines to the homes in the CKE was the most cost-effective long-term remedy. Rockwell International, Hopewell Township and the Elizabethtown Water Company negotiated an agreement to extend public water lines to the affected area and installation of the water lines was completed in 2001. Rockwell International is conducting a Remedial Investigation (RI) to determine the nature and extent of the soil and ground water contamination at its facility under the oversight of NJDEP's Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Trenton Fibre Drum Company Inc.

1545 New York Avenue

Lawrence Township

Mercer County

BLOCK: 408 **LOTS:** 1-19

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Drum Reconditioning
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 2 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial/Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Pesticides Metals	Delineating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Petroleum Hydrocarbons Pesticides Metals	Delineating
Surface Water	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides Metals	Delineating
Sediments	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Petroleum Hydrocarbons Metals	Delineating
Building Interior (Foundation)	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Petroleum Hydrocarbons Metals	Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES

1986 Bond Fund
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$25,000
\$629,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:







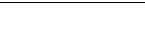
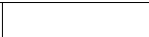
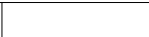



The Trenton Fibre Drum Company operated a steel and fiber drum reconditioning facility at this site between 1965 and 1985. The building has been demolished and except for the building foundation the property is vacant. When operations ceased numerous drums containing chemical wastes were left at the site. A preliminary investigation conducted by USEPA in 1985 revealed that the soil at the site and the sediments and surface water in a nearby ditch were contaminated with organic compounds and metals. USEPA disposed of approximately 1,000 drums and a 550-gallon underground gasoline storage tank during a removal action in 1991.

The Township of Lawrence and NJDEP's Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation subsequently entered into a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) in which the Township agreed to investigate the extent of the contamination at the property. The Township completed a Preliminary Assessment Report and Site Investigation Report in 1997 that concluded numerous spills and subsurface sources had contaminated the soil, surface water and ground water and that the contamination was migrating off site. However, the Township terminated the MOA in 1997 before the Remedial Investigation was completed. In 1999, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial

Trenton Fibre Drum Company Inc.

(Continued from previous page)

Alternatives Analysis (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The sampling phase of the RI/RAS is underway and scheduled to be completed in 2002. NJDEP will use the findings of the RI/RAS to determine the appropriate remedial actions for the site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Drum Removal					 Planned
Sitewide					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Yard Road Ground Water Contamination

Route 31 & Yard Road

Hopewell Township

Mercer County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineating

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

Corporate Business Tax



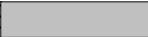





AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$1,000

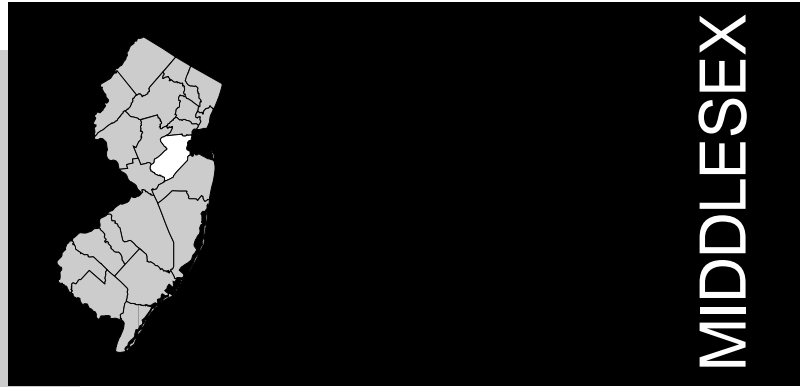
\$30,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Hopewell Township Health Department and NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation between 1999 and 2001 identified 20 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminant is trichloroethylene (TCE). The source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP is using the findings of the potable well sampling to delineate the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and to evaluate long-term water supply alternatives for the area. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Middlesex County



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Amoco Service Station Milltown Borough

29 South Main Street

Milltown Borough

Middlesex County

BLOCK: 74 **LOT:** 3

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 2.4 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Remediated

Air

Volatile Organic Compounds

Remediated/Monitoring

FUNDING SOURCES

1981 Bond Fund

1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

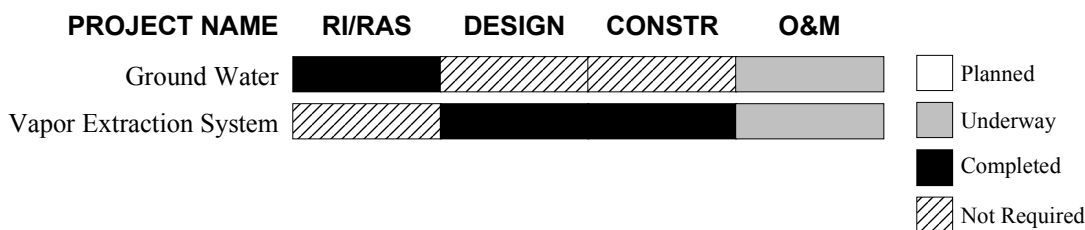
\$320,000

\$53,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Soil and ground water at this site were contaminated with gasoline due to leaking underground gasoline storage tanks. The contamination caused gasoline vapors to intermittently accumulate in an adjacent building beginning in the early 1980s. The gas station owner removed eight underground storage tanks and 400 cubic yards of gasoline-contaminated soil from the site in 1990 under the supervision of NJDEP but did not address the vapor problem at the adjacent building. In 1993, NJDEP conducted an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) interim action at the site, which included installing a sump pump and an oil/water separator in the basement of the adjacent building and collecting soil and ground water samples at the gas station and off-site areas. The results of the sampling confirmed the presence of gasoline contamination. NJDEP installed a soil vapor extraction system (SVE) on the adjacent property in 1996 to remediate the contaminated soil and prevent gasoline vapors from migrating into the building.

Between 1996 and 1998, NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/RAS revealed that there was no soil contamination remaining at the on-site or off-site areas and the levels of contaminants in the ground water had significantly decreased. In addition, sampling of the indoor air at the adjacent building conducted during the RI/RAS showed that the levels of gasoline vapors have remained low. Based on these findings, NJDEP selected natural attenuation of the ground water contamination as the final remedy for this site. Under this remedy, NJDEP established a Classification Exception Area (CEA) for the ground water plume and is periodically sampling the ground water at the site to monitor the natural degradation of the contaminant levels. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the SVE are ongoing and NJDEP is monitoring the air in the adjacent building on an as-needed basis.



Arthur Gundacker Property

687 Spotswood-Englishtown Road

Monroe Township

Middlesex County

BLOCK: 36 **LOT:** 7

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Landscaping Business
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

STATUS

Delineated

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES

















Spill Fund
1986 Bond Fund
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$20,000
\$648,000
\$137,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site operated as a landscaping business between 1962 and 1981 and is currently used as a private residence. While the site was a landscaping business, the owner allegedly disposed of drums of chemical wastes in a ravine at the rear of the property. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation conducted a preliminary investigation of the site in 1993 that included sampling the on-site ground water, collecting subsurface soil samples near the suspected disposal area and testing private potable wells in the area for contaminants. The results of the preliminary investigation indicated that the soil and ground water near the waste fill were contaminated with volatile organic compounds, but nearby private potable wells were free of any contamination that could be attributed to the Gundacker site. NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 1997 to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water at the site and evaluate cleanup options. NJDEP has completed the soil and ground water sampling phase of the investigation and is currently considering remedial alternatives for the site. A fence has been installed across the entrance to the property to restrict access while the investigative work is underway.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Preliminary RI					 Planned
Fencing					 Underway
Sitewide					 Completed
					 Not Required

Cheesequake State Park

Perrine Road

Old Bridge Township

Middlesex County

BLOCK: 3230 **LOT:** 1
 4185 51
 4185 56
 4185 59

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
 State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill/Drum Reconditioning
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 1,341 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Recreational

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Metals Volatile Organic Compounds	Levels Not of Concern
Surface Water	Metals Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	Levels Not of Concern
Soil	Metals Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	Levels Not of Concern
Sediment	Metals Semi-Volatile Compounds	Levels Not of Concern

FUNDING SOURCES

1986 Bond Fund
 Corporate Business Tax

















AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$213,000
 \$260,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Perrine Pond Area of Cheesequake State Park was used as a municipal landfill and drum reconditioning facility during the early 1960s. This area was later incorporated into the park property. In 1982, approximately 200 drums of hardened lead-based paint sludges left over from the previous operations were discovered in part of the Perrine Pond Area. NJDEP subsequently removed approximately 900 cubic yards of buried drums and other waste material and disposed of it properly, but there was evidence that additional buried drums remained. NJDEP installed a fence around the area in 1991 to restrict access by park visitors.

In 1997, NJDEP completed a Remedial Investigation (RI) of the Perrine Pond Area as well as at several other areas in the park where contamination was suspected. The results of the RI indicated that there is no significant contamination in the soil, surface water and sediments. The RI also concluded that the ground water in the Perrine Pond Area is slightly contaminated but does not present a threat to human health and the environment. In 1999, NJDEP issued a Decision Document that required installation of a soil cover over the inactive landfill and removal of surface debris and other physical hazards from Perrine Pond area and surrounding areas as the final remedial actions for the site. The Remedial Design for the soil cover is underway and NJDEP plans to implement the remedial actions specified in the Decision Document in 2002. Once the soil cover has been installed and the debris and physical hazards have been removed the Perrine Pond Area will be reopened to the public.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
IRM-Drum Removal					 Planned
IRM-Fence					 Underway
Sitewide					 Completed
					 Not Required

Chemical Insecticide Corporation

125 Whitman Avenue

Edison Township

Middlesex County

BLOCK: 199A **LOT:** 31-B-1

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical Manufacturing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 6 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Pesticides Herbicides Metals	Delineating
Soil	Pesticides Herbicides Metals	Delineated/Removed/Capped
Surface Water	Pesticides Herbicides Metals	Delineating
Sediments	Pesticides Herbicides Metals	Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Superfund	\$12,413,000
1981 Bond Fund	\$203,000
1986 Bond Fund	\$1,266,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:





















Chemical Insecticide Corporation (CIC) operated a pesticide processing facility at this site from the mid-1950s until 1970, when the owner declared bankruptcy. The buildings were razed in 1975 and the property is currently a vacant lot. An unnamed stream that is a tributary of Mill Brook is located adjacent to the site. Both the unnamed stream and Mill Brook flow through nearby residential areas. USEPA began an initial Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) at the site in 1987, after previous sampling indicated that the soil was contaminated with dioxin. The results of the initial RI confirmed that both the soil and ground water were contaminated with various pesticides and herbicides. The RI also revealed that during periods of precipitation, surface water runoff contaminated with arsenic and the herbicide Dinoseb discharged into the adjacent stream. USEPA added the CIC facility to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1990.

USEPA has divided the investigation and cleanup of the site into four phases or Operable Units (OU): an interim remedial action to control runoff of contaminated surface water (OU1); off-site contaminated soils and sediments (OU2); contaminated soil on the CIC property and neighboring industrial areas (OU3); and ground water (OU4). In 1989, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence for OU1 that required installation of a cap over the site to prevent runoff of contaminated surface water. The remedial work for OU1 was completed in 1994 and included grading the soil, installing an impermeable cap over the 6-acre site with a system to control surface water runoff, and fencing the entire site perimeter. In 1995, USEPA issued a second ROD with NJDEP concurrence for OU2, which required removal of the off-site contaminated soil and sediments and restoration of the excavated areas. Approximately 13,300 cubic yards of arsenic-contaminated soil and sediments in and around Mill Brook were excavated and disposed of off-site and the stream beds and banks restored when OU2 remedial activities were completed in 1997.

In 2000, after completing a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for OU3, USEPA issued a ROD with NJDEP concurrence that requires excavation and off-site disposal of the on-site contaminated soils. The Remedial Design for OU3 is underway. USEPA is conducting a RI/FS for OU4 and expects to issue a ROD to address the ground water in 2002.

Chemical Insecticide Corporation

(Continued from previous page)

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Initial Study					 Planned
Cap (OU1)					 Underway
Off-Site Stream & Soils (OU2)					 Completed
On-Site Soils (OU3)					 Not Required
Ground Water (OU4)					

Citgo Service Station North Brunswick

686 Livingston Avenue North Brunswick Township Middlesex County

BLOCK: 103 **LOT:** 2

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.25 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Remediated/Further
Monitoring Required

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Removed

Air

Volatile Organic Compounds

Remediated

FUNDING SOURCES









Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$822,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Between 1987 and 1988, several leaking underground gasoline storage tanks at this service station contaminated the soil and ground water. Gasoline product and vapors traveled along underground utility lines, creating potentially explosive conditions in nearby residences. NJDEP excavated and disposed of the gasoline-contaminated soil and installed a vapor recovery system at the site in 1988. The system was shut down in 1993 when the contaminants in the ground water were reduced to acceptable levels and gasoline vapors were no longer present in the residences. NJDEP subsequently established a ground water Classification Exception Area (CEA) for the site and is conducting long-term ground water monitoring pursuant to the requirements of the CEA. NJDEP is currently negotiating an Administrative Consent Order that would obligate the Responsible Party to conduct future ground water monitoring.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Soil Removal & Ground Water Treatment				
		Planned		
		Underway		
		Completed		
		Not Required		

Cornell Dubilier Electronics Incorporated

333 Hamilton Boulevard South Plainfield Township Middlesex County

BLOCK: 256 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Electronic Parts Manufacturing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 25 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial




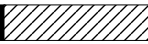








MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Delineating
Soil	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Partially Removed/ Delineating
Surface Water	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	Delineating
Sediments	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	\$2,500,000
Spill Fund	\$4,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Cornell Dubilier Electronics Incorporated manufactured electronics parts and tested transformer oils at this site between 1936 and 1962. The property is currently occupied by Hamilton Industrial Park, which consists of 15 commercial businesses. An unnamed tributary of Bound Brook, which flows into New Market Pond, borders the industrial park to the southeast and residences border the industrial park to the north and south. USEPA began investigating the former Cornell Dubilier Electronics facility in 1994 after it was alleged that the company had dumped transformer oils containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and other hazardous substances onto the ground during the 1950s. Preliminary sampling conducted by USEPA between 1994 and 1996 confirmed that the surface soil at the site was highly contaminated with PCBs, as well as with lower levels of metals and the volatile organic compound trichloroethylene. USEPA subsequently expanded the investigation to include surface water, sediments and fish in Bound Brook and New Market Pond and surface soils and indoor dust at neighboring residences. Fish samples were found to contain levels of PCBs greater than the two part per million standard established as safe for human consumption by the Food and Drug Administration, which prompted the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services to issue a fish consumption advisory for the entire length of Bound Brook in Middlesex County in 1997. The residential sampling revealed that the surface soils and indoor dust at some of the neighboring properties were also contaminated with PCBs. The property owner installed a fence to limit access to the site and paved driveways and parking areas in 1997. USEPA removed PCB-contaminated dust from the residences in 1998.

In 1998, based on the findings of the preliminary investigation, USEPA added the former Cornell Dubilier Electronics facility to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL). USEPA is conducting a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the extent of the contamination at the on-site and off-site areas and evaluate cleanup alternatives. Several Potentially Responsible Parties for the site entered into two Administrative Consent Orders (ACO) with USEPA in 1998 and 1999 to remove and dispose of contaminated soil at 13 nearby residences and delineate the contamination at other properties. The Potentially Responsible Parties are currently conducting this work under the supervision of USEPA.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
USEPA IRMs					 Planned
Sitewide					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Evor Phillips Leasing Company

Old Waterworks Road

Old Bridge Township

Middlesex County

BLOCK: 6017.11 **LOT:** 7

CATEGORY: Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Waste Treatment/Silver Reclamation
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 5.8 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

STATUS

Treating/Delineating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Phthalates

Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund
1986 Bond Fund
General State Fund
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$2,003,000
\$264,000
\$1,416,000
\$400,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Evor Phillips Leasing Company site has been owned and operated by numerous parties since the early 1970s. Major operations at the facility have included silver reclamation and industrial waste treatment, hauling and disposal. In the early 1970s, drums of hazardous wastes were disposed of in a ravine and in pits at the site. Liquid chemical wastes were also allegedly discharged directly onto the ground during this time. USEPA placed the Evor Phillips Leasing Company on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983, after the findings of a preliminary investigation by the State of New Jersey corroborated allegations that improper disposal activities had occurred there.

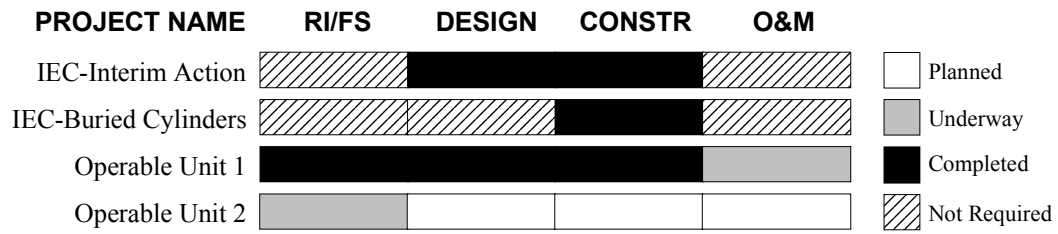
In 1986, NJDEP began an initial Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS confirmed the presence of on-site ground water contamination, widespread soil contamination and buried drums. It also concluded that additional sampling was required to fully characterize the soil contamination and to delineate the ground water contamination that had migrated off site. In 1992, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that recommended further investigation and remediation of the site be conducted as two separate Operable Units (OU): remediation of the on-site contaminated ground water and removal of the buried drums (OU1), and the continued investigation of the off-site contaminated ground water and on-site contaminated soil (OU2).

In 1996, a group of Potentially Responsible Parties for the site entered into an Administrative Consent Order (ACO) with NJDEP in which they agreed to demolish the on-site structures, excavate and remove the underground storage tanks and buried drums and conduct a supplemental RI/FS to delineate the contamination in the on-site soils. The Potentially Responsible Parties completed the site demolition and the underground tank/drum removal work later that year. Approximately 400 drums were excavated and transported off site during the removal project. In 1997, USEPA conducted an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) Interim Action at the site to investigate an allegation that hazardous compressed gas cylinders had been buried there. USEPA thoroughly excavated the area where the cylinders were supposedly buried but none were located. The Potentially Responsible Parties are conducting the supplemental soils RI/FS required by the 1996 ACO. USEPA and NJDEP will use the findings of the RI/FS to select a final remedial action to address the contaminated soil, which will be outlined in a second ROD for the site.

In 1999, NJDEP completed installation of an interim ground water treatment system to prevent on-site contaminated ground water from migrating off site while long-term ground water remedies are being evaluated. Approximately 200,000 gallons of ground water per day are extracted, treated to remove the metals and then sent to the local sewage treatment plant for disposal. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the interim ground water treatment system are being performed by NJDEP. NJDEP and the Potentially Responsible Parties are in the process of negotiating a new ACO that will transfer remediation of the entire site, including operation of the interim ground water treatment system and implementation of the final ground water and soil remedial actions, to the Potentially Responsible Parties. After the ACO is signed all work will be performed under the supervision of NJDEP's Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation.

Evor Phillips Leasing Company

(Continued from previous page)



Fried Industries Incorporated

11 Fresh Ponds Road East Brunswick Township Middlesex County

BLOCK: 308.19 LOT: 20.03

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical Manufacturer
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 26 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineated
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Arsenic	Removed
Sediments	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides	Levels Not of Concern

FUNDING SOURCES

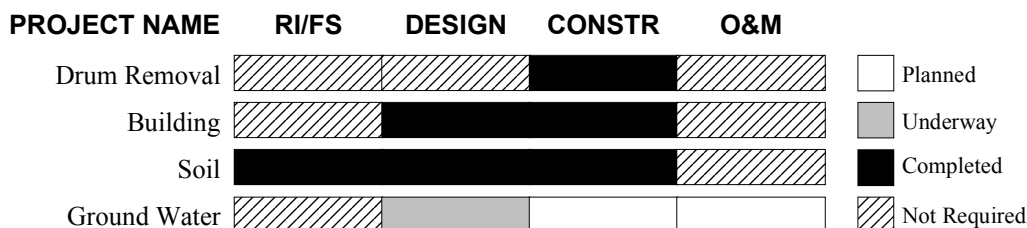
AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Superfund	\$16,000,000
1986 Bond Fund	\$400,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Fried Industries formulated industrial cleaners and cleaning agents at this facility from the early 1960s to 1987. The site has a pond and several wetlands and is located near Farrington Lake and Lawrence Brook. In 1983, USEPA determined that the improper storage of drums at the site had resulted in the contamination of the soil, ground water and surface waters. Limited excavation revealed the presence of deteriorating drums containing liquid chemical wastes. East Brunswick Township connected several nearby residences to the public water line after sampling of their potable wells revealed the presence of volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. USEPA added Fried Industries to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1986 and in 1988 began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and evaluate cleanup alternatives. USEPA installed a security fence around the site and began removing surface drums and containers of chemical wastes in 1989. Approximately 1,400 drums and 4,200 laboratory containers of hazardous materials were disposed of during the removal action.

Based on the RI/FS, USEPA concluded that a significant quantity of soil at the site was contaminated with arsenic and volatile organic compounds, and that the ground water was contaminated with volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds. The RI/FS also revealed that the stream and swamp sediments were only slightly contaminated. In 1994, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) for the site with NJDEP concurrence that required demolition of the building complex, excavation and off-site stabilization/disposal of arsenic-contaminated soil, excavation and off-site treatment/disposal of organics-contaminated soil and installation of a remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water. The buildings were demolished in 1998. During the Remedial Design for the soil remedial action, USEPA discovered hundreds of additional buried drums. USEPA removed these drums along with 12,200 tons of contaminated soil during the soil remedial action, which was completed in 1999. The Remedial Design for the ground water remediation system is underway.



Horseshoe Road

Horseshoe Road

Sayreville Borough

Middlesex County

BLOCK: 256 **LOTS:** 2A, 2B, 2C

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical Manufacturing/
Illegal Dump

OPERATION STATUS: Abandoned

PROPERTY SIZE: 17 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

Delineating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Pesticides
Metals
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Delineating

Surface Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Pesticides
Metals

Delineating

Sediment

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Pesticides
Metals

Delineating

Building Interior

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Pesticides
Metals

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Superfund

\$5,000,000

Spill Fund

\$166,000

General State Fund

\$7,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Horseshoe Road Site is comprised of three industrial properties located near the Raritan River: the former Atlantic Development Corporation facility, the Horseshoe Road Drum Dump and the Sayreville Pesticide Dump. The Atlantic Development Corporation facility was owned or leased by many companies between the 1950s and the early 1980s. Operations at the facility during this period included the manufacture of coal tar and asbestos for roofing materials, the manufacture of sealants, polymers, resins and pesticide intermediates and recycling of chlorinated solvents. Disposal of chemical wastes occurred at the Sayreville Pesticide Dump between 1957 and the early 1980s and at the Horseshoe Road Drum Dump between 1972 and the early 1980s. The Atlantic Resources Corporation site, a former precious metals reclamation facility, is also located on Horseshoe Road. This facility is not part of the Horseshoe Road site, although portions of this facility are being included in the site investigation. The Horseshoe Road Site is unoccupied and secured by a fence.


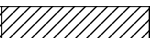



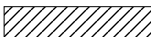


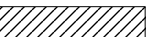























Authorities became aware of the environmental conditions at the Horseshoe Road site in 1981, when a brush fire exposed numerous partially filled drums of chemicals at the Drum Dump area. USEPA relocated drums from this area to another part of the site and NJDEP disposed of them in 1985. USEPA subsequently performed several additional removal actions, disposing of drums and hazardous materials from the Atlantic Development area, the Pesticide Dump area and the Drum Dump area. More than 3,000 drums, as well as contaminated soil and debris, were removed from the site by USEPA and

Horseshoe Road

(Continued from previous page)

NJDEP during the removal actions. USEPA added the Horseshoe Road site to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1995. USEPA later removed materials contaminated with dioxin and metals from Atlantic Resources and posted warning signs at the site.

In 1997, USEPA began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and identify cleanup alternatives after the Potentially Responsible Parties for the site declined to conduct the work under USEPA/NJDEP oversight. USEPA is addressing the investigation and cleanup under two separate Operable Units (OU): the on-site buildings and miscellaneous debris (OU1) and the contaminated soil and ground water (OU2). USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) for OU2 in 2000 that required demolition of the buildings and removal of miscellaneous debris and this work was completed in 2001. Demolition and removal of the Atlantic Resources Corporation buildings, which was not included in OU1, is scheduled to occur in 2002. The RI/FS for OU2 is underway. USEPA will use the findings of the RI/FS to select final remedial actions to address the contaminated soil and ground water, which will be outlined in a second ROD for the site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Drum Removal					 Planned
Fencing					 Underway
IRM-Additional Removal					 Completed
Pre-Remedial Investigation					 Not Required
EPA-Removal Action					
Building Demolition-Surface Debris Removal (OU1)					
Sitewide (OU2)					

Neighborhood Garage

1231 Bound Brook Road

Middlesex Borough

Middlesex County

BLOCK: 59 **LOT:** 15

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

Potable Water

Soil

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

Volatile Organic Compounds

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Treating/Delineating

Alternate Water
Supply Provided

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

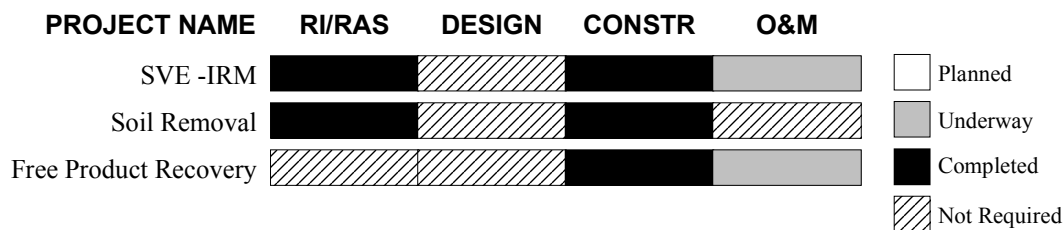
\$681,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is a former gasoline service station; it currently operates as an automotive repair facility only. In 1995, gasoline product discharging from leaking underground storage tanks migrated off site and caused vapors to accumulate in several neighboring homes. The owner subsequently excavated all of the underground tanks and approximately 350 tons of gasoline-contaminated soil and installed several temporary monitor wells at the site under the supervision of NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks. Sampling of the temporary monitor wells showed very high levels of dissolved gasoline-type volatile organic contamination. The site was transferred to NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation as an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) case in 1996 after the owner of the service station was unable to continue the investigation and remediation of the property. Three nearby residences with private potable wells were connected to the public water line that year.

In 1997, NJDEP implemented an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) to install a soil vapor extraction system (SVE) at the site after gasoline vapors were detected in nearby residences. The following year, NJDEP excavated and disposed of approximately 5,000 tons of gasoline-contaminated soil, backfilled the excavations with clean soil and repaved the property. NJDEP installed a ground water treatment/free product recovery system at the gas station in 1999 to remove residual gasoline contamination in the ground water.

In 2000, after repeated sampling of the air in nearby residences showed that there were no significant levels of vapors present, NJDEP modified the SVE system to withdraw vapors from the gas station property only. Nearby homes are no longer being monitored for gasoline vapors. NJDEP continues to operate the SVE and ground water treatment/free product recovery system at the gas station.



Pitt Street Ground Water Contamination

Pitt Street

South Plainfield Borough

Middlesex County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES

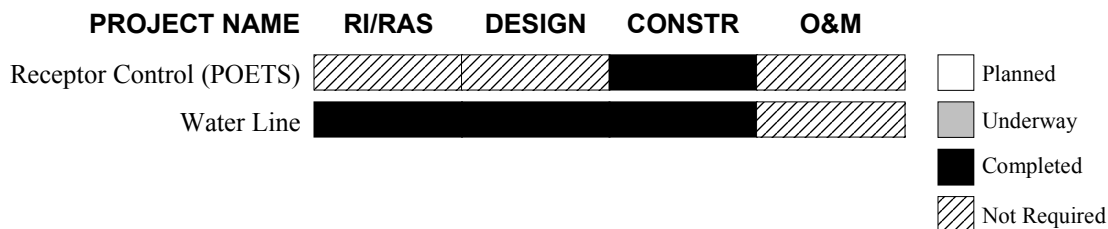
Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$643,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Potable well sampling conducted by the local health department and residents in 1989 identified widespread ground water contamination in this area. Approximately 70 private potable wells were determined to be contaminated with a variety of chlorinated volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term remedy was to extend public water lines to the affected homes. South Plainfield Borough installed the water lines in 1994 using funds provided by NJDEP. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.



Monmouth County



MONMOUTH

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1603 Dumont Terrace

1603 Dumont Terrace

Wall Township

Monmouth County

BLOCK: 261 **LOT:** 7

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Private Residence
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.25 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Monitoring

Air

Volatile Organic Compounds

Monitoring

FUNDING SOURCES

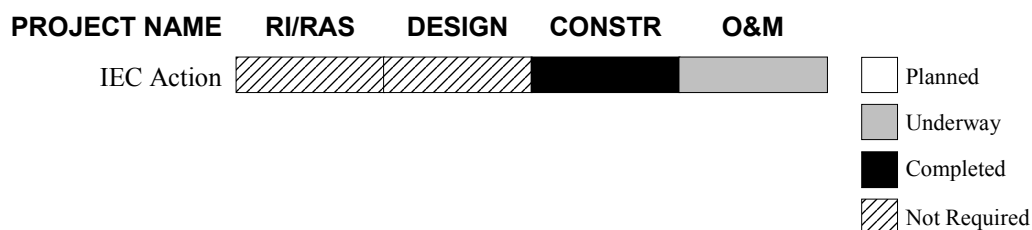
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$275,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is a residential property located approximately 1,500 feet from the Shark River. NJDEP designated the site an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) in 1998 when the owner of the home reported strong gasoline-like odors in the basement and analysis of a water sample collected from the sump revealed high levels of the volatile organic compounds benzene and methyl-tertiary butyl ether (MTBE). NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation installed a new sump pump in the basement along with a carbon treatment unit to remove the volatile organic compounds from the sump water before it is discharged to the storm sewer. Preliminary investigation work conducted by NJDEP in 2000 revealed the presence of a localized, narrow plume of gasoline-contaminated ground water beneath the residence and identified a nearby service station as the likely source. NJDEP is periodically sampling the ground water to monitor the extent of the contaminant plume. The operator of the service station is conducting a Remedial Investigation to delineate the soil and ground water contamination under the supervision of NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks.



Arky Property

217 Route 520

Marlboro Township

Monmouth County

BLOCK: 268 **LOT:** 79

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Automobile Junkyard
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 22 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

STATUS

Delineating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Partially Removed/Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES

1986 Bond Fund
Corporate Business Tax












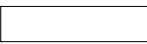
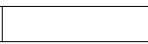
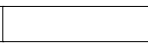



AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$336,000
\$567,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The site encompasses 22 acres, seven of which are used as an automobile junkyard. A portion of the junkyard was formerly used as a dump for drums, sludges, liquid wastes, tires and other debris. In 1987, the Superior Court of New Jersey ordered NJDEP to conduct an investigation of the former disposal area to determine the scope and cost to remediate the site. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation removed 22 buried drums from the site in 1988 under an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM). NJDEP conducted an initial investigation in 1991 that revealed although ground water at the site was contaminated, nearby private potable wells had not been affected. The Superior Court of New Jersey issued a judgment against the Responsible Party in 1996 for 100% of the past costs incurred by the State.

Between 1998 and 1999, NJDEP conducted a second IRM to excavate and dispose of 70 buried drums, some smaller containers of chemical wastes and approximately 1,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil, and began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate remedial alternatives. The RI/RAS revealed that the surface soil within a 1.25 acre area of the junkyard is contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). The RI/RAS also revealed that the ground water at the site is contaminated with volatile organic compounds, including trichloroethylene (TCE) and methyl-tertiary butyl ether (MTBE); however, NJDEP determined that there are no potable wells or other receptors downgradient of the site and that the volatile organic compounds may diminish naturally through biodegradation. In 2001, after completing the RI/RAS, NJDEP issued a Proposed Decision Document that recommended excavation of the PCB-contaminated soil and long-term monitoring of the ground water to verify that natural attenuation is occurring. NJDEP expects to issue the final Decision Document and begin implementing the soil remedial action and ground water monitoring in 2002.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
IRM-Drum Removal I					 Planned
IRM-Drum Removal II					 Underway
Sitewide					 Completed
					 Not Required

Bog Creek Farm

Herbertsville Road

Howell Township

Monmouth County

BLOCK: 46 **LOT:** 29

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Illegal Dump
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 12 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Agricultural/Recreational

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Treating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Remediated

Sediments

Volatile Organic Compounds

Remediated

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund
1981 Bond Fund
1986 Bond Fund
Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$31,524,000
\$268,000
\$900,000
\$1,743,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Bog Creek Farm is located in a rural area that is primarily agricultural and recreational in nature. Allaire State Park is located within 1/2 mile of the site. A branch of Squankum Brook forms the northern border of the site. A pond and a wetlands area (also known as "the bog") are located near the northern border of the site. Approximately four acres of this privately owned property were used for illegal disposal of wastes between 1973 and 1974, when solid and liquid chemical wastes and sludges were disposed of in open areas and excavated pits. Approximately 2,400 cubic yards of wastes, including organic solvents, paint residues, disinfectants and general debris, were estimated to have been disposed of in the pits.

In 1983, USEPA placed Bog Creek Farm on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites, and began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the extent of the contamination and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The findings of the RI/FS confirmed that the soil near the waste disposal pits was highly contaminated with volatile organic compounds. In 1985, USEPA signed a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required excavation and incineration of the buried wastes and contaminated soil. USEPA completed the remedial activities specified in the ROD in 1990. Approximately 15,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil and sediments were excavated, incinerated and backfilled on site.

USEPA also determined based on the RI/FS that the ground water at the site was contaminated with volatile organic compounds and contaminated sediments were present in Squankum Brook. In 1989, USEPA issued a second ROD with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water and excavation and incineration of the contaminated brook sediments. Incineration of the contaminated sediments was completed in 1990 during the soil remedial action. USEPA completed construction of the ground water remediation system in 1994 and is overseeing the operation of the system. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the ground water remediation system will continue until ground water cleanup criteria have been met.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Source Area				
Soil & Plume				

Planned

Underway

Completed

Not Required

Burnt Fly Bog

Texas & Spring Valley Roads

Marlboro Township

Monmouth County

BLOCK: 146 **LOT:** Upland Area: 47
Tar Patch: 7
N. Wetlands: 8
W. Wetlands: Various

CATEGORY: Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Waste Oil Storage
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1,700 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Undeveloped/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Surface Water (Wetlands)	Petroleum Hydrocarbons Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Lead	Delineated
Soil	Petroleum Hydrocarbons Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Lead	Partially Removed/ Delineated
Sediment	Petroleum Hydrocarbons Volatile Organic Compounds Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Lead	Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	\$41,097,000
Spill Fund	\$2,215,000
1986 Bond Fund	\$473,000
General State Fund	\$1,164,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Burnt Fly Bog site is located on a ground water discharge area of the Englishtown aquifer, where ground water flows to the surface and drains into Deep Run, a nearby creek. During the 1950s and 1960s, waste oil was stored in several unlined lagoons encompassing a 10-acre area of the property. The lagoon area became known as the "Uplands." Waste oil from the Uplands eventually contaminated other areas, which became known as the "Northerly Wetlands," the "Tar Patch," and the "Westerly Wetlands." In addition, adjacent to the Westerly Wetlands is the "Downstream Area," where contaminated sediments that migrated from upgradient areas had settled in a stream bed. While the entire Burnt Fly Bog encompasses about 1,700 acres, the areas of contamination are limited to approximately 60 noncontiguous acres.

USEPA added Burnt Fly Bog to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1983. Later that year, NJDEP completed a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) and issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with USEPA concurrence that required remediation of the Uplands. Between 1985 and 1989, NJDEP conducted several remedial actions in the Uplands including the removal of waste referred to as the "Asphalt Pile," removal of lagoon liquids, excavation and off-site disposal of approximately 85,000 tons of contaminated soil, stabilization of sludge and installation of a clay cap over the area. Remediation of the Uplands area was completed in 1992, after NJDEP removed about 700 tons of stockpiled PCB-contaminated soil and transported it off site for incineration.

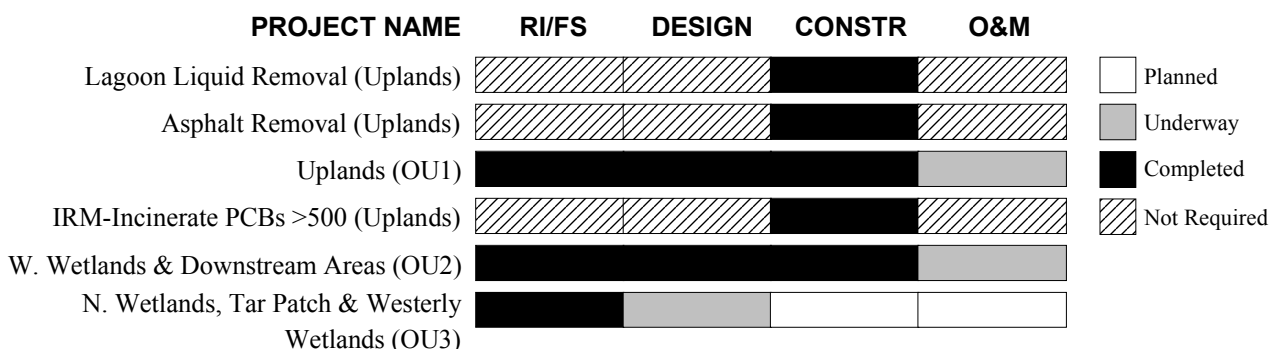
In 1988, NJDEP issued a ROD with USEPA concurrence for the Westerly Wetlands. The ROD required the evaluation of innovative technologies to address the contaminated soils at this area, with interim measures to contain the contamination while the evaluations were being conducted. The interim measures included installation of a fence around the Westerly Wetlands, removal of contaminated soil and sediments from the Downstream Area, and the installation of a sedimentation basin to prevent contaminated sediments from the Westerly Wetlands and other areas from migrating off site. NJDEP completed excavation and off-site disposal of approximately 12,000 tons of contaminated soil and sediments from the

Burnt Fly Bog

(Continued from previous page)

Downstream Area and construction of the sedimentation basin in 1996. NJDEP is maintaining the sedimentation basin and sampling the surface water and sediments in Burnt Fly Brook, which receives water from the basin, on a regular basis. Access to the Westerly Wetlands is being prevented by a security fence that was installed pursuant to the 1988 ROD.

In 1998, after completing a supplemental Feasibility Study for the site, USEPA signed a ROD with NJDEP concurrence for the Westerly Wetlands, Northerly Wetlands and the Tar Patch. The ROD required excavation and disposal of contaminated soil from the Northerly Wetlands and the Tar Patch followed by backfilling of these areas with clean materials and reestablishment of the wetlands, and no action for the Westerly Wetlands except for long-term biological sampling to monitor the impact of the contaminants on wildlife. NJDEP expects to complete the Remedial Design for the removal of contaminated soil from the Northerly Wetlands and the Tar Patch in 2002.



Hill House Horse Farm

54 Baird Road

Millstone Township

Monmouth County

BLOCK: 23 **LOT:** 24

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Illegal Dump
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 53 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Rural

MEDIA AFFECTED

Soil

CONTAMINANTS

Inorganic Compounds
Metals

STATUS

Levels Not of Concern

Surface Water

Metals

Levels Not of Concern

FUNDING SOURCES













Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$650,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The site is a horse farm that is located adjacent to a tributary of the Millstone River and lies within a freshwater wetland and flood hazard area. NJDEP began an investigation of the site in 1989, after the Monmouth County Prosecutor's Office received a report that solid wastes had been illegally dumped there. An initial inspection revealed that an area approximately three acres in size had been filled with construction and demolition debris, commercial wastes and abandoned vehicles. Stained soils and leachate seeps were also noted in the disposal area. Between 1995 and 1998, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation and Millstone Township conducted a Remedial Investigation (RI) to evaluate the nature and extent of the contamination at the site due to the disposal activities. The RI revealed there was no significant contamination of either the soil or surface water and therefore no remedial action was warranted. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation has referred this site to NJDEP's Division of Solid Waste Management to address the unpermitted landfilling of solid waste.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Preliminary Site Investigation					 Planned
Sitewide					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Imperial Oil Company Incorporated/Champion Chemical

Orchard Place Marlboro Township Monmouth County

BLOCK: 122 **LOT:** 29

CATEGORY: Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Oil Blending & Repackaging
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 15 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Metals

Delineated

Sediments

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Metals

Delineated

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Metals

Partially Removed/Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Superfund

\$20,424,000

Spill Fund

\$4,000

1981 Bond Fund

\$14,000

1986 Bond Fund

\$1,509,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site has an extensive history of industrial operations dating back to 1912. A chemical plant manufactured arsenic-containing compounds at the site in the early part of the century. In 1950, Champion Chemical acquired the property and converted it into an oil reclamation facility. Operations under the Champion Chemical company involved using filter clay and caustic solutions to remove heavy metals and PCBs from waste oil. Since 1969, the Imperial Oil Company has blended and repackaged unused oil at the site under a lease agreement with Champion Chemicals. USEPA placed the Imperial Oil/Champion Chemicals property on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983 after sampling showed that a large waste filter clay pile and the soil at the site were highly contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals and PCBs.

In 1985, NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation (RI) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site. The RI confirmed that both on-site and off-site soils had been contaminated by past industrial operations at the facility. In addition, the RI revealed that the underlying Englishtown Aquifer was contaminated and a substantial volume of residual oil product was floating on the water table underneath the waste filter clay pile. Contamination was also found in the sediments of Birch Swamp Brook, which originates near the northeastern border of the site and drains into Lake Lefferts approximately 1.25 miles away. Due to the size of the property and the complexity of the issues to be addressed, NJDEP has divided the remediation of the site into several Operable Units (OU): off-site soil that is contaminated with heavy metals and PCBs, and the contaminated sediments in Birch Swamp Brook (OU1); the contaminated ground water (OU2); and on-site soil contaminated with volatile organic compounds, petroleum hydrocarbons, heavy metals and PCBs (OU3). NJDEP performed separate Feasibility Studies (FS) for each OU to evaluate cleanup alternatives and selected the appropriate remedies as detailed below.

Off-site soil and sediments (OU1): In 1990, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence for OU1 that required installation of a fence around the off-site area to restrict access to contaminated soils, excavation and off-site disposal of contaminated soils and restoration of the affected wetlands. NJDEP is completing a Remedial Design to develop engineering plans and specifications for the OU1 remedy. Soil sampling performed in 1995 during the Remedial Design

Imperial Oil Company Incorporated/Champion Chemical

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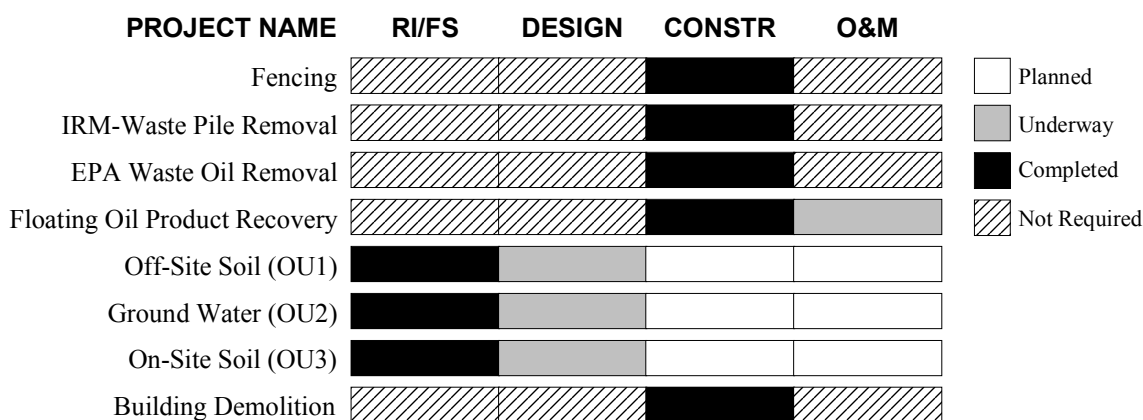
revealed an unanticipated sporadic pattern of arsenic contamination, some of which was detected at off-site residential properties. A study by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) concluded that there were multiple sources of the arsenic in the soil, including a minor contribution from natural background, historic application of arsenic-based pesticides and past industrial operations at the Imperial Oil site. The USGS study documented that the arsenic in the soil at four residential properties closest to the site was due to industrial operations. USEPA subsequently issued an Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) to modify the OU1 ROD to include removal of the arsenic-contaminated soil from four residential properties. Remediation of the arsenic-contaminated soil at the four homes was completed in 1998.

In 1998, NJDEP conducted a Focused Feasibility Study (FFS) to determine the nature and extent of the sediment contamination in Birch Swamp Brook. NJDEP and USEPA concluded based on the findings of the FFS that sediments in the brook from the Fire Pond downstream to Texas Road were contaminated with elevated levels of PCBs and petroleum hydrocarbons. NJDEP also determined that soil at two residential properties located adjacent to Birch Swamp Brook and Texas Road was contaminated with arsenic at levels exceeding New Jersey cleanup criteria. USEPA and NJDEP plan to issue a second ESD for the OU1 ROD in 2002 that will add the remediation of contaminated Birch Swamp Brook sediments and additional residential soil areas to the OU1 remedy.

Ground water (OU2): In 1992, after completing the FS for OU2, USEPA issued a ROD with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water. The Remedial Design for the ground water remediation system was significantly delayed due to initial site access problems and laboratory analytical interferences that made it difficult to accurately delineate the arsenic plume. After a comprehensive investigation to determine the extent of arsenic in the ground water, NJDEP modified the scope of the Remedial Design to address a smaller contaminant plume that is limited to the site boundary. The Remedial Design for the ground water remediation system is expected to be completed in 2002.

On-site soil (OU3): In 1999, after the FS for the on-site contaminated soil was completed, USEPA issued a ROD with NJDEP concurrence for OU3. The ROD required excavation and off-site disposal of an estimated 83,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil and waste pile material and the off-site disposal of 5,000 gallons of oil product recovered from the site. NJDEP is conducting the Remedial Design for OU3.

Interim Remedial Measures: In addition to the work performed by NJDEP to investigate and remediate the three identified Operable Units, USEPA has also implemented three Interim Remedial Measures (IRM) at the site: removal of the heavily contaminated waste filter clay pile in 1991, installation of a recovery system to extract the oil-like floating product layer from the ground water in 1992; and demolition and disposal of a dilapidated four-story building in 2000. The floating oil recovery system is currently operating under the supervision of NJDEP. To date, approximately 20,000 gallons of oil have been recovered by the floating oil recovery system and disposed of at an off-site facility.



Magnolia Avenue Ground Water Contamination

Various Locations Wall Township & Sea Girt & Manasquan Boroughs Monmouth County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Tetrachloroethylene Trichloroethylene	Delineating
Surface Water	Tetrachloroethylene	Delineating
Soil	Tetrachloroethylene Trichloroethylene	Partially Removed/ Investigating
Air	Tetrachloroethylene	Delineating/Venting

FUNDING SOURCES
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
\$50,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This case is also known as the White Swan Cleaners Ground Water Contamination site and the Wall Township Ground Water Contamination site. In 1997, the Monmouth County Health Department (MCHD) was notified that analytical testing by a resident had revealed several irrigation wells on Magnolia Avenue in Wall Township were contaminated with tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). MCHD conducted sampling between 1997 and 1998 that confirmed irrigation wells in the Magnolia Avenue area were highly contaminated with PCE, as well as with lower levels of trichloroethylene (TCE) and other volatile organic compounds.













In 1999, MCHD and NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation conducted a joint study to determine the extent of the PCE contamination in the ground water and evaluate the risk to Sea Girt's municipal supply wells. The ground water study included sampling additional private irrigation wells, testing the surface water at Wreck Pond in Sea Girt Borough and Spring Lake Heights and monthly sampling of Sea Girt's municipal wells. The study revealed that a plume of shallow ground water contamination extends from Route 35 in Wall Township into Sea Girt Borough and a small part of northern Manasquan Borough, and that low levels of PCE were present in the surface water in a portion of Wreck Pond. The federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) reviewed the sampling results and concluded that the ground water was safe to use for irrigation. MCHD and NJDEP also determined that the water from Sea Girt's municipal supply wells met New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. However, as a precautionary measure, Sea Girt Borough installed a treatment unit at its well field to remove potential volatile organic contamination. There are no private potable wells in the area at risk of being contaminated due to the ground water plume.

In 2001, NJDEP completed an investigation that identified two defunct dry cleaning establishments and an active gas station in Wall Township as likely sources of the ground water contamination. Extensive soil and ground water contamination was subsequently confirmed at one of the locations, the former White Swan Dry Cleaners on Sea Girt Avenue (now a Fleet Bank). Based on these findings, in late 2001 NJDEP decided to test the indoor air at residences and a commercial business near the bank for PCE vapors. The testing showed that the indoor air in several adjacent buildings had significantly elevated levels of PCE vapors and the indoor air at some of the more distant properties had low levels of PCE vapors. NJDEP and USEPA installed ventilation systems at several buildings close to the bank to reduce the PCE vapors to acceptable levels. The bank excavated 820 cubic yards of contaminated soil from its property in December 2001 and backfilled the excavation with clean soil under the oversight of NJDEP's Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation. The Potentially Responsible Parties for the two other suspected sources of the ground water contamination, the former Sun Cleaners and a Gulf service station on Route 35, have not conducted any remedial investigation or cleanup work at their properties.

Magnolia Avenue Ground Water Contamination

(Continued from previous page)

Due to the size and complexity of the site, USEPA has agreed to address the Magnolia Avenue Ground Water Contamination site under its removal program. Under this program, USEPA will conduct additional indoor air testing, install ventilation systems at residences with high levels of PCE vapors and investigate the two other possible sources of the PCE contamination in the area. NJDEP will install ventilation systems in buildings where low levels of PCE vapors have been confirmed. USEPA is also evaluating this site for possible inclusion on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL).

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
IRM-Home Ventilation Systems					 Planned
Sitewide					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Monitor Devices Incorporated

Route 34 (Airport Access Road)

Wall Township

Monmouth County

BLOCK: 799 **LOT:** 13

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Electronics Manufacturing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 2.0 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

STATUS

Further Delineation Required

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund
General State Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$2,501,000
\$396,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Monitor Devices operated a metals plating and circuit board manufacturing facility at this site between 1977 and 1981. The property is currently occupied by a furniture business. In 1980, during an inspection by the Monmouth County Health Department, two discharge pipes were noted at the rear of the main building. Sampling conducted by NJDEP revealed that the soil and ground water near the pipes were contaminated with solvents, acids and heavy metals. The high permeability of the soil and the shallow ground water table created a potentially easy route for contaminants to enter the underlying aquifers.

In 1986, USEPA added the Monitor Devices facility to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) and NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and identify cleanup alternatives. NJDEP completed Phase I of the RI in 1989, and USEPA is currently conducting a Phase II RI to further delineate the extent of the ground water contamination as well as a Focused Feasibility Study (FFS) for an interim soil remedial action. USEPA has concluded that the contamination at the site does not present an immediate risk to human health or the environment.

PROJECT NAME

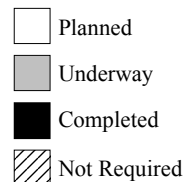
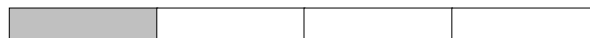
RI/FS

DESIGN

CONSTR

O&M

Sitewide



US Coast Guard Repeater Station

Seacrest Road

Monmouth Beach Borough

Monmouth County

BLOCK: 16

LOT: 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Marine Police Station
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Levels Not of Concern

Soil

Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Removed

Surface Water

Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Remediated

FUNDING SOURCES









Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$150,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is also known as the former Monmouth Beach Marine Police Station. It is bordered on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and on the west by the Shrewsbury River. Two leaking underground fuel oil storage tanks were removed from the site in 1996; however, soil contaminated with fuel oil was left in place when the excavations were backfilled. In 1998, residual fuel oil in the soil and ground water at the site entered a hole in the adjacent storm sewer and began discharging into the Shrewsbury River through an outfall pipe. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation implemented an emergency action to remove the contaminated soil from the site and seal the sewer pipe to prevent future discharges. Approximately 1,100 tons of contaminated soil were excavated and disposed of during the emergency action. Sampling of the ground water conducted in 2001 showed the levels of contaminants were all below New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. No further remedial actions are planned for this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
IEC Soil Removal					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Waldick Aerospace Devices Incorporated

2121 Route 35

Wall Township

Monmouth County

BLOCK: 733 **LOT:** 5

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Machinery Manufacturer
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.72 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

STATUS

Delineated

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Acids
Metals

Treated

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund
1981 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

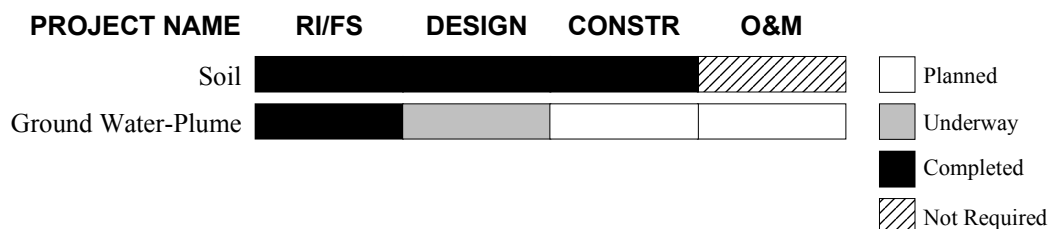
\$14,275,000
\$600,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Waldick Aerospace Devices manufactured mechanical parts for spacecrafts at this site from 1979 to 1985. During the first three years of operation, contaminated wastewater and waste oil were discharged directly onto the ground at the facility. Sampling conducted by local officials and NJDEP between 1982 and 1984 confirmed that both on-site soil and off-site ground water were contaminated with metals and volatile organic compounds. These findings prompted USEPA to add Waldick Aerospace Devices to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1986.

In 1987, USEPA completed an initial Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for the site and signed a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required in-situ treatment of the organic-contaminated soil, and excavation and off-site disposal of one area of metals-contaminated soil. The ROD also required a supplementary RI/FS to evaluate the extent of the ground water contamination. However, the selected soil remedy did not conform to federal regulations for disposal of hazardous materials that were promulgated after the ROD was signed. In addition, although the original RI/FS indicated that the soil contaminated with volatile organic compounds and petroleum hydrocarbons was divided into two discrete areas according to the presence or absence of metals, sampling performed during the Remedial Design indicated that both areas were contaminated with metals. Based on this finding, USEPA modified the ROD in 1991 to require on-site thermal treatment to remove organic compounds from the soil, and off-site treatment and disposal of the metals-contaminated soil. USEPA demolished two of the buildings and completed the soil remedial action in 1993.

In 1991, after completing the supplementary RI/FS, USEPA signed a second ROD with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the off-site contaminated ground water. However, sampling conducted during the Remedial Design showed significantly reduced levels of contaminants in the ground water. USEPA is therefore performing an additional phase of ground water monitoring to evaluate contaminant trends. If the results of this additional monitoring indicate that the contaminant plume is dissipating, the ground water remedy specified in the second ROD may be revised.



Zschiegner Refining Company

1442 Maxim Southard Road

Howell Township

Monmouth County

BLOCK: 36 **LOT:** 23

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Metals Recovery
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 6.1 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Rural

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Soil	Metals	Delineating
Surface Water	Metals	Delineating
Sediments	Metals	Delineating
Ground Water	Metals	Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$200,000





SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Zschiegner Refining Company operated from 1964 to 1992 as a precious metals recovery facility. Operations included the chemical stripping of precious metals from watch bands, film and electrical components. Haystack Brook, its associated wetlands and a tributary to Haystack Brook flow through the property. In 1992, the facility was raided by the Federal Drug Enforcement Agency for illegally manufacturing methamphetamine. Authorities discovered approximately 3,000 different chemicals were being improperly stored at the site, including acids, caustics and potentially explosive and reactive compounds.

Between 1992 and 1995, USEPA conducted a preliminary investigation to determine the environmental conditions at the site and removed and disposed of the hazardous materials. Sampling performed during the investigation indicated that the soil, surface water and sediments at the property were contaminated with metals. Based on these findings, USEPA added the Zschiegner property to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1998. USEPA began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) in 1999 to determine the extent of the contamination in the soil, ground water, surface water and sediments and evaluate cleanup alternatives. USEPA will use the findings of the RI/FS to select the final remedial actions for the site, which will be outlined in one or more Records of Decision (ROD).

PROJECT NAME RI/FS DESIGN CONSTR O&M

Sitewide    

-  Planned
-  Underway
-  Completed
-  Not Required

Morris County



MORRIS

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Asbestos Dump

Division Avenue

257 New Vernon Road

651 White Bridge Road Long Hill Township

Morris County

Dietzman Tract/Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge

Harding Township

Morris County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Asbestos Tile Manufacturing/
Illegal Dump

OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 157 Acres (total)

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential/
Agricultural/Undeveloped

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Asbestos
Volatile Organic Compounds

Delineated

Surface Water

Asbestos
Volatile Organic Compounds

Delineated

Soil

Asbestos
Volatile Organic Compounds

Stabilized/Capped

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Superfund

\$17,374,000

Spill Fund

\$498,000

1986 Bond Fund

\$634,000

Corporate Business Tax

\$799,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Asbestos Dump consists of four separate sites, all of which are associated with asbestos shingle production and waste disposal. The primary site, designated Operable Unit 1 (OU1), is located adjacent to the Passaic River on Division Avenue in the Millington section of Long Hill Township. It consists of a 90,000-cubic yard mound approximately 20 to 30 feet deep, which was the result of dumping of asbestos-laden wastes by several asbestos processing companies between 1922 and 1975. Chemical wastes were also allegedly disposed of at this site during this time. The soil cover of the mound eroded, leaving areas of the asbestos-filled slope exposed. The three satellite sites, located about four miles to the northeast, include two private residences on New Vernon Road and White Bridge Road in Long Hill Township (OU2) and the Dietzman Tract in the Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge area (OU3). Asbestos wastes were landfilled at the New Vernon Road and White Bridge Road properties during the 1960s and 1970s, and asbestos was dumped at the Dietzman Tract for approximately 40 years.

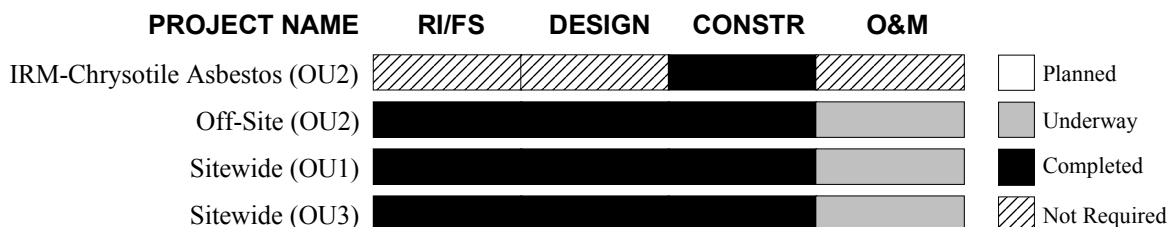
USEPA placed the Asbestos Dump on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983. In 1985, National Gypsum Company, which operated the Millington site from 1953 to 1975 and was determined to be responsible for the dumping at the satellite sites, signed an Administrative Order with USEPA in which it agreed to conduct a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS). In 1988, after National Gypsum completed the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence for OU1. The ROD required installation of a soil cover, stabilization of the side slopes, implementation of erosion and sediment control measures and installation of a security fence; however, National Gypsum declared bankruptcy before it could implement the specified actions. USEPA completed the OU1 remedial action using public funds in 2000 and NJDEP is conducting maintenance activities at the site to ensure the effectiveness of the soil cover and other environmental controls.

Asbestos Dump

(Continued from previous page)

In 1990, USEPA performed an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) to immobilize the asbestos contamination at the New Vernon Road and White Bridge Road residential sites (OU2). The IRM included capping driveways with asphalt, covering other areas with geotextile fabric, decontaminating the residences, removing visible contamination for off-site disposal and erecting signs and fences. The following year, USEPA issued a ROD with NJDEP concurrence for permanent remediation of OU2 that required solidification/stabilization of approximately 37,000 cubic yards of asbestos-contaminated soil at the two properties into an insoluble matrix. USEPA completed the solidification/stabilization of the asbestos-contaminated soil at both of the residences in 1998. NJDEP is conducting maintenance activities at the residences to ensure the effectiveness of the OU2 remedy.

In 1996, USEPA began an RI/FS at the Dietzman Tract (OU3) to determine the extent of the contamination and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The Department of the Interior (DOI) removed approximately 200 drum carcasses and 60 drums of hazardous wastes from the site in 1997. In 1998, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA signed a ROD for OU3 that required the removal of additional drums and the consolidation and containment of the asbestos waste under a biotic cap. Construction of the OU3 remedy was completed in 1999. DOI is conducting maintenance activities at the Dietzman Tract to ensure the OU3 remedy is effective.



B&V Tailoring and Cleaning

82 US Route 46 East

Mountain Lakes Borough

Morris County

BLOCK: 4 **LOT:** 21.03

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Dry Cleaners
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.5 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Tetrachloroethylene

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Tetrachloroethylene

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES








1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$600,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

B&V Tailoring and Cleaning is a dry cleaning establishment located approximately 100 feet from Mountain Lake Borough's Municipal Well #5. In 1992, low levels of tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE), a common dry cleaning solvent, were sporadically detected in water samples obtained from the municipal supply well. By 1997, PCE was consistently detected when the municipal supply well was tested. Samples collected from the former septic system at B&V Tailoring were found to contain PCE, indicating that it may be the source of the contamination. Mountain Lakes Borough installed an air stripper on the contaminated supply well in 1999 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the system.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (Air Stripper)					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Black Brook Treatment Plant

Columbia Turnpike

Hanover Township

Morris County

BLOCK: 6401 **LOT:** 2M, 3

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 2 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$2,100,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Southeast Morris County Municipal Utilities Authority (SMCMUA) operates two municipal wells, referred to as Black Brook 1 and Black Brook 2, and a metals removal/chlorination plant at its Black Brook water production facility in Hanover Township. Volatile organic compounds have been detected in Black Brook 1, occasionally at concentrations exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards, since the early 1990s; however, the combined flow from both wells consistently met Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are 1,2 dichloroethane (1,2 DCA) and trichloroethylene (TCE). An industrial facility in neighboring East Hanover Township has been identified by NJDEP as a Potentially Responsible Party for the contamination at the well field.

In 1997, NJDEP's Bureau of Safe Drinking Water advised SMCMUA to install a treatment system at the well field to remove the volatile organic compounds from Black Brook 1. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation evaluated treatment options and in 1998 recommended installation of an air stripper. SMCMUA completed installation of the air stripper in 2001 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the system.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Receptor Control (Air Stripper)				

Planned

Underway

Completed

Not Required

Chemical Components Incorporated

20 Deforest Avenue

East Hanover Township

Morris County

BLOCK: 42 **LOT:** 50

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical Manufacturer
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Soil

Polychlorinated Biphenyls

Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$230,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Chemical Components Inc. manufactured, blended and stored specialty chemicals at this site between 1964 and 2001. It has been identified by NJDEP as a Potentially Responsible Party for the East Hanover Township Ground Water Contamination site, where contaminated private potable wells were discovered during the 1980s and 1990s. Areas of environmental concern include a waste water lagoon that was filled with soil in 1974, waste water injection pits, a septic system, a suspected drum burial area and a drum storage area. The company excavated several drums containing organic wastes and more than two dozen empty drums from the former waste water lagoon area in 1984.

Over the years, Chemical Components Inc. has conducted some soil and ground water sampling at the facility in response to NJDEP directives. The results of the sampling confirmed that the ground water is contaminated with volatile organic compounds and soil at the former waste water lagoon, injection pits and drum storage area is contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) at levels exceeding New Jersey cleanup criteria. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation plans to begin a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 2002 to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
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Sitewide				
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☐ Planned

☒ Underway

☐ Completed

☐ Not Required

Chester Borough Ground Water Contamination

Route 206

Chester Borough

Morris County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead., IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineated

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES







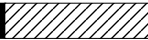



Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$202,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the local health department in 1991 identified nine private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are trichloroethylene (TCE), 1,2 dichloroethylene (1,2 DCE) and benzene. The source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) in 1993 that encompassed 11 properties near Route 206 and Route 24 (Main Street) in Chester Borough. Sampling of private potable wells at 12 residences outside the GWIA in 1999 did not identify any additional contaminated wells. During 2000, a private water company extended public water lines into the Ground Water Impact Area. NJDEP funded the connection of the buildings in the GWIA to the public water lines and sealing of the private wells. NJDEP plans to monitor the ground water plume by continuing to sample private potable wells outside the GWIA. NJDEP also plans to conduct additional investigative work to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Water Line					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Cleaveland Industrial Center

20 Parker Road

Washington Township

Morris County

BLOCK: 60 **LOT:** 14

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Industrial Park
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 17.6 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Agricultural/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineating

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water
Supply Provided

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund
1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

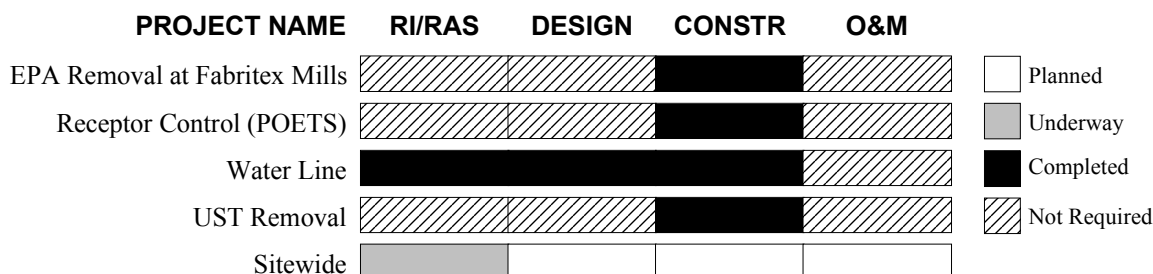
\$1,200,000
\$5,600,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Cleaveland Industrial Center (CIC) has a history of industrial operations dating back more than five decades. The U.S. government manufactured explosives at the site during the 1940s. The property was sold to a private company in 1947 and it has operated as an industrial park since the 1950s. A CIC tenant that manufactured sodium and iodine salts reportedly discharged its process waste water directly onto the ground in an area behind the complex. Another tenant, Lanterman Machine and Tools, Inc., allegedly discharged hazardous wastes into septic systems. Fabritex Mills abandoned approximately 1,000 containers of chemicals, including flammable solvents, caustics, dry chemicals and laboratory reagents, when it ceased operations at the site in 1986.

During the 1980s, sampling of private potable wells in the area revealed that 17 wells were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim remedy to provide potable water for the residents. The results of a preliminary investigation by NJDEP indicated that contaminated ground water was migrating from the CIC site. USEPA conducted a removal action in 1991 to dispose of the chemicals left at the buildings formerly occupied by Fabritex Mills. Between 1993 and 1997, NJDEP and the Washington Township Municipal Utilities Authority installed public water lines to service the residences with contaminated wells and approximately 170 additional properties with wells that were at risk of becoming contaminated.

In 1999, NJDEP began a Remedial Investigation and a Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water at the CIC site and off-site areas and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The following year, NJDEP conducted an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) to remove all abandoned above ground and underground storage tanks at the industrial park. NJDEP is installing on-site and off-site monitor wells to delineate the ground water contamination and conducting soil sampling.



Combe Fill North Landfill

Gold Mine Road

Mount Olive Township

Morris County

BLOCK: 4100 **LOT:** 10

CATEGORY: Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 102 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Monitoring
Surface Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Contained
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Capped
Air	Methane	Venting

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Superfund	\$14,068,000
Spill Fund	\$544,000
General State Fund	\$2,001,000
1986 Bond Fund	\$178,000
Corporate Business Tax	\$162,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Combe Fill North Landfill occupies 65 acres of a 102 acre property. The site was operated as a sanitary municipal landfill from 1966 to 1978, accepting municipal and industrial waste and small amounts of dry sewage sludge. Combe Fill Corporation (CFC) purchased the landfill in 1978. The following year ground water beneath the site was determined to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds. The landfill was not properly closed when operations ceased in 1981 due the bankruptcy of CFC. NJDEP subsequently cited CFC for several violations, including improper landfill cover that resulted in windblown debris and inadequate leachate control. USEPA added Combe Fill North Landfill to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1983.

Between 1984 and 1986, NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the ground water, surface water and soil at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS revealed that although low levels of contamination were present in the ground water and surface water, the contamination did not pose an immediate threat to the surrounding residential wells. USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence in 1986 that required installation of a clay cap and closure of the site pursuant to sanitary landfill regulations, installation of a landfill gas (methane) venting system, fencing of the perimeter of the site and long-term monitoring of the ground water. NJDEP completed the construction of the remedies specified in the ROD in 1991. As part of the landfill's operation and maintenance (O&M), NJDEP installed surface water controls on the cap to alleviate drainage problems in 2000.

In 2001, a group of Potentially Responsible Parties entered into an Administrative Consent Order with NJDEP to fund O&M activities at the landfill. As of December 2001, the Potentially Responsible Parties had provided NJDEP with \$98,000 to conduct ground water monitoring, landfill gas monitoring, cap maintenance and other O&M activities.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Sitewide				

Planned

Underway

Completed

Not Required

Combe Fill South Landfill

Parker Road

Chester & Washington Townships

Morris County

BLOCK: 17
37

LOT: 7
15, 16 & 16.01

CATEGORY: Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 102 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals
Pesticides

STATUS

Treating

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

Surface Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Delineated

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Capped

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund
1981 Bond Fund

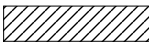
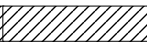








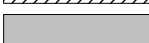
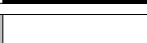
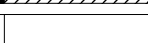
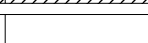




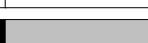

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$55,343,000
\$5,421,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Combe Fill South Landfill operated as a municipal landfill from the 1940s until 1981. During this time, the landfill was licensed to accept municipal wastes, sewage sludge, chemicals and waste oils. After the landfill was closed, contamination was detected in leachate seeping from the sides of the landfill, in shallow and deep on-site ground water monitor wells, and in the nearby Trout Brook. In addition, several private potable wells close to the site were determined to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the wells to provide potable water for the residents.

USEPA added Combe Fill South Landfill on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983. NJDEP subsequently conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) at the site, and in 1986 USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required capping of the landfill, venting of the landfill gases, installation of an on-site system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water in the shallow aquifer, and fencing of the site. The ROD also required installation of a public water line to replace the contaminated private wells and those wells at risk of becoming contaminated in the future, and a supplemental RI/FS for the deep aquifer after initial treatment of the shallow aquifer. NJDEP completed construction of the landfill cap and the ground water treatment system in 1996 and operation and maintenance (O&M) of the cap and ground water treatment system are ongoing. Installation of the public water line was postponed, however, because ground water monitoring conducted after the ROD was issued has shown that little impact to nearby private potable wells is likely. USEPA plans to amend the 1986 ROD in 2002 to remove the water line requirement. NJDEP is maintaining the POET systems and sampling private wells at select homes in the area on a semi-annual basis to monitor potable water quality. NJDEP initiated the supplemental RI/FS to determine the extent of the contamination in the deeper aquifer in 2001.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Receptor Control (Water Line)					 Underway
Deep Aquifer					 Completed
Cap & Ground Water Treatment					 Not Required

Cross Roads Ground Water Contamination

484 to 555 Main Street

Chester Borough

Morris County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineated

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

1986 Bond Fund






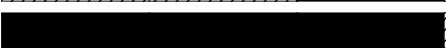




AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$401,000

\$13,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the local health department in 1994 identified six private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminant was trichloroethylene (TCE). The source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. Based on the potable well sampling results, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) that encompassed 24 developed lots and included both residential properties and office buildings. Sampling of private potable wells both inside and outside the GWIA in 1999 did not identify any additional contaminated wells. A private water company purchased the Borough's municipal water system and extended water lines to the GWIA in 2000. NJDEP provided funds to connect the homes to the water lines and seal the private wells. NJDEP conducted an investigation in 1997 in an effort to determine the source of the ground water contamination, but the results of this study were inconclusive. NJDEP plans to monitor the ground water plume by continuing to sample private potable wells outside the GWIA.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Receptor Control (Water Line)					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Dogwood Drive Ground Water Contamination

3-9 Dogwood Drive & 37- 40 Tingley Road

Mendham Township

Morris County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineated

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES











Spill Fund
1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$105,000
\$27,500

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site consists of eight residences with private potable wells that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). The contamination was first detected by property owners in 1993. The source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) that encompassed nine properties and completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term remedy was the extension of water lines to properties in the GWIA. The Township of Mendham installed the water lines and connected the residences in 1996 using funds provided by NJDEP. NJDEP conducted an investigation in 1996 in an effort to determine the source of the contamination, but the results of this study were inconclusive. NJDEP plan to monitor the ground water plume by continuing to sample private potable wells outside the GWIA.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Water Line					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Dover Municipal Well 4

Rutan Drive (Formerly Hooey Street)

Dover Town

Morris County

BLOCK: 2314 **LOT:** 15

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Municipal Well
OPERATION STATUS: Temporarily Closed

PROPERTY SIZE: 300 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund

Spill Fund

General State Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$2,500,000















\$402,000

\$741,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Municipal Well 4 was one of Dover's primary water supply wells. The well was taken out of service in 1980 due to the presence of volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards and was replaced by Standby Well 3. The primary contaminants are dichloroethylene (DCE), trichloroethane (TCA) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). USEPA added Dover Well 4 to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1983.

In 1986, NJDEP began an initial Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. In 1992, after completing the RI/FS, NJDEP signed a Record of Decision (ROD) with USEPA concurrence that established two Operable Units (OU) for the site. Under OU1, USEPA will install a remediation system at the well field to treat the contaminated ground water extracted from Well 4. Under OU2, USEPA is conducting a second RI/FS to further delineate the ground water contamination, identify possible sources and evaluate remedial alternatives to address the sources. The Remedial Design for OU1 and the RI/FS for OU2 are underway and scheduled to be completed in 2002.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Air Stripper (OU1)					 Planned
Ground Water-Source (OU2)					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

East Hanover Township Regional Ground Water Contamination

Various Locations East Hanover Township Morris County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 10 square miles

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential\Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund
1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$75,000
\$125,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Regional ground water contamination was first discovered in East Hanover Township in the early 1980s, when volatile organic compounds were detected in a water sample collected from a municipal supply well. A remediation system was installed at the well field to treat the water from the supply well, but approximately 400 private potable wells at residences and commercial properties in the area remained at risk of contamination. Between 1986 and 1988, NJDEP conducted a study that identified ground water contamination in various parts of the Township and identified several industrial sites as possible sources of the contamination. NJDEP recommended that the Township connect all residences with private potable wells to the municipal water supply system but action was not taken at the time because public funds were not available to pay for the connections.

NJDEP subsequently designated the ground water contamination as an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) case and in 1995 sampled 127 private potable wells in the Township to evaluate the extent of the ground water contamination. The results of the sampling showed that several of the potable wells were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards and many others had lower levels of contamination. Between 1998 and 1999, NJDEP and the Township connected approximately 240 properties with private wells to the existing water supply system and extended water lines to one area. NJDEP has reviewed the histories of 26 industries that are possible sources of the contamination and plans to conduct Remedial Investigations (RI) to delineate the contamination at these facilities. These facilities will be addressed as separate cases within NJDEP's Site Remediation Program.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (Water Line Connections)					
					Planned
					Underway
					Completed
					Not Required

Fenimore Sanitary Landfill

Mountain Road

Roxbury Township

Morris County

BLOCK: 34 **LOT:** 29

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Sanitary Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 103 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Metals	Confirmed
Soil	Metals	Potential
Surface Water	Metals	Potential
Sediments	Metals	Potential
Air	Methane	Potential

FUNDING SOURCES

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$15,000

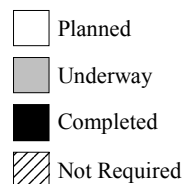
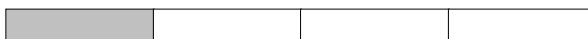
SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site was operated as a privately owned sanitary landfill from 1950 until 1979. The Town of Ledgewood is located one quarter mile to the east. The landfilled area occupies 42 acres of the 103-acre property and there is a shallow leachate collection system at the site. Several streams located on and adjacent to the landfill flow into a tributary of Ledgewood Brook, which is used for fishing and recreation. NJDEP ordered the landfill closed after the owner failed to meet engineering control requirements for leachate collection and containment. A final closure plan submitted for the landfill was rejected by NJDEP as inadequate and consequently the site was never capped and properly closed. Ownership of the landfill has changed several times since 1981 and the property is currently owned by a private investment company.

NJDEP's Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste has referred this site to the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation to implement closure actions to prevent the release of greenhouse gases (i.e., methane) from the waste fill and mitigate the impact of landfill leachate on the environment. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is reviewing the landfill's history and past sampling results to obtain preliminary information for the landfill closure project. NJDEP expects to begin the engineering design for the landfill closure in 2002.

PROJECT NAME RI/RAS DESIGN CONSTR O&M

Sitewide



Kenvil Ground Water Contamination

Various Locations

Roxbury Township

Morris County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineated

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES


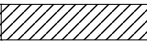

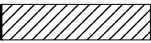


1986 Bond Fund





AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$1,831,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by residents in 1986 identified several private potable wells in the Kenvil section of Roxbury Township that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. A subsequent investigation revealed 63 private potable wells in the area were contaminated with a variety of chlorinated and non-chlorinated volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding Drinking Water Standards. The contaminants included trichloroethylene (TCE), tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) and benzene, as well as others. The source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the 63 contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents and delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) that encompassed 336 homes. The Township of Roxbury installed a water line to service the 336 homes in the GWIA under a third party contract with NJDEP in 1995. NJDEP is performing additional investigative work to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Receptor Control (POETS)				
Receptor Control (Water Line)				

 Planned
 Underway
 Completed
 Not Required

Kingtown Diesel

1470 Route 46

Roxbury Township

Morris County

BLOCK: 33 **LOT:** 2

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$41,000

\$50,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site has operated as a gasoline service station since the 1920s. Sampling conducted by the Roxbury Township Health Department in 1997 revealed that a private potable well at a nearby motel was contaminated with methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) and benzene, both components of gasoline, at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standards for these volatile organic compounds. NJDEP installed a Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) system at the motel as an interim measure to provide potable water for the occupants. NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks conducted an inspection of the Kingtown Diesel service station and concluded that a discharge at the site, possibly from underground tank piping, may have been the source of the gasoline contamination in the motel's well. Subsequent sampling of the potable well at Kingtown Diesel revealed that it was also contaminated with high levels of MTBE and benzene. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation sampled the private potable wells at neighboring properties in 1998 but did not identify any others that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding Drinking Water Standards.

In 1999, the owner of Kingtown Diesel and NJDEP entered into an Administrative Consent Order (ACO) that required the owner to address the contamination at his property under supervision of the Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation. However, the owner did not comply with all of the requirements of the ACO and the case was referred to the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation in 2001 to investigate possible sources of soil and ground water contamination and take remedial action. NJDEP is attempting to obtain access to the Kingtown Diesel site to conduct sampling. NJDEP also plans to resample private potable wells in the immediate area during 2002 to determine whether the wells still meet Drinking Water Standards.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
IEC Source Removal					
					<input type="checkbox"/> Planned
					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Underway
					<input type="checkbox"/> Completed
					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not Required

Lusardi Cleaners

2 Wall Street

Rockaway Borough

Morris County

BLOCK: 45 **LOT:** 20

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Dry Cleaners
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.25 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Potential

FUNDING SOURCES









No Public Funds Authorized to Date

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Rockaway Borough Well Field consists of three water supply wells located near Union Street. The well field serves approximately 10,000 residents of Rockaway Borough and surrounding communities. In 1981, all three wells were determined to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE). A carbon filtration system was installed at the well field in 1981 to remove the contaminants from the water and an air stripper was added in 1993 to improve the effectiveness of the treatment system.

USEPA added the Rockaway Borough Well Field to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983. USEPA subsequently conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) that identified two separate plumes of contaminated ground water that were impacting the well field. These consisted of a plume of PCE-contaminated ground water emanating from the East Main and Wall Street area of the Borough and a plume of TCE-contaminated ground water emanating from Klockner & Klockner, an industrial property located at Stickle Avenue and Elm Street. The suspected source of the PCE contamination is Lusardi Cleaners, a dry cleaning establishment located on Wall Street. In 1991, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of two ground water remediation systems to extract and treat the PCE and TCE plumes. Cordant Technologies, the Responsible Party for the Klockner & Klockner site, entered into a Consent Decree with USEPA in 1994 in which it agreed to develop a Remedial Design for remediation systems to address both plumes and implement the remedial action for the TCE plume only. When the Remedial Design is finished, USEPA will construct the ground water remediation system for the PCE plume as a Superfund remedial action using public funds.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Ground Water Remediation					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Parsippany-Troy Hills Water Department Wells 4 & 4A

Parsippany Boulevard Parsippany-Troy Hills Township
Morris County

BLOCK: 412 **LOT:** 15

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable









SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Tetrachloroethylene	Confirmed
Potable Water	Tetrachloroethylene	Treating

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
1986 Bond Fund	\$581,000
Corporate Business Tax	\$258,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Wells 4 and 4A are two of 18 water supply wells in the Parsippany-Troy Hills Water Department. The wells were taken out of service in the 1980s after they were determined to be contaminated with tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this volatile organic compound. The source is unknown. NJDEP completed a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) in 1998 that concluded installation of an air stripper at the well field was the most cost-effective remedy to address the contaminated wells. Parsippany-Troy Hills Township installed the air stripper in 1999 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the system. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Receptor Control (Air Stripper)				
	 Planned			
	 Underway			
	 Completed			
	 Not Required			

Pepe Field

Wootton Road & Hillside Avenue

Boonton Town

Morris County

BLOCK: 47 **LOT:** 26

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Industrial Waste Dump
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 3.5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Surface Water	Metals Sulfide	Levels Not of Concern
Soil	Metals	Removed
Air	Hydrogen Sulfide Methane	Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$17,010,000
\$1,640,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

A local industry disposed of wastes from the manufacture of vegetable oils, cleansers and soap products at this site between the 1920s and 1950. In the 1960s, the Town of Boonton purchased the property, placed a soil cover over it and converted it into an athletic park. Boonton later installed a leachate collection and treatment system at the site. In the early 1980s, hydrogen sulfide odors were detected at the park and nearby residences. Subsequent sampling of leachate from the waste fill revealed the presence of contaminants. USEPA placed Pepe Field on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983, and the park was closed to the public in 1984.

Between 1985 and 1989, NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS concluded that although the site was not a health threat and was not significantly affecting the environment, measures were needed to address the hydrogen sulfide and flammable gases being produced by the decaying wastes and prevent contaminated leachate from entering the Rockaway River and Boonton Reservoir. In 1989, NJDEP issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with USEPA concurrence that required installation of a gas interceptor system and improvement of the existing leachate treatment system. However, during the Remedial Design of the selected remedy, much higher levels of hydrogen sulfide were detected than were found during the RI/FS. Based on this finding, USEPA concluded that a more appropriate remedy would be excavation of the waste material with proper disposal at an off-site location. USEPA issued an Explanation of Significant Difference (ESD) in 1997 that changed the final remedy to excavation and off-site disposal of the waste and restoration of the site. USEPA removed approximately 72,000 tons of soil and waste materials from the site during 1999 and the park and ballfield were returned to public use in 2000. Restoration work on nearby private properties that had been affected by the cleanup was completed in 2001.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Sitewide				

Planned

Underway

Completed

Not Required

Prospect Street Ground Water Contamination

Prospect Street, Montville Avenue & Highland Avenue
Montville Township

Morris County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating/Alternate Water
Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES













Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

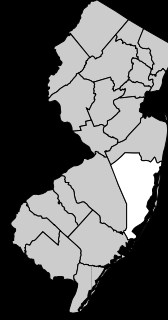
\$75,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted the Montville Township Health Department in 2000 and 2001 identified 48 wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are dichloroethylene (DCE), trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). The source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on some of the contaminated wells as an interim measure, while others homes already located near water mains were connected to the public water supply. NJDEP has delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded extension of public water lines to all of the homes in the CKE is the most cost-effective long-term remedy. Installation of the public water lines is scheduled to occur in 2002. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Receptor Control (Water Lines)					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Ocean County



OCEAN

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A Kurnel & Sons

821 Route 9

Berkeley Township

Ocean County

BLOCK: 1409 **LOT:** 4

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station/
Auto Repair

OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 3.7 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

Corporate Business Tax









AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$450,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site operated as a gasoline service station and auto repair shop between 1947 and 1999. It is located near the Butler Boulevard area of Berkeley Township, where 14 private potable wells were found to be contaminated with the volatile organic compounds benzene and xylene at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards in 1988. Between 1988 and 1991, NJDEP's Division of Water Resources inspected the service station several times as part of its investigation of the Butler Boulevard ground water contamination. During the inspections, NJDEP noted that the underground storage tanks were more than 40 years old and that an on-site cesspool and large areas of soil were heavily stained with waste oil. NJDEP directed the owner of the service station to test the integrity of the underground storage tanks, perform a remedial investigation at the property and remove the contaminated surface soil. The owner installed four ground water monitor wells on the property and excavated some contaminated soil but did not take further remedial actions. Public water lines were installed in the Butler Boulevard area in 1991 to replace private potable wells that were contaminated or at risk of becoming contaminated. In 1996, NJDEP confirmed that the service station was the source of the volatile organic contamination in private potable wells in the Butler Boulevard area.

In 1999, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation excavated five underground storage tanks and approximately 2,200 tons of soil contaminated with gasoline and waste oil from the A. Kurnel site and backfilled the excavations with clean soil. Subsequent sampling of nearby private potable wells identified one well that was contaminated with methyl-tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards but it is unclear whether the A. Kurnel property is the source of this contamination. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation has referred this site to NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks to address any remaining contamination.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
UST & Soil Removal					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Bayville Russo Gas

399 Route 9

Berkeley Township

Ocean County

BLOCK: 882.14 **LOT:** 72

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Auto Repair
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.16 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES









Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$81,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is a former gasoline service station; currently it operates as an auto repair facility only. NJDEP has identified the site as a possible source of the ground water contamination in the Brooks Avenue area of Berkeley Township, where ten private potable wells were determined to be contaminated with the volatile organic compounds benzene and 1,2 dichloroethane (1,2 DCA) at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards in 1993. Berkeley Township subsequently extended public water lines to the Brooks Avenue area using funds provided by NJDEP. A preliminary investigation by NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation between 1997 and 1999 revealed the soil and ground water at Bayville Russo Gas were contaminated with gasoline-related compounds, including benzene. NJDEP directed the Potentially Responsible Parties for the site to investigate the extent of the contamination and take necessary remedial measures, but they did not comply. NJDEP is attempting to obtain access to the site to perform an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC) action to remove potential sources of contamination to the ground water.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
IEC Source Removal				
		Planned		
		Underway		
		Completed		
		Not Required		

Beachwood & Veeder Avenues Well Contamination

Beachwood & Veeder Avenues

Dover Township

Ocean County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Mercury

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

1986 Bond Fund
Corporate Business Tax













AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$9,000
\$708,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted in 1996 in compliance with Ocean County's real estate transfer regulations identified seven private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with mercury at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation conducted additional sampling between 1997 and 1998 that identified fourteen potable wells in the area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding Drinking Water Standards. The primary volatile organic contaminants were trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on all of the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents.

NJDEP subsequently delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) that concluded installation of public water lines to the properties within the CKE was the most cost-effective long-term remedy. The local water purveyor completed construction of the water lines in 2001 using funds provided by NJDEP. Connection of the residences to the water lines and sealing of the wells is underway and scheduled to be complete in 2002. Approximately 71 residences will be connected to the water line when the project is completed. NJDEP completed a source investigation in 2000 that concluded the volatile organic contamination at the Beachwood and Veeder Avenues site may have migrated from the North Gilford Park Ground Water Contamination Area, which is located three tenths of a mile to the southwest. The origin of the mercury contamination was not identified during the source investigation.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Receptor Control (Water Line)					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Denzer & Schafer X-Ray Company

Hickory Lane Berkeley Township

Ocean County

BLOCK: 858 **LOT:** 46A

CATEGORY: Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Metal Reclamation
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

STATUS

Levels Not of Concern/
Monitoring

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund
General State Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED













\$1,513,000
\$556,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Denzer & Schafer X-Ray Company formerly operated a silver reclamation facility at this site. The industrial process involved using caustic chemical solutions to strip silver from x-ray film. Between 1974 and 1981, the facility discharged its process waste water to an underground septic system. In 1981, NJDEP ordered the facility to cease the discharge to the septic system and required the owner to install monitor wells to determine whether ground water quality at the site had become degraded due to past discharges. Sampling of the monitor wells confirmed that the underlying shallow aquifer was contaminated with volatile organic compounds and metals. Due to the potential for the contamination to migrate downward and affect domestic and public water supply wells in the area, USEPA added the Denzer & Schafer site to the National Priorities List (NPL) of Superfund sites in 1983.

Between 1987 and 1995, NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS revealed that the volatile organic contamination that was detected in the ground water early in the investigation had largely dissipated due to natural biodegradation and attenuation. The RI/FS also revealed that the metals contamination in the ground water did not pose a risk to any private or public wells. Sampling of the surface and subsurface soil across the site and surface water from a ponded area did not indicate the presence of any contaminants above levels of concern. In 1995, NJDEP issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with USEPA concurrence that called for no action at the site except for monitoring. Under the no action with monitoring remedy, there will be no remedial action to address the residual ground water contamination; however, monitoring of the ground water, surface water and sediments will be conducted for a period of at least five years to ensure the concentrations of contaminants in these media remain below levels of concern. The ROD also required establishment of a ground water Classification Exception Area (CEA) at the site to ensure that proper precautions are taken if any new potable wells are installed at the property.

Shortly after the ROD was signed, the owner of the Denzer & Schafer company abandoned the facility and left drums of hazardous materials inside the process building and in a storage trailer that was parked on site. USEPA disposed of the drums of hazardous materials during a Removal Action in 1996 and a private party interested in developing the area subsequently demolished and disposed of the building. USEPA deleted Denzer & Schafer from the NPL in 1998. NJDEP is periodically monitoring the environmental conditions at the site pursuant to the requirements of the ROD.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
EPA Removal Action					 Planned
Sitewide					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Exxon Service Station Lakehurst Borough

Route 70 & Eisenhower Circle Lakehurst Borough Ocean County

BLOCK: 31 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Treating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Partially Removed/
Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

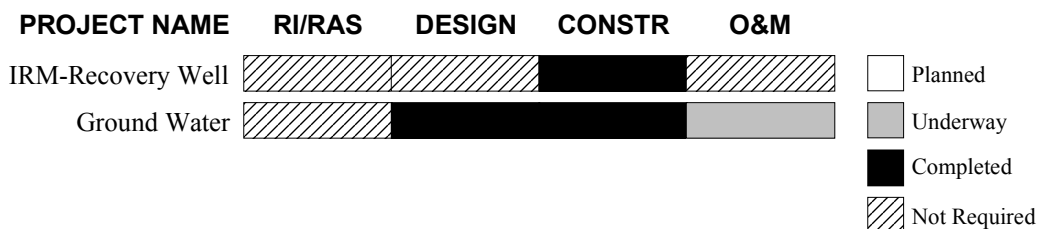
Spill Fund
Hazardous Discharge O&M Fund
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$994,000
\$430,000
\$78,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site operated as a service station from the early 1950s until 1985. Several of the underground gasoline storage tanks at the site leaked, contaminating the soil and ground water and forcing Lakehurst Borough to take two of its nearby municipal supply wells out of service. NJDEP conducted an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) in 1986 that entailed excavating and disposing of the tanks and approximately 400 cubic yards of contaminated soil, and installing a free-product recovery system to remove gasoline product that was floating on the water table. In 1988, NJDEP installed a ground water remediation system to remove the dissolved gasoline from the ground water. The two municipal wells were restored to service after the ground water remediation system established hydraulic control of the contaminant plume. Sampling of the on-site monitor wells conducted in 1995 showed that the ground water was free of contamination except at one area where subsurface soil contamination remains. NJDEP installed an air sparging/soil vapor extraction system at the site in 1997 to treat the residual soil contamination in this area and enhance the performance of the ground water treatment system. NJDEP is operating and maintaining the ground water treatment and air sparging/soil vapor extraction systems and periodically sampling the ground water at the site to monitor the effectiveness of the remedial actions.



Fuelmart Incorporated

Route 571

Jackson Township

Ocean County

BLOCK: 46.02 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.3 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineated

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Partially Removed/
Delineated

Air (Indoor)

Gasoline Vapors

Abated

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

1986 Bond Fund

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$6,000

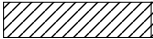
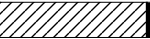

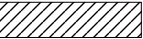












\$64,000

\$130,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

A leaking underground storage tank at this site caused the soil and ground water to become contaminated with gasoline. The contamination became evident in 1992 when gasoline vapors from the site migrated through the soil to a nearby property and caused an outdoor well pit to explode. NJDEP made emergency modifications to the pumping system of the well pit to reduce the explosion hazard. The private potable well at the service station and other nearby properties were subsequently sampled and found to be free of gasoline-related compounds. The service station owner later removed one leaking underground fuel storage tank from the property but left the other underground tanks in place. Operations at the service station ceased in 1993.

In 1996, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate cleanup alternatives. NJDEP removed the remaining underground storage tanks and completed delineation of soil contamination at the site in 1999. The results of the RI indicate there are elevated levels of gasoline compounds present in the ground water but little off-site migration. NJDEP is reevaluating the priority of the site for cleanup action based on the results of the RI.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Vapor Abatement					 Planned
UST Removal					 Underway
Sitewide					 Completed
					 Not Required

Harborage Avenue & Dockage Road Ground Water Contamination

Harborage Avenue & Dockage Road

Berkeley Township

Ocean County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

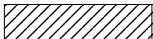











AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$116,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Ocean County Health Department in 1991 identified ten private potable wells in this neighborhood that were contaminated with chlorinated volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were 1,2 dichloroethylene (1,2 DCE), trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure, and in 1995 the Township extended public water lines to the homes as a permanent remedy using funds provided by NJDEP. Five additional contaminated private potable wells were discovered in this neighborhood in 2000 and public water lines were subsequently extended to these homes as well.

In 2000, NJDEP completed a ground water investigation that identified a private residence on Harborage Avenue as the most likely source of the volatile organic contamination affecting private potable wells in the area. However, the nature of the source (i.e., contaminated soil or a leaking tank) has not yet been determined. NJDEP plans to conduct a subsurface investigation at the property in 2002 to identify the specific source.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Receptor Control (Water Line)					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

James H. James Landfill

Schoolhouse Road

Brick Township

Ocean County

BLOCK: 1422 **LOT:** 13, 14 & 19

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 19 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Air

CONTAMINANTS

Methane

STATUS

Monitoring

FUNDING SOURCES

Sanitary Landfill Contingency Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$29,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Originally a sand and gravel pit, a private company operated this site as a permitted solid waste landfill between 1975 and 1987. Household, commercial and agricultural wastes and other nonhazardous materials were disposed of in the landfill during this period. After landfilling activities ceased, the operator capped the site and installed a landfill gas collection system and methane flare to treat the methane and other gases produced by the decomposition of the buried wastes. The operator also implemented a 30-year post closure plan that included monitoring landfill gases in the subsurface soil at the perimeter of site and ground water quality in the immediate area.

In the 1990s, a developer purchased land directly adjacent to the James Landfill and built and sold homes on the properties. Several of the homeowners whose properties abutted the landfill later discovered buried trash on their properties. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation excavated test pits around the landfill in 2000 that confirmed the presence of uncapped buried trash at five residences on Blenheim Drive. NJDEP subsequently installed landfill gas monitoring wells at ten properties on this street to determine whether the buried trash was producing methane or other hazardous landfill gases at levels that might present a danger to the residents. Sampling of the landfill gas monitoring wells at the residential properties has consistently shown concentrations of methane gas that are below levels of concern. NJDEP continues to periodically sample the landfill gas monitoring wells to evaluate methane production and ensure the safety of the nearby residents.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Landfill Gas Monitoring					
					<input type="checkbox"/> Planned
					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Underway
					<input type="checkbox"/> Completed
					<input type="checkbox"/> Not Required

Nicoletti Road Ground Water Contamination

Nicoletti & Ridgeway Roads & Johnson Avenue

Manchester Township

Ocean County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Mercury

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Mercury

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES









Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$25,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Ocean County Health Department in 1994 identified 12 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with mercury at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells later that year as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. The Township subsequently extended public water lines to the area as a permanent remedy. Service connections and a portion of the connection fees for the affected homes were funded by NJDEP. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Receptor Control (POETS)				
		Planned		
		Underway		
		Completed		
		Not Required		

North Maple Avenue Ground Water Contamination

North Maple Avenue

Dover Township

Ocean County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES









Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$54,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Ocean County Health Department in 1993 identified five private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are benzene, 1,2 dichloroethane (1,2 DCA), 1,1,1 trichloroethane (1,1,1 TCA) and 1,2 dichloroethylene (1,2 DCE). The source is unknown. NJDEP connected the affected residences to public water lines in 1994. Additional investigative work is underway to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at the site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (Water Line)					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

South Brunswick Asphalt

Gladney Avenue

Berkeley Township

Ocean County

BLOCK: 824 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Asphalt Production/Recycling
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 142 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineating

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Investigating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$845,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

South Brunswick Asphalt makes asphalt and recycles asphalt wastes, concrete and tree stumps. The northeastern portion of the site is occupied by the Beachwood Plaza shopping center, which was built in the late 1950s. A gravel pit is located southwest of the site. Since 1983, a large quantity of coal tar emulsion wastes mixed with sand and gravel has been stockpiled on-site in an unpaved and unbermed outdoor area. Other environmental concerns at the South Brunswick Asphalt site include an inactive landfill, abandoned drums, three waste oil lagoons and discarded electrical transformers. A private water company supply well located 1,500 feet east of the site was closed in late 1999 due to benzene contamination, but the source of this contamination has not been determined. Preliminary sampling conducted by NJDEP in 1990 and 1992 confirmed that the soil and ground water at the property were contaminated with various chlorinated and non-chlorinated volatile organic compounds and semi-volatile organic compounds. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 1999 to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
--------------	--------	--------	--------	-----

Sitewide				
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☐ Planned
☒ Underway
☐ Completed
☐ Not Required

Stafford Township Landfill

Recovery Road

Stafford Township

Ocean County

BLOCK: 25
13 **LOT:** 61&93
68

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Sanitary Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 123 Acres (total)

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

Potential

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

Potential

Air

Methane

Potential

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Corporate Business Tax

\$15,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site consists of two separate parcels of land in the Stafford Township Business Industrial Park that were used for landfilling wastes. The smaller fill deposit is located on a 13-acre lot and received wastes from 1955 to 1970. Little is known about its operational history and actual size since it predated New Jersey's regulations for registering and permitting solid waste facilities. The larger fill deposit, which occupies 75 acres of a 110-acre lot, was operated as a registered solid waste disposal facility by Stafford Township from 1970 to 1983. This unlined landfill accepted municipal wastes, vegetative wastes, sewage treatment sludge, septage wastes and tires under two permits with the state. The facility stopped operating after it reached capacity and the Township's proposal to expand the landfill was rejected by NJDEP. The Township subsequently submitted a closure plan to NJDEP that included installation of an impermeable cover and passive methane venting system but this plan was never implemented. Sampling of the monitor wells at the site between 1990 and 2000 has sporadically indicated the presence of several metals, including lead and mercury, at levels exceeding New Jersey ground water standards. In addition, several volatile organic compounds were detected in the ground water at the site in one round of samples collected in 1995.

NJDEP's Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste has referred this site to the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation to implement closure actions to prevent the release of greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide and methane) from the waste fill and mitigate the impact of landfill leachate on the environment. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is currently reviewing the landfill's history and past sampling results to obtain preliminary information for the landfill closure project. NJDEP expects to begin the engineering design for the landfill closure in 2002.

PROJECT NAME

RI/RAS

DESIGN

CONSTR

O&M

Sitewide

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- ☐ Planned
- ☒ Underway
- ☐ Completed
- ☐ Not Required

Western Boulevard Ground Water Contamination

Western Boulevard & Manhattan & Hoover Avenues

Berkeley Township

Ocean County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Tetrachloroethylene
Trichloroethylene

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Tetrachloroethylene
Trichloroethylene

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund



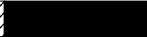





AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$10,000

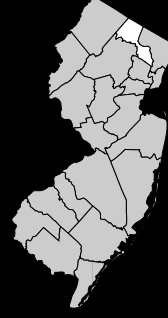
SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Ocean County Health Department in 1995 identified seven private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with the chlorinated volatile organic compounds tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) and trichloroethylene (TCE) at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently completed a water supply alternative analysis that concluded the continued use of POET systems in the affected homes was the most cost-effective long-term remedy; however, the Township opted to extend public water lines to the affected residences in 1999.

NJDEP completed a source investigation for the Western Boulevard Ground Water Contamination site in 2000. NJDEP did not detect any volatile organic contamination remaining in the ground water near the previously affected homes, nor were these contaminants detected in the ground water upgradient of the site. Based on these findings, NJDEP has concluded the contamination was the result of an isolated discharge event, possibly related to a residential septic system.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Receptor Control (POETS)				
	 Planned			
	 Underway			
	 Completed			
	 Not Required			

Passaic County



PASSAIC

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A-Z Automotive Repair Center

1692 Union Valley Road

West Milford Township

Passaic County

BLOCK: 7104 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.5 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Undeveloped

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Treating
Structures	Gasoline Vapors	Venting


















FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Spill Fund	\$2,301,000
1986 Bond Fund	\$329,000
General State Fund	\$431,000
Corporate Business Tax	\$1,024,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

In 1989, underground storage tanks at this former service station were determined to be leaking gasoline into the ground water. The ground water plume from the site contaminated 18 private potable wells in the area and caused gasoline vapors to seep into several nearby homes. In 1990, the gasoline supplier for the service station removed the underground storage tanks, installed a ground water treatment system and a soil venting system at the site, provided Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems for residents with contaminated private wells and installed a soil vapor recovery system to prevent gasoline vapors from entering homes. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation assumed responsibility for the site in 1991 after the gasoline supply company claimed that it was no longer able to finance the cleanup or maintain the various remedial systems. NJDEP modified the original ground water treatment system to increase hydraulic control of the contaminant plume, made improvements to the on-site soil venting system and removed a previously unidentified underground storage tank. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the ground water treatment system and soil venting system are underway. NJDEP continues to sample private potable wells and monitor wells in the area to monitor the extent of the ground water plume.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Tank Removal					 Planned
Performance Evaluation					 Underway
Sitewide					 Completed
					 Not Required

G J Redner Incorporated

83, 87, 95 & 97 Ringwood Avenue

Wanaque Borough

Passaic County

BLOCK: 108 **LOT:** 1, 8 & 11.02
204 1.01 & 3

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Waste and Sewage Disposal
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 71.5 Acres (total)

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Metals

Investigating

Ground Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Metals

Investigating

Surface Water

Thallium

Investigating

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Corporate Business Tax

\$760,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site consists of several properties located near the Wanaque Drinking Water Reservoir. G.J. Redner Incorporated operated a waste hauling, septic tank installation and septic system repair business at the 97 Ringwood Avenue property for approximately 50 years, until the mid-1990s. During this time, sewage wastes collected from several generators were allegedly disposed in trenches that were excavated on the 97 Ringwood Avenue property, three nearby privately owned properties, and an adjacent property owned by the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission. A variety of other hazardous substances, including methyl-ethyl ketone, chloroform, toluene, waste oils and magnesium powder were also allegedly discharged or contained in materials used as fill at the properties. The areas of concern are spread across ten to fifteen acres of the overall site, which encompasses approximately 71 acres. The findings of a preliminary investigation conducted by NJDEP in 1994 indicated the soil was contaminated with organic compounds and metals and a wetlands area was contaminated with thallium. NJDEP directed the Potentially Responsible Parties to investigate and remediate the contamination but they did not comply. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Alternatives Selection (RI/RAS) in 2000 to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil, ground water and surface water and evaluate cleanup options. The soil and water sampling phase of the RI was begun in 2001.

PROJECT NAME RI/RAS DESIGN CONSTR O&M

Sitewide



Planned



Underway



Completed



Not Required

Oak Ridge Road Ground Water Contamination

Oak Ridge Road

West Milford Township

Passaic County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Tetrachloroethylene
Trichloroethylene

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Tetrachloroethylene
Trichloroethylene

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES









Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$35,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Ground water contamination was discovered in this area in 1996, when sampling of a private well at a local industry revealed the presence of the chlorinated volatile organic compounds trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. These compounds were also detected in a private well at a nearby commercial facility in 1998. The source of the contamination is unknown. Subsequent sampling of private wells at nearby properties by the Passaic County Health Department did not identify any additional wells that were contaminated above Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the wells at the affected establishments as an interim measure to provide potable water for the occupants. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Alternatives Selection (RI/RAS) in 1999 to determine the extent of the ground water contamination and evaluate long term water supply alternatives for the area. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Old Rifle Camp Road Ground Water Contamination

Old Rifle Camp Road & Oak Ridge Road

West Paterson Borough

Passaic County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineating

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES













Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$290,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Passaic County Health Department in 1997 identified ten private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. In the Old Rifle Camp Road area, tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) was detected in six wells, and in the Oak Ridge Road area benzene was detected in two wells and carbon tetrachloride was found in two other wells. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the ten contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term remedy was the continued use of POET systems at the affected homes; however, the Borough of West Paterson opted to install water lines to the area instead. NJDEP agreed to help pay for the water lines by providing the Borough with funds equal to the cost of monitoring and maintaining the POETS for 20 years. Extension of water lines to properties in the CKE is underway and expected to be completed in 2002. NJDEP is periodically sampling other private potable wells in the area to monitor the ground water quality. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Receptor Control (Water Line)					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Paperboard Specialties, Inc.

177- 302 3rd Avenue

Paterson City

Passaic County

BLOCK: CO454 **LOT:** 2
CO455 1
CO428 1
CO429 1

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Paper Products Manufacturing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.8 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED









\$500,000





\$411,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Paper products were manufactured at this facility for approximately 90 years, beginning in the early 1900s. The facility changed ownership in 1985, which resulted in a mandated environmental investigation under the Environmental Cleanup Responsibility Act (ECRA, now known as the Industrial Site Recovery Act). Paperboard Specialties, Inc. purchased the facility in 1989 and assumed responsibility for compliance with ECRA requirements, but went out of business due to bankruptcy in 1992. A variety of hazardous conditions existed at the site at the time operations ceased. Explosive materials, leaking transformers and containers of chemicals were present within the process building. Drums containing potentially hazardous materials were being stored both inside and outside of the building. An underground storage tank located underneath the building contained 30,000 gallons of fuel oil contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). In addition, lubricating oil, gasoline and fuel oil from leaking underground storage tanks had contaminated the subsurface soil and ground water. A Responsible Party for the site subsequently removed the leaking underground storage tanks under the supervision of NJDEP.

In 1994, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate remedial alternatives. The soil and ground water sampling phase of the RI/RAS is underway. NJDEP plans to decommission the underground storage tank located underneath the building and remove drums and other surface materials in 2002. The Responsible Party has reimbursed the State of New Jersey \$534,000 for remedial work conducted at the site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Surface, Drum & UST Removal				
Ground Water, Product & Soil Remediation				

 Planned
 Underway
 Completed
 Not Required

Pratt Gabriel

204 21st Avenue

Paterson City

Passaic County

BLOCK: K1202 **LOT:** 3

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Chemical Manufacturer
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.4 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Pesticides Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Metals	Potential
Soil	Pesticides Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Metals Chlorinated Dioxins/Furans	Investigating
Building Interior	Pesticides Metals	Investigating

FUNDING SOURCES

1981 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED












\$35,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

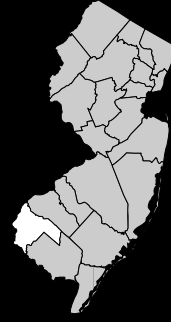
The B.G. Pratt Company and the B.G. Pratt Division of Gabriel Chemical manufactured herbicides, pesticides and fertilizers at this site between 1965 and 1977. Miller Chemical and Fertilizer Corporation conducted similar operations at the facility between 1978 and 1980. The property was purchased by another company in 1981, which subsequently leased the property to a circuit board assembly shop. The site consists of a two-story building that covers most of the lot, two loading docks and a small (90 feet by 40 feet) yard area located in the back of the property.

In the early 1980s, NJDEP identified the former Pratt Gabriel site as potentially contaminated with dioxin (also known as tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin, or TCDD) based on its past operations. Sampling conducted by NJDEP in 1985 indicated that dioxin, other types of pesticides and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) were present in the soil in the yard area and inside a small shed adjoining the yard. Pesticides other than dioxin were also detected in chip and wipe samples collected from the interior of the main building. NJDEP covered the contaminated soil in the yard area with a tarp and posted warning signs on the fence surrounding the site. In 1986, the property owner demolished a small shed in the yard area, buried the rubble and contaminated soils and paved the entire yard area for use as a parking lot. NJDEP directed the Potentially Responsible Parties to investigate and remediate the contamination throughout the site but they did not comply.

NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is preparing to conduct a Remedial Investigation (RI) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site. NJDEP is attempting to obtain access to the property to collect samples of the soil, ground water and building interior. If the RI confirms that the site is contaminated, a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) will be conducted to identify cleanup alternatives.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Sitewide					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Salem County



SALEM

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661 South Broad Street

661 South Broad Street

Pennsville Township

Salem County

BLOCK: 546 **LOT:** 5

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.25 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Agricultural

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Treating

Soil

Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

1986 Bond Fund

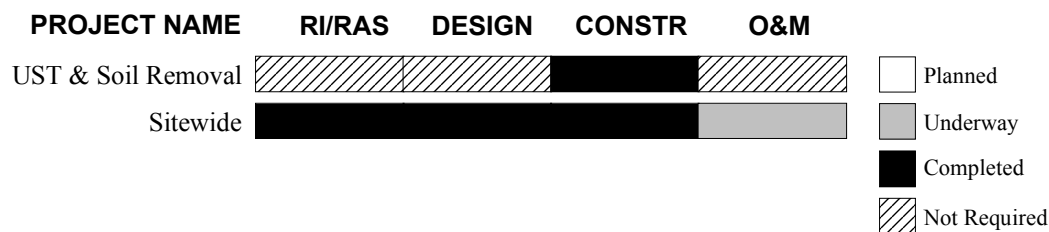
AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$145,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is also known as the Pompper property. Contamination was first detected here in 1990, when gasoline vapors were encountered while a sewer line was being installed in front of the property. The source of the gasoline vapors was determined to be two leaking underground gasoline storage tanks that remained from when the site was a gasoline station. NJDEP excavated and disposed of the tanks and 200 tons of gasoline-contaminated soil in 1995.

Between 1995 and 1997, NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate remedial alternatives. The RI/RAS revealed that a significant volume of gasoline-contaminated soil remained at the site. The RI/RAS also revealed that elevated levels of volatile organic compounds were present in the shallow ground water but the contamination did not extend beyond the boundaries of the property. NJDEP subsequently excavated and disposed of an additional 1,145 tons of contaminated soil and backfilled the site with clean material. In 1999, NJDEP initiated oxygen-enhanced bioremediation to address the contaminated ground water. Under this remedy, NJDEP periodically adds oxygen-releasing pellets to the on-site monitor wells to stimulate the growth of naturally occurring microorganisms in the ground water, which aids in the biodegradation of the volatile organic compounds in the shallow aquifer. The oxygen-enhanced bioremediation process is expected to reduce the volatile organic compounds to levels below New Jersey Drinking Water Standards in approximately five years. NJDEP continues to sample the ground water at the site on a regular basis to monitor the plume and evaluate the effectiveness of the remedy.



Woodstown Pilesgrove Sanitary Landfill

Robbins Road Pilesgrove Township

Salem County

BLOCK: 89 **LOT:** 10

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Sanitary Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 44 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Agricultural

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	Potential
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	Potential
Air	Methane	Potential

FUNDING SOURCES
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
\$15,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Woodstown Pilesgrove Sanitary Landfill is a 44 acre inactive sanitary landfill that is jointly owned by Woodstown Borough and Pilesgrove Township. The site began landfilling operations in 1980, accepting municipal and vegetative wastes under a permit with NJDEP. NJDEP ordered the site closed in 1985 after the permit expired and Woodstown and Pilesgrove did not apply for an extension to continue landfilling activities. NJDEP directed Woodstown and Pilesgrove to submit a Closure and Post-Closure Care Plan for the landfill at the time operations ceased but one was not submitted. Although a Post Closure Plan has not been developed, Woodstown and Pilesgrove have been periodically sampling on-site ground water monitor wells under a NJPDES permit.

NJDEP's Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste has referred this site to the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation to implement closure actions to prevent the release of greenhouse gases (i.e., methane) from the waste fill and mitigate the impact of landfill leachate on the environment. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is currently reviewing the landfill's history and past sampling results to obtain preliminary information for the landfill closure project. NJDEP expects to begin the engineering design for the landfill closure in 2002.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Sitewide				

Planned
 Underway
 Completed
 Not Required

Somerset County



SOMERSET

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Alan & Son Car Care Center

988 Route 202 South

Branchburg Township

Somerset County

BLOCK: 44 **LOT:** 30

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Auto Repair
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

Potable Water

Soil

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

Volatile Organic Compounds

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineating

Treating

Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES

1986 Bond Fund

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$18,000

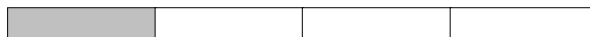
\$1,118,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site has operated as an auto repair shop since the early 1970s. It is located in the Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) for the Route 202 Ground Water Contamination site. In 1991, the property owner determined that an on-site private potable well was contaminated with gasoline-related compounds. NJDEP installed a Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) system on the well so that it could continue to be used as a source of potable water. In 1994, gasoline odors were reported in the adjacent storm sewers and gasoline product was observed in a nearby stream. NJDEP subsequently learned that a check valve on underground gasoline tank piping at the site had malfunctioned and may have contaminated the subsurface soil. In 1997, after the owner did not comply with an NJDEP directive to investigate and remediate the soil and ground water at the site, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation/Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination and evaluate remedial alternatives. NJDEP expects to complete the soil and ground water sampling phase of the RI/RAS in 2002.

PROJECT NAME RI/RAS DESIGN CONSTR O&M

Sitewide



- ☐ Planned
- ☒ Underway
- ☐ Completed
- ☐ Not Required

Amwell Road Ground Water Contamination

Amwell Road

Hillsborough Township

Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineating

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided




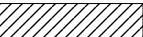




FUNDING SOURCES

No Public Funds Authorized to Date

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Although Amwell Road in Hillsborough Township is mainly serviced by water lines, some of its residents still rely on private potable wells for their drinking water supplies. Sampling conducted by the Hillsborough Township Health Department in 2001 identified nine private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are 1,1 dichloroethylene (1,1, DCE), trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). The source is unknown. Hillsborough Township extended public water lines to the affected properties in 2001. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation has delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and will be conducting additional investigative work to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Receptor Control (POETS)				
		Planned		Underway
		Completed		Not Required

Brook Industrial Park

100 West Main Street

Bound Brook Borough

Somerset County

BLOCK: 1 **LOT:** 34

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Industrial Park
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 4.5 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides Metals	Delineated
Soil	Pesticides Dioxin Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Capped/Delineated
Surface Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides Metals	Levels Not of Concern
Sediments	Volatile Organic Compounds Pesticides Metals	Levels Not of Concern
Structures	Pesticides Metals	Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$11,438,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Brook Industrial Park is a complex of warehouses and industries located on the northern bank of the Raritan River in Bound Brook. Chemical and pesticide production and storage operations occurred at the park between 1971 and 1982, when Blue Spruce International occupied a number of the buildings. The current occupants of the Brook Industrial Park consist of a manufacturer of steel products, a manufacturer of plastic products, a manufacturer of specialty chemicals, a metal plating company and an equipment contractor. The Middlebrook Regional Health Commission and NJDEP began an investigation of the industrial park in 1980, after workers at one of the facilities reportedly became ill. Subsequent sampling revealed that the soil, ground water and surface water at the park were contaminated with pesticides, volatile organic compounds and heavy metals. The sampling also revealed that elevated levels of dioxin were present in the soil near the former Blue Spruce building. USEPA covered the dioxin-contaminated soil with an asphalt cap during an emergency response action in 1983.

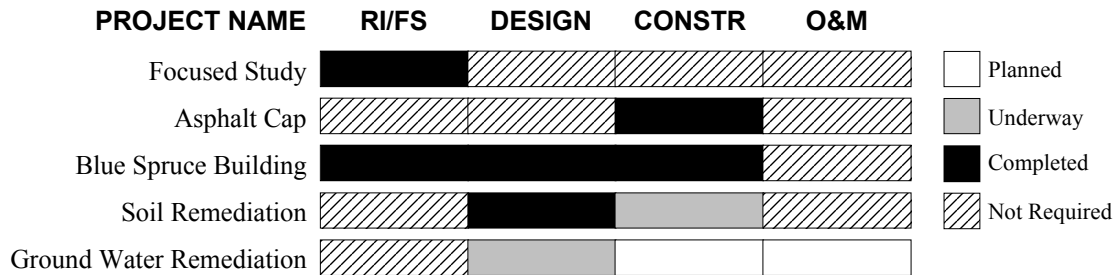
In 1989, USEPA added the site to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) and began a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and evaluate cleanup alternatives. Based on the findings of the RI/FS, USEPA determined that soil, ground water and the building interior at the Blue Spruce facility were contaminated with a variety of compounds and heavy metals and a subsurface pit at another facility at the industrial park was contaminated with heavy metals, volatile organic compounds and inorganic compounds. The RI/FS also revealed that the surface water and sediments of the Raritan River were not significantly contaminated due to this site.

In 1994, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required excavation and off-site disposal of an estimated 5,000 cubic yards of contaminated soil and materials from the subsurface pits, demolition and off-site disposal of dioxin-contaminated materials from the Blue Spruce building and installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water. However, the site demolition and Remedial Designs for the soil removal and ground water remediation systems were delayed due to federal funding restrictions. The

Brook Industrial Park

(Continued from previous page)

first phase of the site cleanup, demolition of the Blue Spruce building, was completed in 1999. USEPA began excavating the contaminated soil in 2000 and the soil removal project is still in progress. The Remedial Design for the ground water remediation system is underway and scheduled to be completed in 2002. Security fencing is in place to prevent people from coming in contact with hazardous areas of the industrial park while the Remedial Design and cleanup work continue.



Elm Avenue & 9th Street Ground Water Contamination

Elm Avenue and 9th Street Warren Township Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES









Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$29,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Warren Township Board of Health in 1992 identified 13 private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were dichloroethylene (DCE), trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). The source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells later that year to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term remedy was the continued use of POET systems in the affected homes. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Federal Creosote Company

Valerie Drive & East Camplain Road

Manville Borough

Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Creosoting Facility
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 35 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineated

Soil

Creosote

Partially Removed/
Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$55,000,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Federal Creosote Company creosoted railroad ties and telephone poles at this site between 1910 and 1957. Various areas of the facility were later covered with fill and in 1965 construction of a 137-home residential development began at the site. In 1997, the Borough of Manville responded to a complaint that a sink hole had developed around a sewer pipe in the development. Excavation to repair the pipe revealed a black tar-like material in the soil that was identified as creosote. NJDEP and USEPA implemented a sampling program to evaluate the air quality inside the homes in the development, which showed that the creosote in the soil was not adversely affecting the indoor air. USEPA and NJDEP subsequently conducted a subsurface investigation that revealed that there were two lagoons, two drainage trenches and a drip area at the Federal Creosote facility that contained creosote and were covered with fill before the homes were built. In 1997, USEPA began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study to determine the extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. USEPA added the Federal Creosote Company to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) in 1999.

Based on the preliminary findings of the RI/FS, USEPA has divided the investigation and cleanup of the site into three Operable Units (OU). OU1 encompasses the former lagoon and canal areas of the facility, where high levels of creosote contamination are present in the soil. OU2 encompasses the areas of the residential development where the concentrations of creosote are lower than at OU1 but still exceed NJDEP's soil cleanup criteria. OU3 addresses contaminated soil outside the development at the Rustic Mall Area and the ground water at the site. In 1999, USEPA signed a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required the excavation and off-site disposal of creosote-contaminated soil at OU1. USEPA has purchased 19 residences in these areas of the development and is removing the contaminated soil from the properties. USEPA issued a second ROD with NJDEP concurrence in 2000 that requires removal and off-site disposal of contaminated surface soil from OU2, and the Remedial Design for this work is underway. USEPA completed a Focused Feasibility Study to identify remedial alternatives for OU3 in 2001. USEPA will use the findings of the Focused Feasibility Study to select the remedial actions to address the soil at the Rustic Mall and the ground water, which will be outlined in a third ROD for the site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Lagoon & Canal Area Soil Removal (OU1)					<input type="checkbox"/> Planned
Development Soil (OU2)					<input type="checkbox"/> Underway
Rustic Mall & Ground Water (OU3)					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Completed
					<input type="checkbox"/> Not Required

Glenwood Terrace Ground Water Contamination

Glenwood Terrace

Bridgewater Township

Somerset County

BLOCKS: Various **LOTS:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES











1986 Bond Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$506,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Bridgewater Township Health Department in 1991 identified seven private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). The source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) for the site and completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the most cost-effective long-term remedy was to extend public water lines to residences in the GWIA. The local water company and Bridgewater Township installed the water lines, connected the residences and sealed the private wells in the GWIA in 1998 using funds provided by NJDEP. Approximately 45 residences were connected to the public water lines and the wells at the residences sealed during the water line installation project. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Water Line					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Higgins Disposal Services Incorporated

121 Laurel Avenue

Franklin Township

Somerset County

BLOCK: 5 **LOT:** 171

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Illegal Dump
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 38 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Agricultural/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

STATUS

Delineated

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Base Neutral Extractable Compounds
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

















\$2,714,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Higgins Disposal Services operated a waste disposal facility at this site from the 1950s to 1985. The facility consisted of a waste transfer station, a trash compactor and an unpermitted landfill containing approximately 16,000 cubic yards of solid wastes. Two residences and two businesses, the Hasty Acres Riding Club and a vehicle repair garage, currently occupy the property. In 1985, the local health department determined that several nearby private potable wells were contaminated with volatile organic compounds. Eight residents were restricted from using their wells and advised to install Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems in their homes. Sampling of on-site ground water monitor wells conducted in 1986 confirmed that the contamination in the potable wells was due to the Higgins Disposal site.

In 1990, USEPA added Higgins Disposal Services to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites and began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil and ground water and evaluate cleanup alternatives. During the RI/FS, USEPA identified several areas at the site where soil contamination and buried hazardous wastes were present. Between 1992 and 1996, USEPA removed 765 tons of PCB-contaminated soil from a riding ring used by the Hasty Acres Riding Club and excavated approximately 12,000 tons of contaminated soil and 7,000 containers, ranging in size from 40 milliliter glass vials to 55 gallon drums, from various other locations at the property.

In 1997, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a Record of Decision that required extraction and treatment of the contaminated ground water at the site, extension of public water lines to 11 additional residences and no further action for the soil. While NJDEP concurred with the proposed ground water remedy, it did not concur with the no further action recommendation for the soil due to the presence of contaminants at levels exceeding New Jersey's soil cleanup criteria. In 1999, FMC Corporation, one of the Potentially Responsible Parties for the site, removed the inactive landfill, excavated small areas of contaminated soil that exceeded NJDEP's cleanup standards and funded installation of the public water line. USEPA had initially planned to install a system to pump the contaminated ground water from this site to the ground water remediation system that is operating at the nearby Higgins Farm Superfund site; however, the agency is now considering an alternate proposal by FMC to install a separate ground water remediation system at the Higgins Disposal site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
EPA PCB Soil Removal					 Planned
EPA Removal					 Underway
Sitewide					 Completed
					 Not Required

Higgins Farm

Route 518

Franklin Township

Somerset County

BLOCK: 5 **LOT:** 26.01

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Illegal Dump
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 75 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Agricultural/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

Treating

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Dioxins
Metals

Removed

Surface Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

Levels Not of Concern

Sediments

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

Levels Not of Concern

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Superfund

\$14,935,000

Spill Fund

\$71,000

1981 Bond Fund

\$95,000

1986 Bond Fund

\$1,213,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Higgins Farm is an active cattle breeding farm. Drums containing chemical wastes were once buried at two areas of the property. The site became the subject of an NJDEP investigation in 1985 after elevated levels of chlorobenzene, a volatile organic compound, were discovered in a nearby private potable well. A geophysical survey that was conducted during the investigation revealed drums were buried at the northwest portion of the site approximately 40 yards from the contaminated well. The property owner excavated approximately 50 drums of chemical wastes and visibly contaminated soil from this area in 1986. NJDEP subsequently determined that three other private potable wells in the area were also contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the four contaminated wells as an interim remedy to provide potable water for the residents.

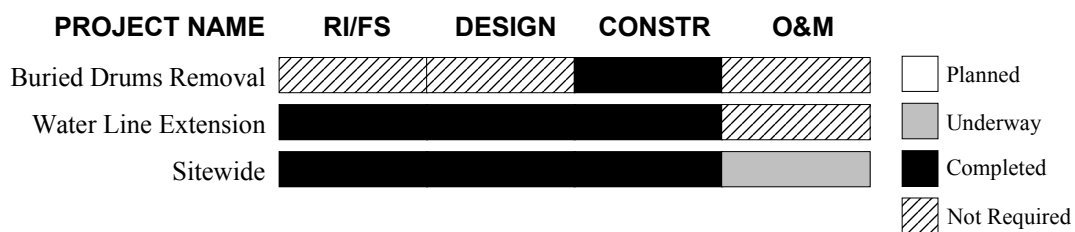
In 1989, USEPA added Higgins Farm to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites (NPL) and began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and evaluate cleanup alternatives. In 1990, USEPA issued a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of a public water line to replace the contaminated private potable wells and other wells in the area that were at risk of becoming contaminated. Twenty six residences were connected to the water line when it was completed in 1993. USEPA excavated 94 buried drums and contaminated soil from a second drum disposal area during a removal action in 1992.

Based on the findings of the RI/FS, USEPA determined that the ground water at the site was contaminated with a variety of volatile organic compounds, including tetrachloroethylene and benzene, as well as semi-volatile organic compounds and metals. The RI/FS also revealed that the soil at the property and the surface water and sediments in a pond were not significantly contaminated. In 1992, after completing the RI/FS, USEPA issued a second ROD for the site with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of an on-site remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water,

Higgins Farm

(Continued from previous page)

with discharge of the treated water to an existing pond on the property. USEPA completed construction of the ground water remediation system in 1997 and is operating and maintaining the system. Approximately 100,000 gallons of ground water is extracted and treated per day at the site, for a total of more than 26 million gallons by the end of 2001. Operation and maintenance (O&M) of the ground water remediation system are expected to continue for approximately 20 years.



McFarland's Service Station Bridgewater

555 Union Avenue West

Bridgewater Township

Somerset County

BLOCK: 232

LOT: 36

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station/Car Wash
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 1.4 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineating

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating/Alternate Water
Supply Provided

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED



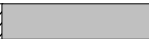













\$150,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site, also known as McFarland's Pit Stop, operates as a gas station and car wash. The underground fuel storage tanks and associated piping at the site were repaired and upgraded several times between 1975 and 1992. Leaks from this system caused the soil and ground water to become heavily contaminated with gasoline. In the early 1990s, floating gasoline product and dissolved gasoline-related contaminants were found in on-site ground water monitor wells. The ground water contamination migrated off site, contaminating potable wells at nearby residences and businesses. Gasoline vapors were also detected in nearby sewer lines and two neighboring buildings.

Between 1996 and 1998, the gas station owner conducted several remedial actions under the oversight of NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks. These actions included installing an extraction system at the gas station to recover gasoline product and vapors from the ground water table and subsurface soil as well as excavating and disposing of three leaking underground storage tanks and 300 cubic yards of gasoline-contaminated soil. Twenty six properties with private drinking water wells that were determined to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards were connected to the public water line and a Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) system was installed on the well at a commercial facility where no water line was available.

In 1998, the site was transferred to NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation when private funds were no longer available to complete the cleanup. NJDEP is operating and maintaining the free product and vapor extraction system, monitoring the extent of the ground water plume and evaluating the effectiveness of the remedial actions. If the results of the ground water monitoring and evaluation indicate further measures are needed to address the on-site or off-site contamination, then appropriate remedial actions will be taken.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POET)					 Planned
Free Product Recovery System					 Underway
Sitewide					 Completed
					 Not Required

Montgomery Township Housing Development

Robin Drive, Route 206 & Sycamore Lane

Montgomery Township

Somerset County

BLOCK: 29002 **LOT:** 22 through 36

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 77 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineated

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED













\$1,730,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site consists of approximately 77 private homes that were originally serviced by private potable wells. In 1978, trichloroethylene (TCE) contamination was found in the nearby Rocky Hill Municipal Well. The following year, private potable wells in the housing development were sampled and also found to have elevated levels of TCE. The source of the TCE contamination is believed to be a research facility on Route 518 in Montgomery Township.

USEPA placed the Montgomery Township Housing Development on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983. A Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) was initiated in 1986 to investigate this site along with the possibly related contamination at the Rocky Hill Municipal Well Superfund site. During the RI/FS, two Operable Units (OU) were established for the site. Provision of a public water supply for the residents was designated OU1 and remediation of the contaminated ground water was designated OU2.

In 1987, USEPA signed a Record of Decision (ROD) with NJDEP concurrence for OU1 that required the extension of public water lines into the Montgomery Township Housing Development. The majority of the residents had their homes connected to the water line between 1981 and 1990, but six residents chose not to connect. In 1988, USEPA issued a ROD with NJDEP concurrence for OU2 which required installation of a remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water. The Remedial Design for the ground water remediation system was subsequently suspended due to an imminent settlement between USEPA and the Potentially Responsible Party. However, the negotiations were not successful and USEPA resumed work on the Remedial Design in 1999.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (Water Line)					 Planned
Sitewide					 Underway
					Completed
					Not Required

Princeton Gamma Tech Incorporated

1026 Route 518

Montgomery Township

Somerset County

BLOCK: 29002 **LOT:** 50

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Electronic Equipment Manufacturer
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 3 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED
Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS
Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS
Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES

No Public Funds Authorized to Date

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Princeton Gamma Tech, Incorporated (PGT) has manufactured radar detection and laboratory analysis equipment at this facility since 1968. The facility is adjacent to the Montgomery Township Housing Development and Rocky Hill Municipal Well Superfund sites. A Remedial Investigation completed in 1988 for the Montgomery Township Housing Development and Rocky Hill Municipal Well sites concluded that PGT was the most likely source of the ground water contamination at those sites. An on-site septic tank is suspected as one source of the contamination. USEPA subsequently filed suit against PGT for cost recovery in connection with both the Montgomery Township Housing Development and Rocky Hill Municipal Well sites. All work at this site will be conducted as part of the Montgomery Township Housing Development and Rocky Hill Municipal Well Superfund sites.

Rocky Hill Municipal Well

Washington Street

Rocky Hill Borough

Somerset County

BLOCK: 6 **LOT:** 1

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 2.0 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineated

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

Superfund













AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$1,707,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Rocky Hill Municipal Well supplies drinking water to approximately 1,000 residents of Rocky Hill Borough. In 1978, a Rutgers University study revealed that the well was contaminated with the volatile organic compound trichloroethylene (TCE). The source of the TCE contamination is believed to be a research facility on Route 518 in Montgomery Township. In 1983, USEPA placed the site on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites and the Borough installed an air stripper on the well to remove the contaminants from the water. Operation and maintenance of the stripper is being performed by the Borough.

Between 1986 and 1988, NJDEP conducted a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and develop cleanup alternatives. This work was conducted jointly with the RI/FS for the Montgomery Township Housing Development Superfund site. In 1988, USEPA signed a Record of Decision (ROD) for the site with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of a remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water. The Remedial Design of the ground water remediation system was subsequently suspended due to an imminent settlement between USEPA and the Potentially Responsible Party. However, the negotiations were not successful and USEPA resumed work on the Remedial Design in 1999.

PROJECT NAME	RI/FS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Potable Water Treatment					 Planned
Ground Water					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Route 202 Corridor Ground Water Contamination

Route 202 Branchburg Township Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Confirmed
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds	Suspected

FUNDING SOURCES

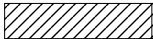
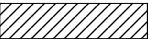






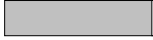





AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Spill Fund	\$622,000
1986 Bond Fund	\$130,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Branchburg Township Health Department in 1991 identified 12 private potable wells at residential and commercial properties located along a mile stretch of Route 202 that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the occupants. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) for the project that encompassed approximately 50 residential and commercial properties. Branchburg Township extended public water lines to the properties within the GWIA, as well as other properties in the general area, in 1997. NJDEP funded the portions of the water line that were located within the GWIA.

In 1997, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began Remedial Investigations and Remedial Action Selections (RI/RAS) at an auto repair shop and a gasoline service station in Branchburg Township where the ground water contamination may have originated. A third Potentially Responsible Party is conducting an investigation of his gasoline service station under the supervision of NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks. NJDEP began preliminary investigations of other potential contamination sources associated with the Route 202 Ground Water Contamination site in 2001.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Receptor Control (Water Line)					 Underway
Source Investigation					 Completed
					 Not Required

Route 22 Petroleum

1070 & 1074 Route 22 East

Bridgewater Township

Somerset County

BLOCK: 5304 **LOT:** 2, 3 & 4

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.5 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES

Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$45,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

In 1995, volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards were detected in two private potable wells at a residential property and a commercial property on Route 22. NJDEP identified two gasoline service stations in the area, Route 22 Petroleum (also known as Mr. Gas) and Carbo's Sunoco, as Potentially Responsible Parties for the contamination. NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks directed both of the Potentially Responsible Parties to install Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells. The owner/operator of the Sunoco station installed POET systems on the two wells in response to the directive in 1997; however, sampling of the effluent water from the POET systems continued to show elevated levels of gasoline-related compounds.

In 1999, the potable well contamination case was transferred to NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation as an Immediate Environmental Concern (IEC). The Elizabethtown Water Company extended public water lines to service the properties with contaminated private potable wells in 2001 using funds provided by NJDEP. The owners/operators of the Sunoco station and Route 22 Petroleum also contributed funds for the water line installation project. Investigation and cleanup of the two service stations is being conducted by the Potentially Responsible Parties under the supervision of the Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
Receptor Control (Water Line)				

Planned

Underway

Completed

Not Required

Roycefield Road Ground Water Contamination

Roycefield Road

Hillsborough Township

Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES

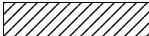


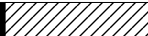








Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$29,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by Hillsborough Township Health Department in 2001 identified five private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were trichloroethylene (TCE) and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE). The source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. Hillsborough Township extended public water lines to the affected homes and sealed the contaminated wells in 2001. NJDEP subsequently reimbursed the Township for the cost of the water line installation and well sealing through the New Jersey Spill Fund. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation plans to conduct an investigation to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Receptor Control (Water Line)					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Somerville Sanitary Landfill

Route 206 East

Somerville Borough

Somerset County

BLOCK: 124 **LOT:** 1 & 21

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Sanitary Landfill
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 47 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Confirmed
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Potential
Surface Water	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Potential
Sediments	Volatile Organic Compounds Metals	Potential
Air	Methane	Confirmed

FUNDING SOURCES
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
\$15,000

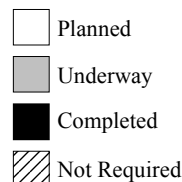
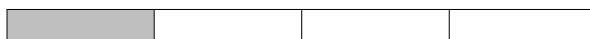
SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Borough of Somerville operated a sanitary landfill facility at this site from 1959 until 1984. It is located within the floodplain of the Raritan River and is separated into two sections by an intermittent stream. Although the exact size of the landfilled area is unknown, it is estimated to comprise 40 acres of the 47-acre property. Residential and commercial wastes, construction debris and possibly industrial wastes were deposited in the unlined landfill while it was in operation. The facility was closed after it reached capacity and NJDEP rejected a proposal from Somerville Borough to expand the landfill. Somerville Borough submitted a closure plan for the landfill that included installation of a clay cap, methane gas venting system, leachate collection system and storm water runoff controls in anticipation of constructing a shopping mall on the site. However, due to lack of a financial assurance plan for the project and the subsequent bankruptcy of the shopping mall developer, NJDEP did not approve the closure plan. Recent monitor well sampling results show that the ground water is contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Ground Water Quality Standards. In addition, landfill debris has been noted protruding from the sides of the intermittent stream during recent inspections.

NJDEP's Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste has referred this site to the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation to implement closure actions to prevent the release of greenhouse gases (i.e. methane) from the waste fill and mitigate the impact of landfill leachate on the environment. The Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation is reviewing the landfill's history and past sampling results to obtain preliminary information for the landfill closure project. NJDEP expects to begin the engineering design for the landfill closure in 2002.

PROJECT NAME RI/RAS DESIGN CONSTR O&M

Sitewide



Spring Lane Well Contamination

Spring Lane

Warren Township

Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineating

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund
1986 Bond Fund
Corporate Business Tax

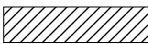
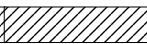

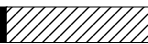





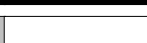
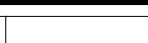
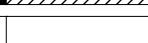


AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$822,000
\$310,000
\$400,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Warren Township Board of Health and NJDEP in 1992 identified eight private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are carbon tetrachloride and chloroform. The source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the eight contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. The Elizabethtown Water Company extended public water lines to the residences in the Ground Water Impact Area in 1995 using funds provided by NJDEP.

In 1992, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination, evaluate cleanup alternatives and identify possible sources of the contamination. The soil sampling phase of the RI was completed in 1998; however, based on the results NJDEP could not determine the source. NJDEP installed additional ground water monitor wells in the area during 2000 and 2001 and is sampling the wells to delineate the ground water plume and identify possible sources of the contamination.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Receptor Control (Water Line)					 Underway
Ground Water Investigation					 Completed
					 Not Required

Sunoco Service Station Branchburg Township

954 Route 202 South

Branchburg Township

Somerset County

BLOCK: 44 **LOT:** 30

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Gasoline Service Station
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 0.7 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES

1986 Bond Fund
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$17,500
\$907,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is also known as the former Shoplock's Sunoco Service Center. It is located within the Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) of the Route 202 Corridor Ground Water Contamination case. In 1988, shortly after acquiring the property, the service station owner reported an apparent loss of product from the underground storage tanks. The service station owner subsequently removed the leaking underground tanks and installed several ground water monitor wells at the site. Sampling of the monitor wells confirmed the ground water was contaminated with volatile organic compounds. In 1997, after the service station owner did not comply with an NJDEP directive to investigate and remediate the soil and ground water at the site, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to delineate the contamination and evaluate remedial alternatives. NJDEP expects to complete the soil and ground water sampling phase of the RI/RAS in 2002.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M
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Sitewide				
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	Planned
	Underway
	Completed
	Not Required

Sunset Ridge Ground Water Contamination

Sunset Ridge

Bridgewater Township

Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Chlordane

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Chlordane

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

Corporate Business Tax









AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$5,000

\$20,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sunset Ridge is a residential development located adjacent to Route 202/206 in Bridgewater Township. Sampling conducted by the Bridgewater Health Department in 2000 identified five private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with Chlordane, a pesticide, at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard for this compound. The source of the contamination is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation conducted additional potable well sampling in the area in 2000 but did not identify any other wells that were contaminated with Chlordane or volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding Drinking Water Standards. NJDEP plans to sample other nearby private wells during 2002 and will use the findings to establish the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination and evaluate long-term water supply alternatives for the area. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Tysley Road Ground Water Contamination

Tysley Road

Bernardsville Borough

Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Commercial

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

Corporate Business Tax

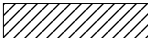


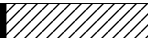


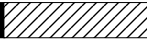





AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$10,000

\$52,500

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Although Tysley Road in Bernardsville Borough is mainly serviced by public water lines, some of its residents still rely on private potable wells for drinking water supplies. In 1998, during an investigation of two nearby service stations, NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks determined that two potable wells on Tysley Road were contaminated with the volatile organic compound tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Since the PCE is not believed to have originated from either of the service stations, the potable well contamination case was referred to NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation for further investigation. NJDEP identified one other home in the area that was not connected to the public water supply and sampling of this well revealed similar contamination. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure, and in 2001 provided funds to connect all of the affected homes to the public water line. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Receptor Control (Water Line)					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Woods Road Ground Water Contamination

Woods Road

Hillsborough Township

Somerset County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES









Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$50,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Sampling conducted by the Hillsborough Township Health Department in 1990 identified six private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminant is trichloroethylene (TCE). The source is unknown. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells later that year to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the continued use of POET systems in the affected homes was the most cost-effective long-term remedy. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination at this site.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Sussex County



SUSSEX

Sussex County Index of Sites

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Cranberry Lake Ground Water Contamination

Lakeview Trail & Hillcrest Trail Area Byram Township Sussex County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Delineated

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

Spill Fund

Corporate Business Tax


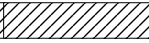

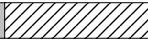








AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$32,000

\$25,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Cranberry Lake is a recreational lake surrounded by a densely populated community where many of the residents rely on private wells for their potable water supplies. In 1990, low levels of chlorinated volatile organic compounds were discovered in several private wells at residences on the northern end of the lake. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the two wells that were contaminated at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards to provide potable water for the residents. Sampling conducted by the Sussex County Health Department and NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation between 1997 and 2000 identified nine private potable wells in the area that were contaminated with the gasoline additive methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) at levels exceeding Drinking Water Standards and POET systems were also installed in these homes. Based on the sampling results, NJDEP has delineated the Currently Known Extent (CKE) of the potable well contamination. The chlorinated volatile organic and MTBE contamination are believed to have resulted from one-time discharges by unregulated parties (i.e., discharges to a private septic system or surface spillage by a resident), therefore a source investigation is not planned. Since the local water purveyor is not able to provide water service to any additional residences in the area, the continued use of POET systems at the affected residences will be the long-term remedy for this site. NJDEP is periodically sampling private potable wells outside the CKE to monitor the extent of the ground water plume.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Sitewide					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

GESG Reclamation Materials Inc.

41 Lenape Road

Andover Borough

Sussex County

BLOCK: 24 **LOT:** 36.03

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Waste Processing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 8 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Metals

Delineating

Soil

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Metals

Removed

Sediments

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Petroleum Hydrocarbons
Metals

Investigating

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

1986 Bond Fund

\$520,000













Corporate Business Tax

\$1,316,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

GESG Reclamation Materials Inc. formerly blended contaminated construction debris with sand and gravel at this site to generate fill material for use at other locations. The facility ceased operations in 1992. Sampling conducted by NJDEP in 1992 indicated that the soil at GESG Reclamation Materials was contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), metals, semi-volatile organic compounds and petroleum hydrocarbons. NJDEP directed the Potentially Responsible Party for the site to determine the extent of the contamination and conduct the necessary remedial actions but the Potentially Responsible Party did not comply. The site is located several hundred feet from a public supply well operated by the Borough of Andover but testing has shown that water from the well meets New Jersey Drinking Water Standards.

In 1996, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil, ground water and sediments and evaluate cleanup alternatives. Based on the initial findings of the RI, NJDEP implemented three removal actions between 1997 and 2001 to excavate and dispose of contaminated soil. Approximately 3,500 cubic yards of contaminated soil were removed from the site and the excavated areas backfilled with clean soil. NJDEP plans to install monitor wells at the site in 2002 to evaluate the ground water. The preliminary findings of the RI indicate that the sediments in a small wetlands area at the site are not contaminated, but additional investigation is planned. Two other properties in Sussex County that allegedly received contaminated fill from GESG, the Route 206 site in Andover Borough and the Hemlock Avenue Landfill in Andover Township, are also undergoing investigation and remediation by NJDEP.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Soil Removal					 Planned
Ground Water Investigation					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Hemlock Avenue Landfill

Hemlock Avenue

Andover Township

Sussex County

BLOCK: 60 **LOT:** 4.06

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Illegal Disposal Site
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 130 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Forest

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Soil

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals
Petroleum Hydrocarbons

Delineated

FUNDING SOURCES

1986 Bond Fund
Corporate Business Tax

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$189,000
\$30,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Contaminated fill derived from operations at the nearby GESG Reclamation Materials, Inc. facility was deposited on this property in 1992. The results of sampling conducted by NJDEP between 1993 and 1995 indicated that the soil at the site was contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), semi-volatile organic compounds, petroleum hydrocarbons and metals. NJDEP directed the Potentially Responsible Parties for the site to delineate the contamination and conduct the necessary remedial activities but they did not comply.

In 1996, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/RAS has revealed that a small quantity of contaminated soil is present at the site. NJDEP expects to complete the RI/RAS and issue a Decision Document selecting the final remedial action to address the contaminated soil in 2002.

PROJECT NAME

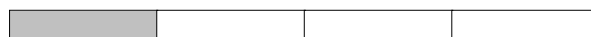
RI/RAS

DESIGN

CONSTR

O&M

Sitewide



☐ Planned

☒ Underway

☐ Completed

☐ Not Required

Metaltec Aerosystems

Wildcat Road

Franklin Borough

Sussex County

BLOCK: 64 **LOT:** 13

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Metal Products Manufacturing
OPERATION STATUS: Inactive

PROPERTY SIZE: 16 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

Delineated

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

Alternate Water Supply
Provided

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds
Metals

Removed

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Superfund

\$17,390,000

1981 Bond Fund

\$1,000,000

General State Fund

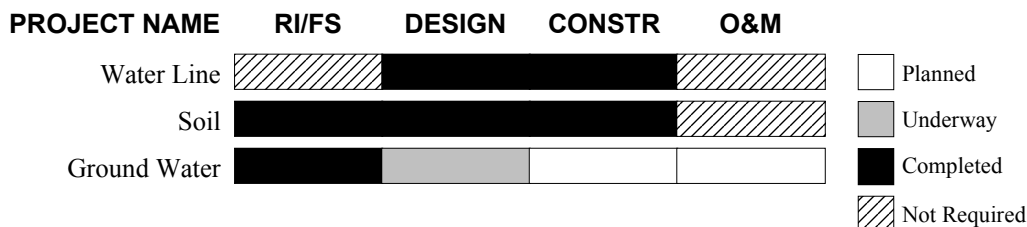
\$426,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Metaltec Aerosystems manufactured pen and lipstick casings at this site between 1965 and 1980. Operations at the site caused the on-site soil and ground water to become contaminated with volatile organic compounds and metals. The contaminated ground water migrated off-site, which resulted in the closure of three residential drinking water wells and the Borough's backup water supply well in 1980. USEPA added Metaltec Aerosystems to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1983.

In 1984, USEPA began a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination at the site and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The RI/FS revealed that four parcels of soil and both the shallow and bedrock aquifers were contaminated. USEPA signed the first Record of Decision (ROD) for the site with NJDEP concurrence in 1986. The ROD required excavation, treatment and off-site disposal of the contaminated soil, implementation of a supplemental ground water investigation, and provision of an alternate water supply to the Borough to replace lost drinking water capacity due to the closure of the backup water supply well. By 1988, USEPA had removed approximately 4,900 cubic yards of soil from three of four contaminated parcels at the site. An alternate water supply pipeline to provide the Borough with water from two privately developed wells was completed in 1991.

In 1990, after completing a study of the ground water at the site, USEPA signed a second ROD with NJDEP concurrence that required installation of a remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water. Additional investigative work is being performed as part of the Remedial Design for the ground water remediation system. USEPA completed remediation of the fourth parcel of contaminated soil in 1995. Approximately 10,500 cubic yards of contaminated soil have been removed from the site since remedial activities began.



North Shore Water Associates

1 Hitoga Trail

Byram Township

Sussex County

BLOCK: 154 **LOT:** 235

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Compounds

STATUS

Confirmed

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

FUNDING SOURCES


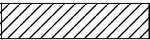

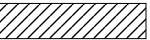




Spill Fund

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$17,500

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site consists of one potable well that serves 15 residences. This well was determined to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards in 1989 during routine testing by North Shore Water Associates. North Shore Water Associates installed a treatment system on the well in 1990 using funds provided by NJDEP and is operating and maintaining the system. The volatile organic contamination is believed to have resulted from a one-time discharge by an unregulated party (i.e., discharges to a private septic system or surface spillage by a resident), therefore a source investigation is not planned.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (Water Treatment)					 Planned
					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Route 206 Andover

Route 206 North (Main Street)

Andover Borough

Sussex County

BLOCK: 24 **LOT:** 25

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Vacant Lot
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 3.2 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Commercial/Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

Ground Water

CONTAMINANTS

Lead

STATUS

Delineating

Soil

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
Metals

Partially Removed/Delineated

Sediments

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

Levels Not of Concern

FUNDING SOURCES

1986 Bond Fund

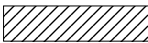
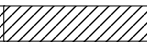

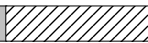








AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

\$1,433,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

This site is a vacant lot located directly adjacent to Route 206 in Andover Borough. A small unnamed stream borders the site. Contaminated fill derived from operations at the nearby GESG Reclamation Materials, Inc. was deposited at the property in 1992. Sampling conducted by NJDEP in 1995 confirmed that soil at the site was contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), metals and semi-volatile organic compounds.

NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation began a Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action Selection (RI/RAS) in 1997 to determine the nature and extent of the contamination in the soil, ground water and stream sediments and evaluate cleanup alternatives. The preliminary findings of the RI revealed that several thousand cubic yards of contaminated soil were present at the site and that the ground water is contaminated with lead. NJDEP excavated and disposed of 5,800 cubic yards of contaminated soil from the site and backfilled the excavations with clean soil in 2000. NJDEP is reviewing post-excavation sampling results to determine whether additional actions are necessary to address the soil. Low levels of semi-volatile organic compounds were detected in the stream sediments during the RI, but this contamination was also found in off-site (upstream) samples and is not attributed to the site. No further action is planned for the wetlands and stream sediments. NJDEP plans to install additional monitor wells at the site in 2002 to investigate the ground water quality.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Soil Removal					 Planned
Ground Water Investigation					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Union County



Union County Index of Sites

There are presently no sites in Union County that are being addressed by NJDEP using public funds.

Warren County



WARREN

Warren County Index of Sites

Site Name	Page #
Hope Auto Care	303
Independence Township Ground Water Contamination	304
Pohatcong Valley Ground Water Contamination	305

Hope Auto Care

Route 611

Hope Township

Warren County

BLOCK: 100 **LOT:** 2600

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Auto Repair Facility
OPERATION STATUS: Active

PROPERTY SIZE: 1 Acre

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

Potable Water

Volatile Organic Compounds

Treating

Soil

Volatile Organic Compounds

Partially Removed/Treating

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Spill Fund

\$552,000

Hazardous Discharge Site Cleanup Fund

\$458,000

Underground Storage Tanks

\$181,000

1986 Bond Fund

\$130,000
















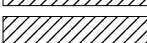




Corporate Business Tax

\$156,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Hope Auto Care site is located in a rural area where residents rely on private wells for potable water supplies. Formerly a gasoline service station, the site currently operates as an automotive repair facility. While the facility was a service station, several underground tanks were used for the storage of gasoline, kerosene and waste oil. In 1989, the property owner excavated two leaking underground storage tanks that had contaminated the soil and ground water. Approximately 90 tons of petroleum hydrocarbon-contaminated soil were removed along with the tanks, but some contaminated soil was left in place. Gasoline-related volatile organic compounds were detected in two nearby private potable wells and the Hope Auto Care facility was identified as a Potentially Responsible Party for the contamination.

In 1990, NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the two contaminated private potable wells, began a long-term potable well sampling program to protect other residents with private wells in the area, and installed a remediation system to extract and treat the contaminated ground water at the site. NJDEP subsequently installed a soil vapor recovery extraction (SVE) system at the site to address the residually-contaminated subsurface soil, excavated the two remaining underground storage tanks and 150 additional tons of petroleum hydrocarbon-contaminated soil. NJDEP shut down the ground water remediation system in 1996 after sampling of on-site monitor wells showed that the contaminant levels in the ground water were below New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. However, subsequent sampling indicated that the contaminant levels had increased to slightly above ground water quality criteria. NJDEP restarted the ground water treatment system in 1999 and will continue to operate the system until ground water quality criteria are achieved.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Soil & Drum Removal					 Planned
Ground Water Remediation and SVE					 Underway
UST Removal					 Completed
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Not Required

Independence Township Ground Water Contamination

Route 46, Asbury Road & Ketchum Road

Independence Township Warren County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Non-Superfund
State Lead, IEC

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: Not Applicable











SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential

MEDIA AFFECTED	CONTAMINANTS	STATUS
Ground Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Delineated
Potable Water	Volatile Organic Compounds	Alternate Water Supply Provided

FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT AUTHORIZED
Spill Fund	\$511,000
1986 Bond Fund	\$4,220,000
Corporate Business Tax	\$150,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

Ground water contamination was discovered in this area in 1992, after sampling of a residential drinking water well indicated elevated levels of chlorinated volatile organic compounds. The Warren County Health Department subsequently conducted a potable well sampling program that was eventually expanded to include 233 wells in the Township. The health department determined that 49 private potable wells were contaminated with chlorinated volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards, and other wells had traces of the same compounds. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the wells with contamination exceeding Drinking Water Standards as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation completed a Remedial Action Selection (RAS) in 1994 that concluded the most cost-effective long-term remedy was the extension of public water lines to the 148 properties within the Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) that was established for the site. Independence Township used funds provided by NJDEP to construct the water lines, connect the homes in the project area and restore the landscaping and roads. All activities related to the water line installation were completed in 2001. NJDEP has identified a manufacturer of photoelectric devices that is located within the GWIA as a Potentially Responsible Party for the ground water contamination.

PROJECT NAME	RI/RAS	DESIGN	CONSTR	O&M	
Receptor Control (POETS)					 Planned
Receptor Control (Water Line)					 Underway
					 Completed
					 Not Required

Pohatcong Valley Ground Water Contamination

Route 643 to Route 31

Washington Township

Warren County

BLOCK: Various **LOT:** Various

CATEGORY: Superfund
Federal Lead

TYPE OF FACILITY: Not Applicable
OPERATION STATUS: Not Applicable

PROPERTY SIZE: 3,500 Acres

SURROUNDING LAND USE: Residential/Industrial

MEDIA AFFECTED

CONTAMINANTS

STATUS

Ground Water

Trichloroethylene
Tetrachloroethylene

Delineating

Potable Water

Trichloroethylene
Tetrachloroethylene

Alternate Water Supply
Provided/Treating

Soil

Trichloroethylene
Tetrachloroethylene

Investigating/Delineating

FUNDING SOURCES

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED

Superfund

\$4,500,000

SITE DESCRIPTION/RESOLUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS:

The Kittatinny Limestone Aquifer, which serves as the sole source of potable water for private wells and municipal wells in the Pohatcong Valley, is contaminated by volatile organic compounds from an unknown source. The contamination was first discovered in the late 1970s, when high levels of tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene, or PCE) were detected in two local public supply wells. One of the supply wells was closed and a carbon filtration system was installed on the other to remove the contaminants from the water. In the mid-1980s, the Warren County Health Department determined that private potable wells at 79 properties in the region were contaminated with volatile organic compounds. These properties were connected to the public water supply system in 1988.

The Pohatcong Valley Ground Water Contamination was added to the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 1989. USEPA is conducting a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) to determine the nature and extent of the contamination and identify cleanup alternatives. The field work for the RI/FS began in 1999 and entails installing ground water monitor wells and temporary well points, sampling private wells at off-site properties to delineate the ground water contamination, and conducting soil sampling, soil gas surveys and a geological survey. USEPA will use the findings of the RI/FS to select the appropriate remedial actions to address the contamination, which will be outlined in one or more Records of Decision (ROD) for the site.

PROJECT NAME

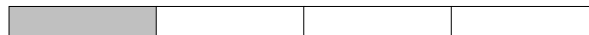
RI/FS

DESIGN

CONSTR

O&M

Sitewide



Planned



Underway



Completed



Not Required

Other Sites

Listed below are other sites in the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation where the necessary remedial work has been completed, the site is awaiting transfer outside the Division, or the site is awaiting assignment within the Division based on its relative priority to other sites. These sites do not require full site descriptions; nevertheless, they are included here to be consistent with the “Known Contaminated Sites in New Jersey” report.

Brooks Avenue Ground Water Contamination Berkeley Township, Ocean County

Nine private potable wells in this area were determined to be contaminated with benzene and 1,2 dichloroethane in 1993. Berkeley Township subsequently extended water lines to the affected residences using Spill Fund money provided by NJDEP. NJDEP has identified a nearby gas station as a possible source of the ground water contamination at this site.

Carteret Borough Sanitary Landfill Carteret Borough, Middlesex County

NJDEP's Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste initially referred the Carteret Borough Sanitary Landfill to the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation in 2001 as an alternate case for publicly funded closure under the Landfill Closure Initiative. Oversight authority now belongs to the Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation, which will supervise closure, remediation and redevelopment of the site under a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with a developer. No publicly funded cleanup actions are currently planned pending completion of the MOA.

Gallagher's Pizza and Deli Stillwater Township, Sussex County

A Point-of-Entry Treatment System was installed on an on-site contaminated potable well by the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation in 1992. This has since been removed and no further actions are planned.

Garrison Road Ground Water Contamination Vineland City, Cumberland County

Sixteen private potable wells in this area were determined to be contaminated with mercury and chlorinated volatile organic compounds in 1991. Vineland City subsequently extended public water lines to the affected residences using Spill Fund money provided by NJDEP. NJDEP has identified the Iceland Coin Laundry & Dry Cleaning facility as a possible source of the ground water contamination at this site.

North West Avenue and Garden Road Ground Water Contamination Vineland City, Cumberland County

In the late 1980s, private potable wells in this area were determined to be contaminated with mercury at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standard. All residences in the area were connected to public water lines by 1990. NJDEP is periodically sampling other private potable wells in the immediate area to monitor the extent of the ground water plume.

Pineland Park Landfill Egg Harbor Township, Atlantic County

In the mid-1980s, private potable wells near this site were determined to be contaminated with several volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Residences in the area were subsequently connected to public water lines. NJDEP is periodically sampling other private potable wells in immediate area to monitor the extent of the ground water plume.

Silverton Ground Water Contamination Dover Township, Ocean County

This site is located in the Silverton section of Dover Township. In the early 1980s, private potable wells in the area of Hooper Avenue were determined to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Residences in the area were subsequently connected to public water lines. NJDEP is periodically sampling other private potable wells in the immediate area to monitor the extent of the ground water plume.

**Stoningham Drive Ground Water Contamination
Warren Township, Somerset County**

In 1988 and 1989, private potable wells at residences in this area were determined to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The residences were subsequently connected to public water lines. NJDEP is periodically sampling other private potable wells in the immediate area to monitor the extent of the ground water plume. Additional investigative work is planned to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination.

**Stafford Township Landfill
Stafford Township, Ocean County**

This site is located in the Manahawkin section of Stafford Township. In the mid-1980s, private potable wells in this area were determined to be contaminated with several volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Residences in this area were subsequently connected to public water lines. NJDEP is periodically sampling other private potable wells in the immediate area to monitor the extent of the ground water plume.

**Upper Deerfield Township Sanitary Landfill Superfund Site
Upper Deerfield Township, Cumberland County**

NJDEP installed a water line in 1986 to address off-site ground water contamination from this site. USEPA issued a Record of Decision in 1991 for no further action based on the findings of a Remedial Investigation. However, work is still required under solid waste closure regulations and is being handled by NJDEP's Division of Solid Waste Management. The site was deleted from the National Priorities List of Superfund sites in 2000. The Township is conducting long-term monitoring of the ground water under an Administrative Consent Order with USEPA.

**Wildwood City Pump Station
Middle Township, Cape May County**

The contamination at this site resulted from an overturned fuel truck, which released 6,000 gallons of fuel oil at the well field in 1984. The Responsible Party conducted a \$1 million emergency response action to address the soil contamination. The potable supply well was taken out of service and replaced with another supply well at a new location. This site is awaiting assignment for investigation of any residual contamination.

Site Listings



Unknown Source/Water Supply Sites

Sites With Unknown Sources of Contamination Where Immediate Environmental Concerns Have Been Addressed

The 50 sites listed below include both residential and municipal potable wells that have become contaminated and were dealt with by NJDEP in past years. At the majority of the sites, volatile organic compounds were the primary contaminants of concern detected and some form of receptor control has been installed to protect public health. For residential wells, once contamination was confirmed at levels above state drinking water standards, a Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) system normally was installed as an interim measure until a long-term water supply alternative could be developed. In many cases the long-term solution was to extend water lines to affected properties, while some involved maintaining and monitoring the existing POET systems. Some municipal water supply wells had to be taken out of service or relocated. All eligible costs of interim and long-term water treatment systems, supplies and other actions were reimbursed by NJDEP through the State's Spill Fund. For affected municipal wells, NJDEP paid for construction of treatment systems also through the Spill Fund while the local governments covered the costs associated with operation, maintenance and monitoring of the systems. NJDEP has completed unknown source investigations at the sites marked with asterisks, and is, or will be, conducting unknown source investigations at many of the remaining sites to identify possible sources of the ground water contamination.

Atlantic County

Site Name: New York Avenue Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: New York Avenue
Municipality: Absecon City

Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line

Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethylene

Site Name: Boston Avenue Ground Water Contamination*
Street Address: Boston Avenue
Municipality: Egg Harbor Township

Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line

Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene
Trichloroethylene
Mercury

Site Name: Delilah Oaks Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Delilah Road and Kingsley Drive
Municipality: Egg Harbor Township

Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line

Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene
Trichloroethylene
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene

Site Name: Farmington II Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Doughty and Fire Roads and Spruce Avenue
Municipality: Egg Harbor Township

Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line

Contaminants: Mercury

Site Name: Carvel Avenue Ground Water Contamination*
Street Address: Carvel Avenue
Municipality: Galloway Township

Action Taken: Receptor Control–POETS/Water Line

Contaminants: Benzene

Site Name: Lisa Drive Ground Water Contamination*
Street Address: Lisa Drive
Municipality: Galloway Township

Action Taken: Receptor Control–POETS

Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene
Trichloroethylene

Atlantic County (continued)

Site Name: Haddon Avenue Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Haddon Avenue
Municipality: Northfield City

Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line

Contaminants: Trichloroethylene
Tetrachloroethylene
Carbon Tetrachloride

Site Name: Pinehurst Section Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Various Locations
Municipality: Galloway Township

Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line

Contaminants: Trichloroethylene
Mercury
Tetrachloroethylene
Methylene Chloride

Site Name: Spring Mill Drive Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Spring Mill Drive
Municipality: Galloway Township

Action Taken: Receptor Control–POETS/Water Line

Contaminants: Trichloroethylene
Mercury

Bergen County

Site Name: Hackensack Water Company Emerson Well 11
Street Address: Main Street and Glenwood Avenue
Municipality: Emerson Borough

Action Taken: Receptor Control–Well Taken Out of Service

Contaminants: Trichloroethylene

Site Name: Ramapo Indian Hill Regional High School
Street Address: 331 George Street
Municipality: Franklin Lakes Borough

Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line

Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene

Site Name: Magnolia Avenue Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Magnolia Avenue
Municipality: Maywood Borough

Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line

Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene
1,2-Dichloroethane
Chloroform

Site Name: Ridgewood Village Well Dept. Grove Street Well
Street Address: Grove Street
Municipality: Ridgewood Village

Action Taken: Receptor Control–Treatment System

Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene

Site Name: Ridgewood Village Well Dept. Walthery & Twinney
Street Address: Walthery Avenue and Red Birch Court
Municipality: Ridgewood Village

Action Taken: Receptor Control–Treatment System

Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
Methyl-tertiary-butyl Ether

Cape May County

Site Name: Cape May Court House Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Various Locations
Municipality: Middle Township

Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line

Contaminants: Trichloroethylene

Cape May County (continued)

Site Name: Mayville Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Route 9 & 4th and Reading Avenues
Municipality: Middle Township

Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line

Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene
Polychlorinated Biphenyls

Site Name: Whippoorwill Campground
Street Address: 810 South Shore Road
Municipality: Upper Township

Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line

Contaminants: Benzene
Xylene
Toluene

Cumberland County

Site Name: Vineland City Water & Sewer Authority Well 7
Street Address: Mill and Almond Roads
Municipality: Vineland City

Action Taken: Receptor Control–Treatment System/Water Line
Tetrachloroethylene
Trichloroethylene

Essex County

Site Name: Fairfield Township Well Department Wells 2 & 7
Street Address: Passaic Avenue and Greenbrook and Fairfield Roads
Municipality: Fairfield Township

Action Taken: Receptor Control–Wells Taken Out of Service

Contaminants: 1,1,1-Trichloroethane–Wells 2 & 7
Trichloroethylene–Wells 2 & 7
1,2-Dichloroethane–Well 2
Tetrachloroethylene–Well 7

Site Name: West Caldwell Boro. Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Passaic and Harrison Avenues
Municipality: West Caldwell Borough

Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line

Contaminants: Trichloroethylene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene

Gloucester County

Site Name: Villa Rosello School
Street Address: Main Street and Catawba Road
Municipality: Franklin Township

Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line

Contaminants: Mercury

Hunterdon County

Site Name: Pennsylvania Avenue Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Pennsylvania Avenue
Municipality: Flemington Borough

Action Taken: Receptor Control

Contaminants: Benzene
Tetrachloroethylene

Mercer County

Site Name: Claflin Avenue Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Claflin and St. Paul Avenues
Municipality: Ewing Township

Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line

Contaminants: Volatile Organic Compounds

Mercer County (continued)

Site Name: Harding Street Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Harding Street
Municipality: Ewing Township

Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line

Contaminants: 1,1,1-Trichloroethane
Tetrachloroethylene
1,1-Dichloroethylene

Site Name: Morningside Court Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: West Delaware Avenue and Route 31
Municipality: Pennington Borough

Action Taken: Receptor Control–POETS

Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene

Middlesex County

Site Name: Mountainview Terrace Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Mountainview Terrace
Municipality: Dunellen Borough

Action Taken: Receptor Control–POETS/Water Line

Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene
Trichloroethylene

Site Name: Franklin Avenue Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Franklin Avenue
Municipality: Piscataway Township

Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line

Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene
Trichloroethylene

Site Name: Millstone Apartments & Holiday Inn*
Street Address: Route 1
Municipality: Plainsboro Township

Action Taken: Receptor Control

Contaminants: Trichloroethylene
Tetrachloroethylene

Morris County

Site Name: Netcong Borough Water Department Well 5
Street Address: Flanders Road
Municipality: Netcong Borough

Action Taken: Receptor Control–Well
Temporarily Taken Out of Service

Contaminants: Not Available

Ocean County

Site Name: Butler Boulevard Ground Water Contamination*
Street Address: Butler Boulevard
Municipality: Berkeley Township

Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line

Contaminants: Benzene

Site Name: Breton Harbors Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Breton Harbor Drive
Municipality: Dover Township

Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line

Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene
Trichloroethylene
1,1,1-Trichloroethane
1,1-Dichloroethylene

Site Name: Gilford Park Ground Water Contamination*
Street Address: Victor Avenue
Municipality: Dover Township

Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line

Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene

Ocean County (continued)

Site Name: Holly Village Ground Water Contamination*	Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line
Street Address: Harvey Road and Alfred & Holly Village Lanes	
Municipality: Dover Township	Contaminants: Benzene
Site Name: Shelter Cove Ground Water Contamination*	Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line
Street Address: Fischer Boulevard	
Municipality: Dover Township	Contaminants: Volatile Organic Compounds
Site Name: Barnegat Pines North Ground Water Contamination*	Action Taken: Receptor Control–POETS/Water Line
Street Address: Various Locations	
Municipality: Lacey Township	Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene Trichloroethylene
Site Name: Constitution Drive Ground Water Contamination*	Action Taken: Receptor Control–POETS/Water Line
Street Address: Constitution Drive	
Municipality: Lacey Township	Contaminants: Benzene Mercury
Site Name: Lake Barnegat Dr. N Ground Water Contamination*	Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line/ POETS
Street Address: Lake Barnegat Drive N	
Municipality: Lacey Township	Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene Trichloroethylene
Site Name: Lanoka Harbor Ground Water Contamination*	Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line
Street Address: Lanoka Harbor	
Municipality: Lacey Township	Contaminants: 1,1,1-Trichloroethane 1,1-Dichloroethylene
Site Name: Great Bay Plaza	Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line
Street Address: 232 Mathistown Road	
Municipality: Little Egg Harbor Township	Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene
Site Name: Little Egg Harbor Atlantis Section	Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line
Street Address: Saint Andrews Drive	
Municipality: Little Egg Harbor Township	Contaminants: Tetrachloroethylene
Site Name: Lucy Road Ground Water Contamination*	Action Taken: Receptor Control–New Wells Drilled
Street Address: Lucy Road	
Municipality: Lakewood Township	Contaminants: Nitrates
Site Name: Pine Lake Park Ground Water Contamination*	Action Taken: Receptor Control–POETS/Water Line
Street Address: Morningside Street	
Municipality: Manchester Township	Contaminants: Trichloroethylene 1,1,1-Trichloroethane Carbon Tetrachloride

Passaic County

Site Name: High Crest Lake Water Company*	Action Taken: Receptor Control–Well Taken Out of Service
Street Address: 73 High Crest Drive	
Municipality: West Milford Township	Contaminants: Volatile Organic Compounds

Somerset County

Site Name: Longwood Avenue Ground Water Contamination*
Street Address: Longwood Avenue
Municipality: Bound Brook Borough

Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line

Contaminants: Volatile Organic Compounds

Site Name: Laurel Avenue Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Laurel Avenue
Municipality: Franklin Township

Action Taken: Receptor Control–POETS

Contaminants: Carbon Tetrachloride
1,1 Dichloroethylene
Trichloroethylene
Tetrachloroethylene
1,1,2 Trichloroethane

Site Name: Elizabethtown Well Co. Green Brook Well Field
Street Address: 115 Rock Avenue
Municipality: Green Brook Township

Action Taken: Receptor Control–Treatment System

Contaminants: Volatile Organic Compounds

Site Name: Old Champlain Ground Water Contamination
Street Address: Old Champlain Road
Municipality: Hillsborough Township

Action Taken: Receptor Control–Water Line

Contaminants: Volatile Organic Compounds

Sussex County

Site Name: Byram Township Intermediate School
Street Address: 12 Mansfield Drive
Municipality: Byram Township

Action Taken: Receptor Control–POETS

Contaminants: Volatile Organic Compounds

Site Name: Lake Tamarack Water Company Well 3
Street Address: Lakeside Road
Municipality: Hardyston Township

Action Taken: Receptor Control–POETS

Contaminants: Carbon Tetrachloride

Union County

Site Name: Elizabethtown Water Co. Green Brook Park Well
Street Address: Park & West End Avenues
Municipality: Plainfield City

Action Taken: Receptor Control–Treatment System

Contaminants: Volatile Organic Compounds

Total: 50

Unknown Source/Water Supply Sites

Summary of Sites Where Unknown Source Ground Water Investigations Were Completed in 2001

The Environmental Measurements and Site Assessment Section of the Site Remediation Program is responsible for identifying, investigating and confirming suspected sources of potable well contamination. There are two objectives of unknown source investigations. First, identifying the source of contamination enables either a responsible party or NJDEP to implement a remedial action to stop the discharge of contamination or remove the source material to limit further public exposure. Second, the identification of the responsible parties allows NJDEP to pursue them for past expenses associated with these cases. Funding for the unknown source investigations is provided under a cooperative agreement with the USEPA.

The unknown source investigations completed during 2001 are summarized below.

Atco Avenue Ground Water Contamination Waterford Township, Camden County

Sampling conducted by the Camden County Health Department between 1990 and 1992 identified 63 private potable wells in the Atco area of Waterford Township that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and/or mercury at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary volatile organic contaminants were trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene), 1,1 dichloroethylene, 1,1,1 trichloroethane and benzene. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure and Waterford Township subsequently extended public water lines to the area. Approximately 185 properties with contaminated wells or wells at risk of becoming contaminated were connected to the water lines when the project was completed in 1999.

NJDEP has identified multiple sources for the widespread ground water contamination in the Atco area. William Juliano and Son Fuel Service was identified as the likely source of the benzene contamination in private potable wells on Cooper Road and Custom Craft Cleaners was identified as the likely source of the trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene in wells in the Pamela Court area. No likely sources were identified for the trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene found in other private potable wells due to the relatively low levels detected and the widespread distribution of the contaminated wells. In addition, no source was identified for the mercury contamination that was detected in some of the wells. Due to the widely scattered locations of the mercury-contaminated wells and the historical land use in the area, NJDEP has concluded the mercury contamination may be attributable one or more potential non-point sources.

Babcock and Forest Walk Ground Water Contamination Hamilton Township, Atlantic County

Sampling conducted by the Atlantic County Health Department in 1991 identified six private potable wells in this area that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds and mercury at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary volatile organic contaminants were benzene, 1,2 dichloroethylene, trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene) and vinyl chloride. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on five of the six wells to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation subsequently completed a water supply alternatives analysis that concluded the continued use of POET systems was the most cost-effective long-term remedy for five of the six homes. In 1993 the Township used funds provided by NJDEP to extend a public water line to the sixth residence. Potable well sampling conducted in 1995 indicated decreasing levels of volatile organic compounds.

NJDEP completed a source investigation for the Babcock and Forest Walk Ground Water Contamination site in 2001. Based on the investigation, NJDEP identified the Hamilton Township Landfill on Mays Landing-Somers Point Road as a likely source of the volatile organic contamination. NJDEP does not believe the mercury contamination that affects some of the wells in the Babcock and Forest Walk area is due to the landfill but is more likely attributable to one or more non-point sources.

Barneget Pines North Ground Water Contamination Lacey Township, Ocean County

The Barneget Pines North Ground Water Contamination case consists of seven private potable wells contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Benzene and/or xylenes were detected in six wells and 1,1,1, trichloroethane was detected in one well in 1986. NJDEP established a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) for the site and water lines were extended to homes within the GWIA in 1988.

A comprehensive investigation by NJDEP did not identify a source of the volatile organic contamination. Based on the nature, distribution and levels of contaminants originally detected in the private potable wells, NJDEP has concluded that the contamination was a result of an isolated discharge event with little or no potential for migration outside the GWIA.

Boston Avenue Ground Water Contamination Egg Harbor Township, Atlantic County

The Boston Avenue Ground Water Contamination case consists of 21 private potable wells that are contaminated with mercury or volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The contamination was discovered by the Atlantic County Health Department in 1989. NJDEP established a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) for the site in 1991 and public water lines were extended to all of the homes within the GWIA by 1995. Sampling of private potable wells located outside the GWIA by NJDEP in 2000 did not reveal any additional contaminated wells.

A comprehensive investigation by NJDEP in this predominantly residential area did not identify a likely source for the contamination affecting 18 of the private potable wells. Based on the levels of the contaminants originally detected in the wells, the distribution of the wells and the levels of the contaminants in the ground water, NJDEP has concluded that the contamination was the result of an isolated discharge event with little or no potential for migration outside the GWIA.

NJDEP's investigation also did not identify a source of the mercury in the remainder of the contaminated wells. Due to the relatively low levels of this contaminant, the absence of mercury in ground water samples and the historical land use in the area, NJDEP has concluded the mercury contamination is attributable to one or more non-point sources.

Carvel Avenue Ground Water Contamination Galloway Township, Atlantic County

This site consists of six private potable wells that were contaminated with several gasoline-related volatile organic compounds, including benzene, as well as the chlorinated volatile organic compounds 1,2 dichloroethane and tetrachloroethylene. The contaminated wells were discovered in 1990 by the Atlantic County Health Department. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure to provide potable water for the residents. NJDEP subsequently delineated a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) for the site and public water lines were extended to the residences within the GWIA.

NJDEP has identified the Garden State Parkway Atlantic City Service Area as a source of the contamination that affected the six private potable wells. This site is being addressed under NJDEP's Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks in the Site Remediation Program's Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation.

Elizabethtown Water Company- Harrison Street Well Field Contamination West Windsor Township, Mercer County

The volatile organic contaminants trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene) were discovered in Municipal Wells 3 and 7 at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards in 1984. In 1996, these contaminants were detected at levels exceeding Drinking Water Standards in Municipal Wells 3 and 8, prompting the Elizabethtown Water Company to close the entire well field.

NJDEP has identified the Princeton Forrestal Campus Sites A and B, FMC Corporation and the David Sarnoff Research Center as suspected sources of the Harrison Street Well Field contamination. A Remedial Investigation of these sites is recommended to determine the extent of the contamination and establish a ground water Classification Exception Area.

Holly Village Ground Water Contamination Dover Township, Ocean County

The Holly Village Ground Water Contamination case consists of 12 private potable wells that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. Benzene was found in ten of the wells and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene) was found in the remaining two wells. The contaminated wells were identified between 1987 and 1998 and public water lines were extended to the affected residences shortly thereafter. Sampling of 18 nearby private potable wells by NJDEP in 1997 did not reveal any contamination above New Jersey Drinking Water Standards.

NJDEP's investigation of this predominantly residential area did not identify a source of the volatile organic contamination. Based on the levels of the contaminants originally detected in the potable wells, the distribution of the wells and the absence of contamination in potable water samples collected in 1997, NJDEP has concluded the contamination was a result of an isolated discharge event with little or no potential migration outside the original impact area.

Lake Barnegat Drive North Ground Water Contamination Lacey Township, Ocean County

The Lake Barnegat Drive North Ground Water Contamination case consists of 19 private potable wells with volatile organic contamination at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminant is tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene). Other solvents, including carbon tetrachloride and 1,1,1 trichloroethane, were also found when the private wells were sampled in 1987 and 1988. A Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) encompassing three distinct clusters of contaminated wells was established and water lines were extended to homes within the GWIA between 1988 and 1989.

A comprehensive investigation of possible sources in this predominantly residential area has failed to identify a source of the volatile organic contamination. Based on the distribution of the contaminants originally detected in the affected wells, NJDEP has concluded the contamination is the result of several isolated discharge events, possibly from residential septic systems, with little or no potential for migration outside the GWIA.

Longwood Avenue Ground Water Contamination Bound Brook Borough, Somerset County

The Longwood Avenue Ground Water Contamination case consists of 45 private potable wells that were contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants are tetrachloroethylene and its decomposition products trichloroethylene and cis 1,2 dichloroethylene. The contamination was discovered in 1988. NJDEP installed Point-of-Entry Treatment (POET) systems on the contaminated wells as an interim measure. A Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA) was delineated in 1990 and water lines were extended to the affected homes in 1992.

NJDEP has identified The Clothes Hanger and Zaccardi's Cleaners as possible sources of the ground water contamination in the Longwood Avenue Area. This conclusion is based on the operational histories of the sites, analytical data generated from on-site sampling and off-site ground water sampling, regional ground water flow and the location of the sites with respect to the contaminated wells.

Magnolia Avenue Ground Water Contamination Wall Township, Sea Girt Borough and Manasquan Borough, Monmouth County

In 1997, the Monmouth County Health Department (MCHD) learned that several irrigation wells on Magnolia Avenue in Wall Township were contaminated with tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene or PCE). MCHD conducted sampling between 1997 and 1998 that confirmed irrigation wells in the Magnolia Avenue area were highly contaminated with PCE, as well as with lower levels of trichloroethylene (TCE) and other volatile organic compounds. In 1999, MCHD and NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation conducted a joint study to determine the extent of the PCE contamination in the ground water and evaluate the risk to Sea Girt's municipal supply wells. The study revealed that the plume of shallow ground water contamination extends from Route 35 in Wall Township into Sea Girt Borough and small part of northern Manasquan Borough. MCHD and NJDEP also confirmed that the water from Sea Girt's municipal supply wells

met New Jersey Drinking Water Standards; however, as a precautionary measure, Sea Girt Borough installed a treatment unit at its well field to remove any potential volatile organic contamination. There are no private potable wells in the area at risk of being contaminated due to the ground water plume. A separate investigation conducted by NJDEP and USEPA in late 2001 revealed elevated levels PCE vapors were present in some of the homes and commercial buildings in the plume area close to Route 35 and ventilation systems were installed in those buildings to alleviate the problem. In late 2001, USEPA agreed to address the indoor air problem in the Wall Township area under its removal program. USEPA will perform additional indoor air sampling at the site in early 2002.

NJDEP has identified three sites in Wall Township as suspected sources of the extensive PCE contamination in the ground water in this area. The sites include the former White Swan Dry Cleaners on Sea Girt Avenue (now a Fleet Bank), the former Sun Dry Cleaners on Atlantic Avenue and a Gulf service station on Route 35. Extensive soil and ground water contamination was confirmed at the former White Swan Dry Cleaners. Fleet Bank excavated 820 cubic yards of contaminated soil from its property in late 2001 under the oversight of NJDEP's Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation. No remedial investigative work or remedial actions had occurred at the former Sun Dry Cleaners or the Gulf station as of the end of 2001.

Millstone Apartments/Holiday Inn Well Contamination Plainsboro Township, Middlesex County

In 1985 sampling revealed that the two wells that serve these facilities were contaminated with trichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene (also known as perchloroethylene) at levels exceeding the New Jersey Drinking Water Standards for these two volatile organic compounds. The wells were closed in 1988 when the facilities connected to the public water supply system.

NJDEP has identified the Princeton Forrestal Campus Sites A and B, FMC Corporation and the David Sarnoff Research Center as likely sources of the volatile organic contamination affecting the two wells. A Remedial Investigation is recommended to delineate the contamination and establish a ground water Classification Exception Area (CEA).

Wallington Water Department Wells 5, 8 & Main Avenue Wallington Borough, Bergen County

Wallington Water Department Wells 5, 8 and Main Avenue were closed during the 1980s after they were determined to be contaminated with volatile organic compounds at levels exceeding New Jersey Drinking Water Standards. The primary contaminants were trichloroethylene, 1,2 dichloroethylene and tetrachloroethylene. One nearby private potable well remained in use until sampling in 2001 revealed it was contaminated with trichloroethylene.

NJDEP has identified the Curtiss-Wright Corporation as a likely source of the volatile organic contamination detected in the three municipal wells, the private potable well and numerous industrial supply wells. Curtiss-Wright is an active Industrial Site Recovery Act case in NJDEP's Bureau of Environmental Evaluation, Cleanup and Responsibility Assessment. A Remedial Investigation is planned to determine the extent of the contamination and to establish a ground water Classification Exception Area (CEA).

Additional Wallington Water Department municipal wells are also closed due to contamination, but likely sources of the contamination affecting these wells have not yet been identified. The Wallington Water Department currently provides potable water to its residents via a bulk purchase agreement with the Passaic Valley Water Commission.

Completed Sites

Sites that have been fully remediated by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection with the use of public funds throughout the entire remedial process are identified in this section and are designated as “Completed” sites. As of December 31, 2001, 44 sites met this criteria.

Completed Publicly Funded Sites as of December 31, 2001

Site Name	Street Address	Municipality	County	Type
200 Argyle Avenue North	200 Argyle Avenue North	Margate City	Atlantic	Non Superfund
35B Hendrickson Mill Road	35B Hendrickson Mill Road	Logan Township	Gloucester	Non Superfund
58 Speir Drive	58 Speir Drive	South Orange Village	Essex	Non Superfund
7 Hawk Lane	7 Hawk Lane	Medford Township	Burlington	Non Superfund
Arlington Warehouse	50 Paris Street	Newark City	Essex	Non Superfund
Barczewski Street Drum Dump	Barczewski Street	Kearny Town	Hudson	Non Superfund
Barrier Chemical	Route 515	Vernon Township	Sussex	Non Superfund
Beachwood Berkeley Well Field Contamination	Atlantic City Boulevard	Beachwood Borough	Ocean	Superfund
Camden Lutheran Housing Corp	Front & Elm Streets	Camden City	Camden	Non Superfund
Chemical Surplus Industries	610 to 614 13th Street South	Newark City	Essex	Non Superfund
Cooper Road	Cooper Road	Voorhees Township	Camden	Superfund
DEP Drum Inventory & Roundup	Various Locations	Various	Ocean	Non Superfund
El Cid Contracting Corporation	West Farms Road	Howell Township	Monmouth	Non Superfund
Frank S. Farley Marina	600 Huron Avenue	Atlantic City	Atlantic	Non Superfund
Franklin Township Landfill	Lake Road	Franklin Township	Gloucester	Non Superfund
Friedman Property	Routes 539 & 537	Upper Freehold Township	Monmouth	Superfund
Fish Factory	Great Bay	Little Egg Harbor Township	Ocean	Non Superfund
Gateway Terminals Service Corporation	Lafayette Street	Carteret Borough	Middlesex	Non Superfund

Site Name	Street Address	Municipality	County	Type
Hagaman Property	Route 9 (River Road)	Lakewood Township	Ocean	Non Superfund
Highcrest Road	27 Highcrest Road	Vernon Township	Sussex	Non Superfund
Hillsborough Phase II	New Camplain & Sunnymead Roads	Hillsborough Township	Somerset	Non Superfund
Hudson County Chromate 158	36 to 40 & 77 Isabella Avenue	Bayonne City	Hudson	Non Superfund
Humphrey's Pest Control	Routes 561 & 322	Folsom Borough	Atlantic	Non Superfund
Jersey City State College Tidelands Athletic Field	Route 440	Jersey City	Hudson	Non Superfund
Kearny Drum Dump 3	Belleville Turnpike	Kearny Town	Hudson	Non Superfund
Krysowaty Farm	Hockenbury Road & Three Bridges Road	Hillsborough Township	Somerset	Superfund
Lodi Municipal Well Field	Various Locations	Lodi Borough	Bergen	Superfund
Moore's Trucking Company	571 Stelton Road	Piscataway Township	Middlesex	Non Superfund
Newark Stamp & Die Works	922 McCarter Highway	Newark City	Essex	Non Superfund
NJ Mosquito Control Commission	Georges Road	New Brunswick City	Middlesex	Non Superfund
NJDHS Chemical Inventory Disposal	Various Locations	Various	Statewide	Non Superfund
North Bergen Drum Dump	5000 West Side Avenue	North Bergen Township	Hudson	Non Superfund
PCB Electrical Equipment Project	Various Locations	Various	Statewide	Non Superfund
Perth Amboy PCBs	Garretson Avenue & State Street	Perth Amboy City	Middlesex	Non Superfund
Pomona Oaks Well Contamination	Routes 575 & 30	Galloway Township	Atlantic	Superfund
Route 521	West Shore Drive & Mount Benevolence Drive	Stillwater Township	Sussex	Non Superfund
Scarpula Field	West Shore Drive and Sussex Road	Hampton Township	Atlantic	Non Superfund
Signo Trading International	40 Haynes Street	Somerville Borough	Somerset	Non Superfund
State of NJ Central Motor Pool	82 Commercial Street	Newark City	Essex	Non Superfund

Site Name	Street Address	Municipality	County	Type
State of NJ Central Motor Pool	364 Egg Harbor Road South	Hammonton Town	Atlantic	Non Superfund
Vineland Developmental Center	Landis Avenue E.	Vineland City	Cumberland	Superfund
West Caldwell Small Drum Roundup	Various Locations	West Caldwell Borough	Essex	Non Superfund
West Paterson Memorial School	Memorial Drive	West Paterson Borough	Passaic	Non Superfund
Yardville Youth Correctional Center	Highbridge Road	Bordentown Township	Burlington	Non Superfund
Total: 44				

Site Transfers

Sites Transferred From Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation to Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation

The following is a list of 79 contaminated sites where remedial work (e.g., Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, Remedial Design or Remedial Action) was conducted with public funds or administered by NJDEP or USEPA before responsible parties agreed to complete the remaining remedial activities with NJDEP or USEPA oversight.

Site Name	Municipality	County	Type
A O Polymer Corporation	Sparta Township	Sussex	Superfund
Aerochem Research Laboratories	South Brunswick Township	Middlesex	Non Superfund
Albert Steel Drum	Newark City	Essex	Non Superfund
Alford Industries Inc.	Moorestown Township	Burlington	Non Superfund
Al Storer Landfill	Marlboro Township	Monmouth	Non Superfund
Amoco Service Station Garfield City	Garfield City	Bergen	Non Superfund
A to Z Chemical Resource Recovery Inc.	New Brunswick City	Middlesex	Non Superfund
Baldwin Enterprises	Vernon Township	Sussex	Non Superfund
Borne Chemical Company	Elizabeth City	Union	Non Superfund
Branchburg Motor Fuels	Branchburg Township	Somerset	Non Superfund
Brick Township Landfill	Brick Township	Ocean	Superfund
Bridgeport Oil & Rental Services	Logan Township	Gloucester	Superfund
Buzby Sanitary Landfill	Voorhees Township	Camden	Non Superfund
Caldwell Trucking	Fairfield Township	Essex	Superfund
Chemical Control Corporation	Elizabeth City	Union	Superfund
Ciba Geigy Corporation	Dover Township	Ocean	Superfund
Cinnaminson Ground Water Contamination	Cinnaminson Township	Burlington	Superfund
Colloid Chemical	Hanover Township	Morris	Non Superfund
Corbin City Board of Education	Corbin City	Atlantic	Non Superfund
Crawford Property	Monroe Township	Gloucester	Non Superfund
Curcio Scrap Metal Incorporated	Saddle Brook Township	Bergen	Superfund
D'Imperio Property	Hamilton Township	Atlantic	Superfund
Delilah Road Landfill	Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic	Superfund
Ewan Property	Shamong Township	Burlington	Superfund
GEMS Landfill	Gloucester Township	Camden	Superfund
Getty Service Station Clifton City	Clifton City	Passaic	Non Superfund
Global Landfill	Old Bridge Township	Middlesex	Superfund
Goldere's Junkyard	Morristown Town	Morris	Non Superfund
Goose Farm	Plumstead Township	Ocean	Superfund
Gorden Services Incorporated	Jersey City	Hudson	Non Superfund
Gulf Service Station Upper Freehold Township	Upper Freehold Township	Monmouth	Non Superfund
Helen Kramer Landfill	Mantua Township	Gloucester	Superfund
High Point Landfill	Franklin Township	Warren	Non Superfund
Holly Chemical Company Incorporated	Mount Holly Township	Burlington	Non Superfund
Hopkins Farm	Plumsted Township	Ocean	Superfund
Horstmans Landfill	East Hanover Township	Morris	Non Superfund
International Flavors & Fragrances Incorporated	Union Beach Borough	Monmouth	Non Superfund
International Way	Newark City	Essex	Non Superfund
Jackson Gravel Pit	Jackson Township	Ocean	Non Superfund
JIS Landfill	South Brunswick Township	Middlesex	Superfund
Kin Buc Landfill	Edison Township	Middlesex	Superfund
Lakeland Regional High School	Wanaque Borough	Passaic	Non Superfund
Landfill & Development Company *	Mount Holly Township	Burlington	Superfund
Lightman Drum Company	Winslow Township	Camden	Superfund

Sites Transferred From DPFSR to DRPSR (continued)

Site Name	Municipality	County	Type
Lone Pine Landfill	Freehold Township	Monmouth	Superfund
Mannheim Avenue Landfill	Galloway Township	Atlantic	Superfund
Maywood Chemical Sites	Maywood Borough	Bergen	Superfund
McCay Development Company Incorporated	Upper Saddle River Borough	Bergen	Non Superfund
Millville City Water Department Airport Well 3	Millville City	Cumberland	Non Superfund
Myers Property	Franklin Township	Hunterdon	Superfund
North American Paint Corporation	Ocean Township	Monmouth	Non Superfund
Northern Fine Chemical Company	Franklin Borough	Sussex	Non Superfund
P&R Extra Service Station Laurel Springs	Laurel Springs Borough	Camden	Non Superfund
Peabody Clean Industries Inc.	Paulsboro Borough	Gloucester	Non Superfund
Pijak Farm	Plumsted Township	Ocean	Superfund
PJP Landfill	Jersey City	Hudson	Superfund
Powers Farm *	Jackson Township	Ocean	Non Superfund
Radiation Technology Incorporated *	Rockaway Township	Morris	Superfund
Reich Farms	Dover Township	Ocean	Superfund
Rockaway Borough Well Field Contamination	Rockaway Borough	Morris	Superfund
Rockaway Township Well Field Contamination	Rockaway Township	Morris	Superfund
Rosenfarb Farms	Randolph Township	Morris	Non Superfund
Routes 539 & 537 (Friedman Property)	Upper Freehold Township	Monmouth	Superfund
Sayreville Landfill	Sayreville Borough	Middlesex	Superfund
Sharkey Landfill	Parsippany-Troy Hills Twp	Morris	Superfund
Spence Farm	Plumsted Township	Ocean	Superfund
Standard Tank Cleaning Corporation	Bayonne City	Hudson	Non Superfund
Tabernacle Drum Dump	Tabernacle Township	Burlington	Superfund
Thomas Street Warehouse	Newark City	Essex	Non Superfund
United Piece Dye Works	Lodi Borough	Bergen	Non Superfund
Ventron Velsicol	Wood-Ridge Borough	Bergen	Superfund
Warwick Laboratories Incorporated	Rahway City	Union	Non Superfund
Washington Valley Auto Repair	Warren Township	Somerset	Non Superfund
Wayne Interim Storage Site	Wayne Township	Passaic	Superfund
Wilson Farm	Plumsted Township	Ocean	Superfund
Witco Chemical Corporation *	Perth Amboy City	Middlesex	Non Superfund
Woodland Township Route 72 *	Woodland Township	Burlington	Superfund
Woodland Township Route 532 *	Woodland Township	Burlington	Superfund
Woodward Metal Processing Corporation	Jersey City	Hudson	Non Superfund

* Administered by Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation with funding by the responsible party(ies) or reimbursement requirements.

Total: 79

Sites Transferred During 2001

The following site was transferred from NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation to the Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation between January 1 and December 31, 2001. The site was transferred after the responsible party formally agreed to conduct the investigation and/or cleanup. The Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation and/or USEPA will supervise the remedial work conducted by the responsible party to ensure that the appropriate cleanup objectives are met.

Baldwin Enterprises

Vernon Township, Sussex County

The Baldwin Enterprises facility is an active bus company and a garage/repair shop. It has been identified as a possible source of volatile organic contamination that has been detected in several nearby public supply wells. Areas of concern include underground waste oil and fuel storage tanks and areas of soil contamination from past spills. The owner of Baldwin Enterprises began a Remedial Investigation to delineate contamination in the soil and ground water under a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with NJDEP's Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation but stopped before completing the requirements of the MOA. The site was transferred to NJDEP's Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation in 2001 to continue the investigation of the site. However, the responsible party agreed to resume investigation of the site and the case was transferred back to the Division of Responsible Party Site Remediation later that year.

Appendixes



Remedial Projects Completed

Preliminary Remedial Investigation Projects Completed as of December 31, 2001

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJL000041939	200 Argyle Avenue North	Non-Superfund
NJL860000942	35B Hendrickson Mill Road	Non-Superfund
NJD980529226	Arthur Gundacker/Pre-RI	Non-Superfund
NJL000043000	Camden Lutheran Housing Corp	Non-Superfund
NJD980528863	Cheesequake State Park	Non-Superfund
NJD986603090	Cleveland Industrial Center	Non-Superfund
NJD132481342	Corbin City Board of Education	Non-Superfund
NJD002361665	EPSCO/Pre-RI	Non-Superfund
NJL000046334	Fuel Mart	Non-Superfund
NJL000046441	GESG Reclamation Material Incorporated	Non-Superfund
NJL000068973	Hemlock Avenue Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJD002141711	John L. Armitage & Co	Non-Superfund
NJD030238752	Joseph Roller Leather Company Inc	Non-Superfund
NJD981492705	McCay Development Co., Inc.	Non-Superfund
NJL000032672	Mower Residence	Non-Superfund
NJL000068981	Route 206 Andover	Non-Superfund
NJL000068957	US Route 22 & Mountain Road Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD986620995	Welsbach & General Gas Mantle/IRM	Superfund

Total Completed Preliminary Remedial Investigation Projects is 18 at 18 Sites

Remedial Investigation Feasibility Study Projects Completed as of December 31, 2001

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJL000073833	58 Speir Drive	Non-Superfund
NJL000042200	661 South Broad Street	Non-Superfund
NJD030253355	A O Polymer/Soil Vapor Extraction	Superfund
NJD000525154	Albert Steel Drum	Non-Superfund
NJD000525154	Albert Steel Drum/Ground Water	Non-Superfund
NJL000074740	Allendale Borough Water Department Well Field Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJL000071175	Allendale Road Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD000700328	Amoco Service Union City	Non-Superfund
NJP000898593	Amoco Service Station Milltown/Ground Water	Non-Superfund
NJL000044487	Atco Avenue Ground Water Contamination/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJL000068429	Babcock & Forest Walk Ground Water/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD980206130	Barrier Chemical Industries	Non-Superfund
NJL000073635	Beachwood & Veeder Avenues Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD980654123	Beachwood Berkeley Well Field	Superfund
NJL000070631	Beesleys Point Ground Water Contamination/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJD980504880	Big Hill Landfill/Ground Water	Non-Superfund
NJD980504880	Big Hill Landfill/IRM-Methane Gas Collection System	Non-Superfund
NJD986587756	Black Brook Treatment Plant	Non-Superfund
NJL000075234	Blue Bell Estates Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD063157150	Bog Creek Farm/Soil & Plume	Superfund
NJD063157150	Bog Creek Farm/Source Area	Superfund
NJD980505176	Brick Township Landfill	Superfund
NJD053292652	Bridgeport Rental/Lagoon Cleanup	Superfund

**Remedial Investigation Feasibility Study Projects Completed
as of December 31, 2001 (continued)**

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJD053292652	Bridgeport Rental/Tank Farm	Superfund
NJL000032722	Bridgeton City Water Department Well Field Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD078251675	Brook Industrial Park/Focused Study	Superfund
NJD078251675	Brook Industrial/Blue Spruce Building	Superfund
NJL000070276	Brooks Avenue Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJL000071696	Burning Hollow Road Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD980504997	Burnt Fly Bog/OU3	Superfund
NJD980504997	Burnt Fly Bog/Uplands (OU1)	Superfund
NJD980504997	Burnt Fly Bog/Westerly Wetlands & Downstream (OU2)	Superfund
NJD000305524	Buzby Sanitary Landfill/Ground Water Monitoring	Non-Superfund
NJD048798953	Caldwell Trucking/Off-Site Ground Water Plume	Superfund
NJD048798953	Caldwell Trucking/On-Site	Superfund
NJD077069581	Camden City Water Department Parkside Well Field Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD981084767	Camden City Water Department Puchack Well Field/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD980528863	Cheesequake State Park	Non-Superfund
NJD000607481	Chemical Control/Drums in River	Superfund
NJD000607481	Chemical Control/Site Closure	Superfund
NJD980484653	Chemical Insecticide Off-Site Stream & Soils (OU2)	Superfund
NJD980484653	Chemical Insecticide/Cap (OU1)	Superfund
NJD980484653	Chemical Insecticide/Initial Study	Superfund
NJD980484653	Chemical Insecticide/On-Site Soils (OU3)	Superfund
NJD080606999	Chester Diner/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJL000063271	Choma's Amoco/44 Grand Street	Non-Superfund
NJD001502517	Ciba Geigy/Ground Water Remediation	Superfund
NJD980785638	Cinnaminson Ground Water Contamination	Superfund
NJD986603090	Cleaveland Industrial/Wash & Tewksbury	Non-Superfund
NJL000049643	Collingswood Borough Water Department/Receptor Control	Non-Superfund
NJD980530596	Combe Fill North Landfill	Superfund
NJD094966611	Combe Fill South Landfill	Superfund
NJD980761381	Cooper Road	Superfund
NJD132481342	Corbin City Board of Education	Non-Superfund
NJD000565531	Cosden Chemical/OU1-Building, Decontamination, Demolition & Removal	Superfund
NJL000074955	Cranberry Lake Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJL000070300	Cross Roads Ground Water Contamination/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJL000070300	Cross Roads Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD011717584	Curcio Scrap Metal/Operable Unit 1	Superfund
NJD980529416	D'Imperio/Soil	Superfund
NJL000068353	Delancy Avenue Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD980529002	Delilah Road Landfill	Superfund
NJD046644407	Denzer & Schafer X-Ray	Superfund
NJD980761373	Derewal Chemical Co	Superfund
NJL000070292	Dogwood Drive Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJL000070292	Dogwood Drive Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD980654131	Dover Town Well 4/On Site Ground Water (OU1)	Superfund
NJL000069492	East Hanover Ground Water Contamination/Water Line Connections	Non-Superfund
NJL000075689	Eastwoods Development Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD980529085	Ellis Property/Ground Water	Superfund
NJL000068346	Elm Avenue & 9th Street Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD002361665	EPSCO	Non-Superfund
NJD002361665	EPSCO/Initial Lagoon Study & Fencing	Non-Superfund
NJL000041301	Essex Fells Borough Water Department Well 13	Non-Superfund
NJD980654222	Evor Phillips/Operable Unit 1	Superfund

**Remedial Investigation Feasibility Study Projects Completed
as of December 31, 2001 (continued)**

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJD980761365	Ewan Property/Buried Drums Removal (OU1)	Superfund
NJD980761365	Ewan Property/Ground Water-Operable Unit 2	Superfund
NJP000858381	Fairfield Auto Repair Center Inc	Non-Superfund
NJL000073825	Federal Creosote Company/OU1	Superfund
NJL000073825	Federal Creosote Company/OU2	Superfund
NJD980529143	Florence Land Recontouring Inc Landfill	Superfund
NJD980505374	Franklin Township Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJD041828906	Fried Industries Inc/Soil	Superfund
NJD980532832	Friedman Property	Superfund
NJL000046334	Fuel Mart	Non-Superfund
NJL000046334	Fuelmart Incorporated/Tank Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD053280160	Garden State Cleaners	Superfund
NJD986649762	Garrison Road Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD055933030	Gateway Terminals Service Corp	Non-Superfund
NJD980529192	Gems Landfill/Cap; Gas; Drainage	Superfund
NJL000040808	Germania Gardens Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJL000046441	GESG Reclamation Material Inc/Soil Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000068379	Giordano Lane Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD980785646	Glen Ridge Radium Sites	Superfund
NJL000060301	Glenwood Terrace Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD063160667	Global Landfill/Cap & Leachate Collection	Superfund
NJD063160667	Global Landfill/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD986588978	Goldere's Junk Yard	Non-Superfund
NJD980530109	Goose Farm	Superfund
NJL600067037	Gulf/Log Cabin Service-Ground Water	Non-Superfund
NJL600067037	Gulf/Log Cabin Service-Septic	Non-Superfund
NJL000010686	Haas Property Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJ0001998269	Harborage Avenue & Dockage Road/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD980505366	Helen Kramer Landfill	Superfund
NJD053102232	Higgins Disposal	Superfund
NJD981490261	Higgins Farm	Superfund
NJD981490261	Higgins Farm/Water Line Extension	Superfund
NJL000073205	High Bridge Water Department Well Field Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD980505259	High Point Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJL000031781	Hill House Horse Farm	Non-Superfund
NJL000031781	Hill House Horse Farm/Preliminary Investigation	Non-Superfund
NJL000033480	Hopewell Borough Water Department Well 4	Non-Superfund
NJD980532840	Hopkins Farm	Superfund
NJD980663678	Horseshoe Road	Superfund
NJD980663678	Horseshoe Road/Pre-RI	Superfund
NJD981084577	Horstman's Landfill/Initial Evaluation	Non-Superfund
NJL000036228	Hudson County Chromium/Original 42	Non-Superfund
NJL000035485	Humphrey's Pest Control/Ground Water	Non-Superfund
NJD980505267	IFF	Non-Superfund
NJD980654099	Imperial Oil Co Inc/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD980654099	Imperial Oil Co Inc/Off-Site Soil	Superfund
NJD980654099	Imperial Oil Co Inc/On-Site	Superfund
NJL000071258	Independence Township Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD981178411	Industrial Latex/Building	Superfund
NJD981178411	Industrial Latex/Expedited Site Investigation/Removal Action	Superfund
NJD981178411	Industrial Latex/Soil	Superfund
NJL000073643	Ivins & Madison Avenues Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund

**Remedial Investigation Feasibility Study Projects Completed
as of December 31, 2001 (continued)**

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJD980530323	Jackson Gravel Pit	Non-Superfund
NJL000047126	Jersey City State College Tidelands Athletic Field	Non-Superfund
NJD097400998	JIS Landfill	Superfund
NJD002493054	Kauffman & Minter Inc/Soils	Superfund
NJL000035204	Kenvil Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD980529838	Krysowaty Farm/Soil & Drums	Superfund
NJL000035964	Lake Shore Drive Ground Water/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD000542639	Lakeland Regional High School/Initial RI/FS	Non-Superfund
NJD980505382	Lang Property/Soil	Superfund
NJD980505390	Liberty State Park/Freight Yard Soils	Non-Superfund
NJD980505390	Liberty State Park/Ground Water	Non-Superfund
NJD980505390	Liberty State Park/Mcallister-Petroleum	Non-Superfund
NJD980505390	Liberty State Park/Science Center & Marina	Non-Superfund
NJD980505390	Liberty State Park/Green Park Development	Non-Superfund
NJD980505416	Lipari Landfill/Off-Site (OU3)	Superfund
NJD980505416	Lipari Landfill/On-Site Treatment System	Superfund
NJD980505416	Lipari Landfill/Slurry Wall	Superfund
NJD980769301	Lodi Municipal Wells	Superfund
NJD980505424	Lone Pine Landfill/Ground Water Plume Control	Superfund
NJD980505424	Lone Pine Landfill/On-Site	Superfund
NJD002517472	Metaltec Aerosystems/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD002517472	Metaltec Aerosystems/Soil	Superfund
NJD980654149	Millington Asbestos/OU1	Superfund
NJD980654149	Millington Asbestos/OU2 (Off Site)	Superfund
NJD980654149	Millington Asbestos/OU3	Superfund
NJD980769145	Minsei Kogyo Shoji	Non-Superfund
NJD980785653	Montclair/W Orange	Superfund
NJD980654164	Montgomery Township Housing	Superfund
NJD980654164	Montgomery Township Housing/Alternate Water Supply	Superfund
NJD981877673	MSLA 1-D Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJD980654198	Myers Property	Superfund
NJD002362705	Nascolite/Ground Water Pump & Treat System	Superfund
NJD002362705	Nascolite/Soil & Source Area	Superfund
NJL000073130	Neighborhood Garage/IRM	Non-Superfund
NJD981178353	Noble Oil Co/Initial Investigation	Non-Superfund
NJD981178353	Noble Oil Company	Non-Superfund
NJL000073957	Old Rifle Camp Road	Non-Superfund
NJD980529598	Pepe Field	Superfund
NJD980532808	Pijak Farm	Superfund
NJL000030700	Pitt Street Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD980505648	PJP Landfill	Superfund
NJD980769350	Pomona Oaks Well Contamination	Superfund
NJD980529648	Powers Farm/Initial Invest	Non-Superfund
NJD070281175	Price's Landfill #1/Cap & Ground Water	Superfund
NJD070281175	Prices Landfill 1/ACMUA Well Field	Superfund
NJ0002239192	Princeton Farms Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJL000076414	Prospect Street Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD047684451	Radiation Tech/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD980529713	Reich Farms/Soil & Ground Water	Superfund
NJD067482950	Research Organics Inorganics/Ground Water	Non-Superfund
NJD067482950	Research Organics Inorganics/Soil & Building	Non-Superfund
NJD980654115	Rockaway Borough Well Field/Ground Water	Superfund

**Remedial Investigation Feasibility Study Projects Completed
as of December 31, 2001 (continued)**

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJD980654115	Rockaway Borough Well Field/Potable Water	Superfund
NJD980654214	Rockaway Township Wells/Ground Water-Deep Aquifer	Superfund
NJD980654156	Rocky Hill Municipal Well/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD073732257	Roebbling Steel/OU3 Slag Area	Superfund
NJD073732257	Roebbling Steel/OU4	Superfund
NJL000068361	Route 202 Corridor Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJL820002749	Route 521	Non-Superfund
NJD980505754	Sayreville Landfill/On-Site	Superfund
NJL800297475	Schaffernoths Nursery	Non-Superfund
NJD980505762	Sharkey Landfill	Superfund
NJL000046169	Smokey's Servicer	Non-Superfund
NJD980766828	South Jersey Clothing Co	Superfund
NJD980766828	South Jersey Clothing Co/Ground Water Treatment	Superfund
NJD980532816	Spence Farm	Superfund
NJL000068940	Spring Lane Well Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJL800505430	Stephen Drive & Linda Lane	Non-Superfund
NJD064263817	Syncon Resins/Operable Unit 2	Superfund
NJD064263817	Syncon Resins/Soil & Ground Water Treatment	Superfund
NJD980761357	Tabernacle Drum Dump	Superfund
NJL000075168	The Kings Path Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJL000075143	Tysley Road Groundwater Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD980761399	Upper Deerfield Township SLF	Superfund
NJD986610541	Urban Casting Company/Residential Soil Removal.	Non-Superfund
NJD986610541	Urban Casting Company/Ground Water	Non-Superfund
NJD980654172	US Radium/Operable Unit 1	Superfund
NJD980654172	US Radium/Operable Unit 2	Superfund
NJL000068957	US Route 22 & Mountain Road/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD980529861	V. Ottilio & Sons	Non-Superfund
NJL000075002	Veronica Lane & Lillian Drive Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD002385664	Vineland Chemical/Plant & Soils (OU1)	Superfund
NJD980529887	Vineland Developmental Center	Superfund
NJD054981337	Waldick Aerospace/Ground Water-Plume	Superfund
NJD054981337	Waldick Aerospace/Soil	Superfund
NJD098358609	Washington Valley Auto Repair Inc	Non-Superfund
NJD986620995	Welsbach & General Gas Mantle	Superfund
NJD981084825	West Paterson Memorial School	Non-Superfund
NJL000071670	Western Boulevard Ground Water Contamination/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJL000073940	Wheat Road & Route 40 Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD980755623	White Chemical Corp/Operable Unit #1	Superfund
NJD980529945	Williams Property	Superfund
NJL000034025	Willocks Court Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD980532824	Wilson Farm	Superfund
NJL000075549	Winslow Road Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD002165561	Witco Chemical Corp	Non-Superfund
NJD980505887	Woodland Township 532/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD980505887	Woodland Township 532/Sub-Surface Soil	Superfund
NJD980505879	Woodland Township 72/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD980505879	Woodland Township 72/Sub-Surface Soil	Superfund
NJL000032169	Woods Road Ground Water Contamination/Water Lines	Non-Superfund

Total Completed Remedial Investigation Feasibility Study Projects is 228 at 177 Sites

Remedial Design Projects Completed as of December 31, 2001

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJL000059436	398 Olden Avenue/Tank Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000042200	661 South Broad Street	Non-Superfund
NJD030253355	A O Polymer/Soil Vapor Extraction	Superfund
NJL000074740	Allendale Borough Water Department Well Field Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJL000071175	Allendale Road Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJP000898593	Amoco Service Station Milltown	Non-Superfund
NJL000044487	Atco Avenue Ground Water Contamination/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJD011463163	B & V Tailoring & Cleaning	Non-Superfund
NJL000073635	Beachwood & Veeder Avenues Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJL000070631	Beesley's Point Ground Water Contamination/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJD980504880	Big Hill Landfill/Cap	Non-Superfund
NJD980504880	Big Hill Landfill/IRM-Canterbury Pond	Non-Superfund
NJD980504880	Big Hill Landfill/IRM-Methane Gas Collection System	Non-Superfund
NJD986587756	Black Brook Treatment Plant	Non-Superfund
NJD063157150	Bog Creek Farm/Soil & Plume	Superfund
NJD063157150	Bog Creek Farm/Source Area	Superfund
NJD053292652	Bridgeport Rental/Lagoon Cleanup	Superfund
NJD053292652	Bridgeport Rental/Tank Farm	Superfund
NJD053292652	Bridgeport Rental/Water Line	Superfund
NJL000032722	Bridgeton City Water Department Well Field Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD078251675	Brook Industrial Park/Soil	Superfund
NJD078251675	Brook Industrial/Blue Spruce Building	Superfund
NJD980504997	Burnt Fly Bog/Uplands (OU1)	Superfund
NJD980504997	Burnt Fly Bog/Westerly Wetlands & Downstream (OU2)	Superfund
NJD048798953	Caldwell Trucking/Water Line	Superfund
NJD048798953	Caldwell Trucking/Well 7A	Superfund
NJD077069581	Camden City Water Department Parkside Well Field Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD981084767	Camden City Water Department Puchack Well Field/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD000607481	Chemical Control/Gas Cylinders	Superfund
NJD000607481	Chemical Control/Sewer & Curb Replacement	Superfund
NJD980484653	Chemical Insecticide Off-Site Stream & Soils (OU2)	Superfund
NJD980484653	Chemical Insecticide/Cap (OU1)	Superfund
NJD080606999	Chester Diner/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJL800576845	Citgo Service Station Upper Township/UST Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD986603090	Cleaveland Industrial Center/Washington & Tewksbury	Non-Superfund
NJL000049643	Collingswood Borough Water Department/Receptor Control	Non-Superfund
NJD980530596	Combe Fill North Landfill	Superfund
NJD094966611	Combe Fill South Landfill	Superfund
NJD094966611	Combe Fill South Landfill/Alternate Water Supply	Superfund
NJD980761381	Cooper Road Drum Dump	Superfund
NJD000565531	Cosden Chemical/OU1-Building Decontamination, Demolition & Removal	Superfund
NJD000565531	Cosden Chemical/OU2-Soils Stabilization	Superfund
NJD980529416	D'Imperio/Ground Water Treatment	Superfund
NJD980529416	D'Imperio/Soil	Superfund
NJL000070300	Cross Roads Ground Water Contamination/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJL000068353	Delancy Avenue Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD980761373	Derewal Chemical Co	Superfund
NJL000070292	Dogwood Drive Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJL000069492	East Hanover Ground Water Contamination/Water Line Connections	Non-Superfund
NJL000075689	Eastwoods Development Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD980529085	Ellis Property/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD980529085	Ellis Property/Soil	Superfund
NJL000041301	Essex Fells Borough Water Department Well 13	Non-Superfund

Remedial Design Projects Completed as of December 31, 2001 (continued)

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJD980654222	Evor Phillips/IEC-Interim Action	Superfund
NJD980654222	Evor Phillips/Operable Unit 1	Superfund
NJD980761365	Ewan Property/Buried Drums Removal (OU1)	Superfund
NJD980761365	Ewan Property/Ground Water-Operable Unit 2	Superfund
NJL000031807	Exxon Service Station/Ground Water	Non-Superfund
NJL000073825	Federal Creosote Company/OU1	Superfund
NJD980529143	Florence Land Recontouring Inc Landfill	Superfund
NJD980505374	Franklin Township Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJD041828906	Fried Industries Inc/Building	Superfund
NJD041828906	Fried Industries Inc/Soil	Superfund
NJD053280160	Garden State Cleaners	Superfund
NJD986649762	Garrison Road Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJL800042566	Gary's Gas & Go	Non-Superfund
NJD980529192	GEMS Landfill/Cap; Gas; Drainage	Superfund
NJD980529192	GEMS Landfill/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD980785646	Glen Ridge Radium Sites/Phase I-Soil	Superfund
NJL000060301	Glenwood Terrace Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD980505366	Helen Kramer Landfill	Superfund
NJD981490261	Higgins Farm	Superfund
NJD981490261	Higgins Farm/Water Line Extension	Superfund
NJL000073205	High Bridge Water Department Well Field Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD980505259	High Point Sanitary Landfill/IRM-Cap & Grading	Non-Superfund
NJD980663678	Horseshoe Road	Superfund
NJL000033480	Hopewell Borough Water Department Well 4	Non-Superfund
NJL000036228	Hudson County ChromiumIRM/#158 & #162 Cap	Non-Superfund
NJL000036228	Hudson County Chromium/IRM-Caps (16 Sites)	Non-Superfund
NJL000036228	Hudson County Chromium/Metro Field Low & Medium	Non-Superfund
NJL000071258	Independence Township Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD981178411	Industrial Latex/Building	Superfund
NJD981178411	Industrial Latex/Soil	Superfund
NJD002141711	John L. Armitage & Co	Non-Superfund
NJD030238752	Joseph Roller Leather Co/Asphalt Cap	Non-Superfund
NJL000035204	Kenvil Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD980529838	Krysowaty Farm/Soil & Drums	Superfund
NJL000035964	Lake Shore Drive Ground Water/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD980505382	Lang Property/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD980505382	Lang Property/Soil	Superfund
NJD980505416	Lipari Landfill/Off-Site (OU3)	Superfund
NJD980505416	Lipari Landfill/On-Site Treatment System	Superfund
NJD980505416	Lipari Landfill/Slurry Wall	Superfund
NJD980505390	Liberty State Park/Science Center & Marina	Non-Superfund
NJD980505390	Liberty State Park/Green Park Development	Non-Superfund
NJL000070243	Livingston Township Water Department Well 11	Non-Superfund
NJD980505424	Lone Pine Landfill/Ground Water Plume Control	Superfund
NJD980505424	Lone Pine Landfill/On-Site	Superfund
NJL800043515	Matt Drive Ground Water Contamination/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJD002517472	Metaltec Aerosystems/Soil	Superfund
NJD002517472	Metaltec Aerosystems/Water Line	Superfund
NJD980654149	Millington Asbestos/OU1	Superfund
NJD980654149	Millington Asbestos/OU2 (Off Site)	Superfund
NJD980654149	Millington Asbestos/OU3	Superfund
NJD980785653	Montclair/West Orange/Phase I-Soil	Superfund
NJD002362705	Nascolite/Ground Water Pump & Treatment System	Superfund

Remedial Design Projects Completed as of December 31, 2001 (continued)

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJD002362705	Nascolite/Soil & Source Area	Superfund
NJD002362705	Nascolite/Water Line	Superfund
NJL000073957	Old Rifle Camp Road Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD980529598	Pepe Field	Superfund
NJL000030700	Pitt Street Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD980505648	PJP Landfill/Cap & Vent	Superfund
NJD980769350	Pomona Oaks Well/New Supply Well	Superfund
NJD980769350	Pomona Oaks Well/Water Line	Superfund
NJD070281175	Prices Landfill 1/ACMUA Well Field	Superfund
NJD067482950	Research Organics Inorganics/Soil & Building	Non-Superfund
NJD980654214	Rockaway Township Wells/Potable Water Treatment	Superfund
NJD073732257	Roebling Steel/IRM-OU1	Superfund
NJL000068361	Route 202 Corridor Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJL000035774	Route 22 Petroleum	Non-Superfund
NJD980766828	South Jersey Clothing	Superfund
NJD980766828	South Jersey Clothing/Ground Water Treatment	Superfund
NJL000068940	Spring Lane Well Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD002998052	Stor Dynamics/Free Product Recovery	Non-Superfund
NJD064263817	Syncon Resins/Pilot Studies	Superfund
NJD064263817	Syncon Resins/Soil & Ground Water Treatment	Superfund
NJL000042390	Texaco/Source Remediation (Soil Removal)	Non-Superfund
NJD980761399	Upper Deerfield Township Sanitary Landfill/Water Line	Superfund
NJD980654172	US Radium/Operable Unit 1	Superfund
NJL000075002	Veronica Lane & Lillian Drive Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD002385664	Vineland Chemical/Plant & Soils (OU1)	Superfund
NJD002385664	Vineland Chemical/Plume (OU2)	Superfund
NJD980529887	Vineland Developmental Center/PCB Soil Removal	Superfund
NJD054981337	Waldick Aerospace/Soil	Superfund
NJL000073874	Washington Township Well #18	Non-Superfund
NJD986620995	Welsbach & General Gas Mantle/Building Demolition	Superfund
NJD980529945	Williams Property	Superfund
NJL000075549	Winslow Road Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund

Total Completed Remedial Design Projects is 138 at 102 Sites

Large Remedial Action Projects Completed as of December 31, 2001

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJL000032672	23 Kerhart Avenue/IRM-Soil Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000031831	243 North Texas Avenue/Ground Water Pump & Treat	Non-Superfund
NJL800135584	27 Highcrest Road	Non-Superfund
NJD982720401	45 & 49 Arnot Street/IRM	Non-Superfund
NJL000054387	7 Hawk Lane	Non-Superfund
NJD986574341	A - Z Automotive/Ground Water Pump & Treat	Non-Superfund
NJD030253355	A O Polymer/IRM-Drums & Soil	Superfund
NJD980528665	A to Z Chemical Resource Recovery/Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD986602621	Aerochem Research Labs/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJD986577245	Al Storer Landfill/Drum Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD000525154	Albert Steel Drum/Building Demolition	Non-Superfund
NJD000525154	Albert Steel Drum/Dioxin Disposal	Non-Superfund
NJD000525154	Albert Steel Drum/Fencing	Non-Superfund
NJL000074740	Allendale Borough Water Department Well Field Contamination	Non-Superfund

Large Remedial Action Projects Completed as of December 31, 2001 (continued)

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJL000071175	Allendale Road Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD000700328	Amoco Service Station/Ground Water Pump & Treat	Non-Superfund
NJL000031633	Amoco/Dales Tavern Ground Water Decontamination System	Non-Superfund
NJL000063271	Amoco/UST Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD980653893	Arky Property/Drum IRM	Non-Superfund
NJL000031682	Arlington Warehouse/Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD980529226	Arthur Gundacker/Fencing	Non-Superfund
NJD980654149	Asbestos Dump/IRM-Chrysotile Asbestos	Superfund
NJL000044487	Atco Avenue Ground Water Contamination/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJL000068429	Babcock & Forest Walk Ground Water/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD980755318	Barczewski Street Drum Dump/Drum Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000070706	Barnegat Pines/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD980206130	Barrier Chemical Industries/Fencing	Non-Superfund
NJD980206130	Barrier Chemical Industries/Drum Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD980654123	Beachwood Berkeley Well Field/Water Line	Superfund
NJL000070631	Beesley's Point Ground Water Contamination/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJD980504880	Big Hill Landfill/Cap	Non-Superfund
NJD980504880	Big Hill Landfill/IRM-Canterbury Pond	Non-Superfund
NJD980504880	Big Hill Landfill/IRM-Methane Gas Collection System	Non-Superfund
NJD986587756	Black Brook Treatment Plant	Non-Superfund
NJD063157150	Bog Creek Farm/Soil & Plume	Superfund
NJD063157150	Bog Creek Farm/Source Area	Superfund
NJD002167237	Borne Chemical/Drum Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000039768	Boston Avenue Ground Water Contamination/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJL000030890	Breton Harbors Ground Water/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD053292652	Bridgeport Rental/Lagoon Cleanup	Superfund
NJD053292652	Bridgeport Rental/Lower Lagoon	Superfund
NJD053292652	Bridgeport Rental/Tank Farm	Superfund
NJD053292652	Bridgeport Rental/Water Line	Superfund
NJL000032722	Bridgeton City Water Department Well Field Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD078251675	Brook Industrial Park/Asphalt Cap	Superfund
NJD078251675	Brook Industrial Park/Blue Spruce Building	Superfund
NJL000070276	Brooks Avenue Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD980504997	Burnt Fly Bog/Asphalt Pile Removal (Uplands)	Superfund
NJD980504997	Burnt Fly Bog/IRM-Incinerate PCBs>500 (Uplands)	Superfund
NJD980504997	Burnt Fly Bog/Lagoon Liquid Removal (Uplands)	Superfund
NJD980504997	Burnt Fly Bog/Uplands (OU1)	Superfund
NJD980504997	Burnt Fly Bog/Westerly Wetlands & Downstream (OU2)	Superfund
NJL000030783	Butler Boulevard Ground Water Contamination/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD000305524	Buzby Sanitary Landfill/Vent & Cap	Non-Superfund
NJL000032193	Byram Township Intermediate School/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJD048798953	Caldwell Trucking/Water Line	Superfund
NJD077069581	Camden City Water Department Parkside Well/Receptor Control	Non-Superfund
NJD077069581	Camden City Water Department Parkside Well Field Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJL000043000	Camden Lutheran Housing Corp/UST Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000070698	Cape May Court House/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJL000033464	Carvel Avenue Ground Water Contamination/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD980528863	Cheesequake State Park/IRM-Drum Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD980528863	Cheesequake State Park/IRM-Fence	Non-Superfund
NJD000607481	Chemical Control/Drum Removal	Superfund
NJD000607481	Chemical Control/Drums in River	Superfund
NJD000607481	Chemical Control/Gas Cylinders	Superfund
NJD000607481	Chemical Control/Ground Water Treatment	Superfund

Large Remedial Action Projects Completed as of December 31, 2001 (continued)

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJD000607481	Chemical Control/Sewer & Curb Replacement	Superfund
NJD980484653	Chemical Insecticide Off-Site Stream & Soils (OU2)	Superfund
NJD980484653	Chemical Insecticide/Cap (OU1)	Superfund
NJD980528871	Chemical Surplus Industries	Non-Superfund
NJD080606999	Chester Diner/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJL000063271	Choma's Amoco/44 Grand St-Vapor Recovery	Non-Superfund
NJD982183535	Citgo Service Station North Brunswick	Non-Superfund
NJL800576845	Citgo Service Station Upper Township/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJL000069369	Clafin Avenue Ground Water/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD986603090	Cleaveland Industrial Park/Washington & Tewksbury	Non-Superfund
NJL000049643	Collingswood Borough Water Department/Receptor Control	Non-Superfund
NJD980530596	Combe Fill North Landfill	Superfund
NJD094966611	Combe Fill South Landfill	Superfund
NJD094966611	Combe Fill South Landfill/POETS	Superfund
NJL000030833	Constitution Drive Ground Water/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD980761381	Cooper Road Drum Dump	Superfund
NJD000565531	Cosden Chemical/IRM-Building Decontamination	Superfund
NJD000565531	Cosden Chemical/IRM-Surface Removal	Superfund
NJD000565531	Cosden Chemical/OU1-Building Decontamination, Demolition & Removal	Superfund
NJD000565531	Cosden Chemical/OU2-Soils Stabilization	Superfund
NJL000070300	Cross Roads Ground Water Contamination/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJD980529416	D'Imperio/Soil	Superfund
NJL000068353	Delancy Avenue Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD986640258	Delilah Oaks Ground Water/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD980529002	Delilah Road Landfill/Water Line	Superfund
NJD046644407	Denzer & Schafer X-Ray Co/EPA Removal Action	Superfund
NJDC90421834	DEP Drum Inventory & Roundup	Non-Superfund
NJL000070292	Dogwood Drive Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJL000069997	Domi Drive Ground Water Contamination/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJL000069492	East Hanover Ground Water Contamination/Water Line Connections	Non-Superfund
NJL000031757	Edgewood Village/Ground Water Pump & Treat	Non-Superfund
NJD980529051	El Cid Contracting Corp	Non-Superfund
NJL000041384	Elizabeth Green Brook/Receptor Control	Non-Superfund
NJL000034777	Elizabeth Green Brook Park Wells/Receptor Control	Non-Superfund
NJD980529085	Ellis Property/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD980529085	Ellis Property/IRMs	Superfund
NJD980529085	Ellis Property/Soil	Superfund
NJD002361665	EPSCO/Initial Lagoon Study & Fencing	Non-Superfund
NJD980654222	Evor Phillips Leasing Co/IEC-Interim Action	Superfund
NJD980654222	Evor Phillips Leasing Co/Operable Unit 1	Superfund
NJD980654222	Evor Phillips Leasing Co/OU1-Buried Cylinders	Superfund
NJD980761365	Ewan Property/Buried Drums Removal (OU1)	Superfund
NJD980761365	Ewan Property/IRM-Fencing	Superfund
NJL000031807	Exxon Service Station/Ground Water	Non-Superfund
NJL000031807	Exxon Service Station/IRM-Recovery Well	Non-Superfund
NJD986603090	Fabritex Mills Inc/EPA Removal Action	Non-Superfund
NJD980769608	Fairfield Township Water Department Wells/Receptor Control	Non-Superfund
NJL000039727	Farmington II Ground Water/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJL000046136	Fish Factory	Non-Superfund
NJD980529143	Florence Land Recontouring Inc Landfill	Superfund
NJD982276594	Frank S Farley Marina	Non-Superfund
NJD986570992	Franklin Burn Sites/EPA Removal Action	Superfund
NJL000070763	Franklin Street Ground Water/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund

Large Remedial Action Projects Completed as of December 31, 2001 (continued)

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJD980505374	Franklin Township Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJD041828906	Fried Industries Inc/Building	Superfund
NJD041828906	Fried Industries Inc/Drum Removal	Superfund
NJD041828906	Fried Industries Inc/Soil	Superfund
NJL000046334	Fuelmart Inc/IEC	Non-Superfund
NJL000035352	Gallagher's Pizza/Deli/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJD053280160	Garden State Cleaners	Superfund
NJD986649762	Garrison Road Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD055933030	Gateway Terminals Service Corp	Non-Superfund
NJD980529192	Gems Landfill/Cap; Gas; Drainage	Superfund
NJD980529192	Gems Landfill/Fencing	Superfund
NJD980529192	Gems Landfill/Gas Collection System	Superfund
NJD980529192	Gems Landfill/IRM-Leachate Diversion	Superfund
NJD980529192	Gems Landfill/Water Line	Superfund
NJL000040808	Germania Gardens Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJL000065649	Getty Service Station/IRM	Non-Superfund
NJL000030916	Gilford Park Ground Water Contamination/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJL000068379	Giordano Lane Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD980785646	Glen Ridge Radium Sites/Phase I-Soil	Superfund
NJL000060301	Glenwood Terrace Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD986588978	Goldere's Junkyard/Building Demolition & Surface Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD980530109	Goose Farm/Removal & Ground Water Treatment	Superfund
NJD980527949	Gorden Services/Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD982742454	Great Bay Plaza/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJL600067037	Gulf/Log Cabin Service-IEC	Non-Superfund
NJL600067037	Gulf/Log Cabin-Soil & Tank Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000034611	Hackensack Water Co Emerson/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJL000070573	Haddon Avenue Ground Water/Receptor Control	Non-Superfund
NJL000031765	Hagaman Property/Tire & Scrap Metal Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000031765	Hagaman Property/Waste Liquids Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD981487648	Hammonton Central Motor Pool/Soil Removal	Non-Superfund
NJ0001998269	Harborage Avenue & Dockage Road Ground Water Contam/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJL000030981	Harding Street Ground Water Contamination/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD980505366	Helen Kramer Landfill	Superfund
NJD053102232	Higgins Disposal/EPA Removal	Superfund
NJD053102232	Higgins Disposal/EPA-PCB Soil Removal	Superfund
NJD981490261	Higgins Farm	Superfund
NJD981490261	Higgins Farm/IRM-Buried Drums	Superfund
NJD981490261	Higgins Farm/Water Line Extension	Superfund
NJL000034124	High Crest Lake Water Co/Receptor Control	Non-Superfund
NJD980505259	High Point Sanitary Landfill/Drum Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD980505259	High Point Sanitary Landfill/IRM-Cap & Grading	Non-Superfund
NJD054728373	Holly Chemical Co Inc/EPA Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD054728373	Holly Chemical Co Inc/IRM	Non-Superfund
NJL000030767	Holly Village Ground Water/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJL000031849	Hope Auto Care/Ground Water Remediation	Non-Superfund
NJL000031849	Hope Auto Care/Soil & Drum Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000033480	Hopewell Borough Water Department Well 4/Receptor Control	Non-Superfund
NJD980663678	Horseshoe Road	Superfund
NJD980663678	Horseshoe Road/Drum Removal	Superfund
NJD980663678	Horseshoe Road/EPA Removal Action	Superfund
NJD980663678	Horseshoe Road/Fencing	Superfund
NJD980663678	Horseshoe Road/IRM-Additional Removal	Superfund

Large Remedial Action Projects Completed as of December 31, 2001 (continued)

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJL000036228	Hudson County Chromium/IRM/#158 & #162 Cap	Non-Superfund
NJL000036228	Hudson County Chromium/IRM-Caps (16 Sites)	Non-Superfund
NJL000036228	Hudson County Chromium/IRM-Fencing	Non-Superfund
NJL000036228	Hudson County Chromium/Original 42	Non-Superfund
NJD980532907	Ideal Cooperage/EPA Removal Action	Non-Superfund
NJD980654099	Imperial Oil Co Inc/EPA Waste Oil Removal	Superfund
NJD980654099	Imperial Oil Co Inc/Fencing	Superfund
NJD980654099	Imperial Oil Co Inc/Floating Oil Product	Superfund
NJD980654099	Imperial Oil Co Inc/IRM-Waste Pile Removal	Superfund
NJL000071258	Independence Township Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD981178411	Industrial Latex/Building	Superfund
NJD981178411	Industrial Latex/Expedited Site Investigation/Removal Action	Superfund
NJD981178411	Industrial Latex/Soil	Superfund
NJL000010843	International Way/Emergency Debris Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000073643	Ivins & Madison Avenues Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD042250498	Jack's Auto/Free Product Recovery System	Non-Superfund
NJD980530323	Jackson Gravel Pit/Surface Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000047126	Jersey City State College/IRM-Soil Cap	Non-Superfund
NJD097400998	JIS Landfill/Water Lines	Superfund
NJD002493054	Kauffman & Minter Inc/Soils	Superfund
NJD002493054	Kauffman & Minter/IRM-Lagoon Closure	Superfund
NJD980770077	Kearny Drum Dump 3/Drum Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000035204	Kenvil Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD049860836	Kin-Buc Landfill/IRM	Superfund
NJD980529838	Krysowaty Farm/Soil & Drums	Superfund
NJD980529838	Krysowaty Farm/Water Line	Superfund
NJL000030817	Lake Barnegat Drive No/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJL000035964	Lake Shore Drive Ground Water/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJL000033985	Lake Tamarack Water Co Well 3/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJD980505382	Lang Property/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD980505382	Lang Property/Soil	Superfund
NJL000030858	Lanoka Harbor Ground Water Contamination/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD981490436	Laurel Avenue Ground Water Contamination/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD980505390	Liberty State Park/IRM-Dredge Spoils	Non-Superfund
NJD980505390	Liberty State Park/Science Center & Marina	Non-Superfund
NJD980505390	Liberty State Park/Green Park Development	Non-Superfund
NJD980505416	Lipari Landfill/Off-Site (OU3)	Superfund
NJD980505416	Lipari Landfill/On-Site Treatment System	Superfund
NJD980505416	Lipari Landfill/Slurry Wall	Superfund
NJL000070250	Lisa Drive Ground Water Contamination/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJL000030668	Little Egg Harbor Atlantic Section/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJL000034066	Longwood Avenue Ground Water Contamination/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJL000036251	Lucy Road Ground Water Contamination/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD982273583	Magnolia Avenue Ground Water Contamination/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD980654180	Mannheim Avenue Landfill/Surface Removal	Superfund
NJD014623854	Martin Aaron Inc/IRM Drum Removal 2	Superfund
NJD014623854	Martin Aaron/IRM Drum Removal 1	Superfund
NJL000033217	Mayville Ground Water/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJL800043515	Matt Drive Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJD980529762	Maywood Chemical Sites/Soil Excavation	Superfund
NJD002517472	Metaltec Aerosystems/Soil	Superfund
NJD002517472	Metaltec Aerosystems/Water Line	Superfund
NJD980654149	Millington Asbestos/OU1	Superfund

Large Remedial Action Projects Completed as of December 31, 2001 (continued)

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJD980654149	Millington Asbestos/OU2 (Off Site)	Superfund
NJD980654149	Millington Asbestos/OU3	Superfund
NJD000537522	Millstone Apartments/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJL000032821	Millville Water Department Airport Well 3/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD980769145	Minsei Kogyo Shoji/EPA Soil Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD980769145	Minsei Kogyo Shoji/Fencing	Non-Superfund
NJD980785653	Montclair/W Orange/Phase I-Soil	Superfund
NJD980654164	Montgomery Township Housing Development/Alternate Water Supply	Superfund
NJD986611861	Moore's Trucking/Drum Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000034868	Morningside Court Ground Water/Receptor Control	Non-Superfund
NJL000030726	Mountainview Terrace/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD980654198	Myers Property/Drum Removal	Superfund
NJD002362705	Nascolite/Fencing & Surface Removal	Superfund
NJD002362705	Nascolite/Ground Water Pump & Treat System	Superfund
NJD002362705	Nascolite/Water Line	Superfund
NJL000032201	Netcong Borough Water Department Well 5/Receptor Ctrl	Non-Superfund
NJL000032813	New York Avenue Ground Water/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD981487663	Newark Central Motor Pool/Soil Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL800503013	Newark Stamp & Die/Drum Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000071183	Nicoletti Road Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJD982279218	NJ Mosquito Control/DDT Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000031609	NJDHS Chemical Inventory Disposal	Non-Superfund
NJD981178353	Noble Oil Co/Tank Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD980505564	North Bergen Drum Dump/Drum Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000070060	North Maple Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJL000032185	North Shore Water Association/Receptor Control	Non-Superfund
NJD980529150	Northern Fine Chemical Co/Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD982181265	Old Camplain Road Ground Water Contamination/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD986579811	P&R Extra Service Station/UST & Soil Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD980757397	PCB Electric Equipment Project	Non-Superfund
NJL000040667	Pennsylvania Avenue Ground Water Contam/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD980529598	Pepe Field	Superfund
NJL000037655	Pine Lake Park Ground Water Contamination/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJL000035865	Pinehurst Section Ground Water Contamination/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJL000030700	Pitt Street Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD980505648	PJP Landfill/Cap & Vent	Superfund
NJL800522500	Plaza Gas & Car Wash/Water Lines	Non-Superfund
NJD980505648	PJP Landfill/Extinguish Fires	Superfund
NJL000032904	Pleasant Woods Ground Water/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD980769350	Pomona Oaks Well/New Supply Well	Superfund
NJD980769350	Pomona Oaks Well/Water Line	Superfund
NJD980529648	Powers Farm/Surface Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD070281175	Prices Landfill #1/Expedited Ground Water Cleanup	Superfund
NJD070281175	Prices Landfill 1/ACMUA Well Field	Superfund
NJD070281175	Prices Landfill 1/Interim Water Supply	Superfund
NJL000041343	Ramapo Indian Hill High School/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD980529713	Reich Farms/Alternate Water Supply	Superfund
NJD980529713	Reich Farms/Buried Drum Removal	Superfund
NJD980529713	Reich Farms/Surface Drum Removal	Superfund
NJD067482950	Research Organics Inorganics/IRM	Non-Superfund
NJD067482950	Research Organics Inorganics/Soil & Building	Non-Superfund
NJL000033407	Ridgewood Village Well Grove St/Receptor Control	Non-Superfund
NJL000042739	Ridgewood Village Well Walthery/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund

Large Remedial Action Projects Completed as of December 31, 2001 (continued)

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJD980654214	Rockaway Township Wells/Potable Water Treatment	Superfund
NJD980654156	Rocky Hill/Potable Water Treatment	Superfund
NJD073732257	Roebbling Steel/Drum & Soil Removal	Superfund
NJD073732257	Roebbling Steel/Emergency Removal	Superfund
NJD073732257	Roebbling Steel/IRM-OU1	Superfund
NJD073732257	Roebbling Steel/OU2-Park	Superfund
NJL000068361	Route 202 Corridor Ground Water Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJL000035774	Route 22 Petroleum	Non-Superfund
NJL000076422	Roycefield Road Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJL000047423	Semonian Service/Vapor Extraction	Non-Superfund
NJL000042168	Shelter Cove Ground Water/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJL000031617	Signo Trading/Removal	Non-Superfund
NJGEDI063171	South East Boulevard Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD980766828	South Jersey Clothing	Superfund
NJD980766828	South Jersey Clothing/Ground Water Treatment	Superfund
NJL000068940	Spring Lane Well Contamination/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJL000035998	Spring Mill Drive Ground Water Contamination/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD068292648	Standard Tank Cleaning/EPA Removal Action	Non-Superfund
NJD064263817	Syncon Resins/Buildings, Tanks & Scrap Metal	Superfund
NJD064263817	Syncon Resins/Drum Removal	Superfund
NJD064263817	Syncon Resins/Lab Removal	Superfund
NJD064263817	Syncon Resins/Soil & Ground Water Treatment	Superfund
NJL000042390	Texaco Service/Ground Water Pump & Treat	Non-Superfund
NJL000042390	Texaco/Source Remediation (Soil Removal)	Non-Superfund
NJD980769467	Thomas Street Warehouse	Non-Superfund
NJD002387488	Trenton Drum Co/IRM-EPA Drum Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000075143	Tysley Road Groundwater Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD980761399	Upper Deerfield Township SLF/Water Line	Superfund
NJD986610541	Urban Casting Co Inc/Soil Removal & Fencing	Non-Superfund
NJD980529879	Ventron Velsicol/Off-Site Mercury Removal	Superfund
NJL000033233	Villa Rosello School/Receptor Control	Non-Superfund
NJD002385664	Vineland Chemical/Plume (OU2)	Superfund
NJL000032763	Vineland City Water & Sewer/Receptor Control	Non-Superfund
NJD980529887	Vineland Developmental Center/PCB Soil Removal	Superfund
NJD980529887	Vineland Developmental Center/Water Line	Superfund
NJL000034249	West Caldwell Borough Ground Water/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD054981337	Waldick Aerospace/Soil	Superfund
NJD001613306	Warwick Laboratories Inc/Fence	Non-Superfund
NJD098358609	Washington Valley Auto/Water Line	Non-Superfund
NJ1891837980	Wayne Interim Storage/Soil Removal	Superfund
NJD986620995	Welsbach & General Gas Mantle/Building Demolition	Superfund
NJD986620995	Welsbach & General Gas Mantle/IRM	Superfund
NJD986620995	Welsbach & General Gas/Ste Lar Building	Superfund
NJL000031674	West Caldwell Small Drum Roundup	Non-Superfund
NJD981084825	West Paterson Memorial School	Non-Superfund
NJD092343276	Whippoorwill Campgrounds/Alternate Water Supply	Non-Superfund
NJD980755623	White Chemical Corp/DEP Drum Removal	Superfund
NJD980755623	White Chemical Corp/EPA Emergency Removal	Superfund
NJD980755623	White Chemical Corp/Operable Unit #1	Superfund
NJD981143035	Wildwood City Pump Station/Soil Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD980529945	Williams Property	Superfund
NJD980529945	Williams Property/Surface Removal	Superfund
NJD980532824	Wilson Farm/Removal	Superfund

Large Remedial Action Projects Completed as of December 31, 2001 (continued)

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJD980532824	Wilson Farm/Surface Removal	Superfund
NJD980505887	Woodland Township 532/Surface Removal	Superfund
NJD980505879	Woodland Township 72/Surface Removal	Superfund
NJD052438355	Woodward Metal Processing/EPA Removal Action	Non-Superfund
NJD052438355	Woodward Metal Processing/IRM-Fencing	Non-Superfund
NJD980766265	Yardville Youth Correctional/Drum Removal	Non-Superfund

Total Completed Large Remedial Action Projects is 338 at 246 Sites

Small Remedial Action Projects Completed as of December 31, 2001

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJL000074757	1603 Dumont Terrace	Non-Superfund
NJL800564882	2043 Ocean Heights Avenue/Soil & UST Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000031831	243 North Texas Avenue/Tank Removal & Closure	Non-Superfund
NJL000059436	398 Olden Avenue/Tank Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000063461	5 Devon Avenue/Ground Water Pump & Treat	Non-Superfund
NJL000073833	58 Speir Drive	Non-Superfund
NJL000042200	661 South Broad St/Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000042200	661 South Broad Street	Non-Superfund
NJL600066146	A Kurnel & Sons	Non-Superfund
NJD986574341	A Z Automotive/Tank Removal-System Upgrade	Non-Superfund
NJL000068403	Alfonso's Restaurant/UST & Soil IRM	Non-Superfund
NJL000071175	Allendale Road Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJP000898593	Amoco Service Station Milltown	Non-Superfund
NJD980653893	Arky Property/Soil & Drum Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000044487	Atco Avenue Ground Water/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJD011463163	B & V Tailoring & Cleaning	Non-Superfund
NJD980206130	Barrier Chemical Industries/Tank Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD980206130	Barrier Chemical Industries	Non-Superfund
NJL000070631	Beesley's Point Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000071696	Burning Hollow Road Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000043000	Camden Lutheran Housing Corp	Non-Superfund
NJD080606999	Chester Diner/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL800576845	Citgo Service Station Upper Township/UST Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD986603090	Cleaveland Industrial/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJD986603090	Cleaveland Industrial/Tank Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD981557879	Cornell Dubilier Electronics/USEPA IRMs	Superfund
NJL000070300	Cross Roads Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000070292	Dogwood Drive Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000069997	Domi Drive Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJD980772727	Emmells Septic Landfill/EPA Removal Action	Superfund
NJD002361665	EPSCO/Building Demolition	Non-Superfund
NJD002361665	EPSCO/Hot Spot Excavation	Non-Superfund
NJL000041301	Essex Fells Borough Water Department Well 13	Non-Superfund
NJL000072306	Flemington Water Department Well 7	Non-Superfund
NJL000046334	Fuelmart Incorporated/Tank Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD986649762	Garrison Road Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL800042566	Gary's Gas & Go/UST Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000040808	Germania Gardens Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000068379	Giordano Lane Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000060301	Glenwood Terrace Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund

Small Remedial Action Projects Completed as of December 31, 2001 (continued)

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJD986588978	Goldere's Junkyard/Hot Spot Excavation	Non-Superfund
NJD085505196	Grant Industries Inc/Ground Water-IRM	Non-Superfund
NJL600067037	Gulf Service Station/Log Cabin-Soil & Tank Removal	Non-Superfund
NJ0001998269	Harborage Avenue & Dockage Road Ground Water Contam/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000073205	High Bridge Water Department Well Field Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJL600063341	Holland Sales Service Inc/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000031849	Hope Auto Care/UST Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000033480	Hopewell Borough Water Department Well 4	Non-Superfund
NJD980532840	Hopkins Farm/Surface Removal	Superfund
NJL000035485	Humphrey's Pest Control/IRM	Non-Superfund
NJL000071258	Independence Township Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000073643	Ivins & Madison Avenues Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJD002141711	John L. Armitage & Co	Non-Superfund
NJD002141711	John L. Armitage & Co/IEC Ventilation System	Non-Superfund
NJD030238752	Joseph Roller Leather Company/Building Demolition	Non-Superfund
NJD030238752	Joseph Roller Leather Company/Asphalt Cap	Non-Superfund
NJD002493054	Kauffman & Minter/Tanks	Superfund
NJL000035204	Kenvil Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL800242653	Lucarelli & Sons	Non-Superfund
NJD014623854	Martin Aaron Inc/Tank Removal	Superfund
NJL800043515	Matt Drive Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000031633	Monks Citgo/Tank Investigation	Non-Superfund
NJL000073130	Neighborhood Garage/Free Product Recovery	Non-Superfund
NJL000073130	Neighborhood Garage/Soil Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD981178353	Noble Oil Company/Soil Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000065037	Old Marine Police Station	Non-Superfund
NJL000073924	Parsippany Troy Hills Water Department Wells 4 & 4A	Non-Superfund
NJD980653901	Perth Amboy PCB/PCB & Soil Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000030700	Pitt Street Ground Water/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL800522500	Plaza Gas & Car Wash/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL800522500	Plaza Gas & Car Wash/Building Demolition	Non-Superfund
NJL000071902	Rosenfarb Farms/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000068361	Route 202 Corridor Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000076422	Roycefield Road Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000054221	Scarpula Field/Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000046169	Smokeys Servicenter	Non-Superfund
NJL000046169	Smokeys Servicenter/Tank Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000068940	Spring Lane Well Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJD002998052	Stor Dynamics/Free Product Recovery	Non-Superfund
NJD002998052	Stor Dynamics/Soil	Non-Superfund
NJD002349751	Struthers Dunn Inc/Emergency Removal Action	Non-Superfund
NJL000075168	The Kings Path Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000075143	Tysley Road Groundwater Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJD986610541	Urban Casting Company/Residential Soil Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000075002	Veronica Lane & Lillian Drive Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000073874	Washington Township Well #18	Non-Superfund
NJL000071670	Western Boulevard Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund

Total Completed Small Remedial Action Projects is 87 at 77 Sites

**Operation, Monitoring & Maintenance (O&M) Projects Completed
as of December 31, 2001**

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJL000054387	7 Hawk Lane	Non-Superfund
NJD980528665	A to Z Chemical Resource Recovery/Removal	Non-Superfund
NJD000305524	Buzby Sanitary Landfill/Ground Water Monitoring	Non-Superfund
NJD980532832	Friedman Property	Superfund
NJL000033480	Hopewell Borough Water Department Well 4	Non-Superfund
NJD980529838	Krysowaty Farm/Soil & Drums	Superfund
NJD980766828	South Jersey Clothing Co/Ground Water Treatment	Superfund
NJL000042390	Texaco Service Station/Ground Water Pump & Treat	Non-Superfund
NJD980529887	Vineland Developmental Center	Superfund

Total Completed Operation, Monitoring & Maintenance Projects is 9 at 9 Sites

Remedial Projects Underway

Remedial Investigation Feasibility Study Projects Underway as of December 31, 2001

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJL000031831	243 North Texas Ave	Non-Superfund
NJL000059436	398 Olden Avenue	Non-Superfund
NJL000063461	5 Devon Avenue/Ground Water & Soil Investigation	Non-Superfund
NJD986574341	A Z Automotive/Investigation of Performance	Non-Superfund
NJD982739658	Alan & Son Car Care Center	Non-Superfund
NJL800262826	Alexander Cleaners	Non-Superfund
NJL000068403	Alfonso's Restaurant	Non-Superfund
NJL000036228	Allied Directive Sites	Non-Superfund
NJD980653893	Arky Property	Non-Superfund
NJD980529226	Arthur Gundacker	Non-Superfund
NJD980529226	Arthur Gundacker/Soil	Non-Superfund
NJL000056028	Bergen County Sanitary Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJL000076489	Bridgeton Avenue Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD981084767	Camden City Water Department Puchack Wellfield/OU1&OU2	Superfund
NJD980505010	Carteret Borough Sanitary Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJD062034483	Chemical Components Incorporated	Non-Superfund
NJD980484653	Chemical Insecticide/Ground Water (OU4)	Superfund
NJL000076463	Christ Care United Missionary	Non-Superfund
NJD986603090	Cleaveland Industrial Center	Non-Superfund
NJD094966611	Combe Fill South Landfill /Deep Aquifer	Superfund
NJD981557879	Cornell Dubilier Electronics	Superfund
NJD980654131	Dover Town Well 4/Ground Water-Source (OU2)	Superfund
NJD000000001	Elk Township Municipal Building Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJL000076547	Elmer Road East Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD980772727	Emmells Septic Landfill	Superfund
NJD980772727	Emmells Septic Landfill/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD980654222	Evor Phillips Leasing Co/Operable Unit 2	Superfund
NJL000076497	Fairfield Adult Medical Day Care	Non-Superfund
NJD980505127	Fazzio Sanitary Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJL000073825	Federal Creosote Company/OU3	Superfund
NJD000585646	Fenimore Sanitary Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJD981877772	Foundations & Structures Sanitary Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJD986570992	Franklin Burn Sites	Superfund
NJL820000305	Frenchtown Mobil Service Station	Non-Superfund
NJ0001530294	Gagliardi Demolition	Non-Superfund
NJL800042566	Gary's Gas & Go	Non-Superfund
NJL000046441	GESG Reclamation Material Incorporated	Non-Superfund
NJD085505196	Grant Industries Inc	Non-Superfund
NJL000068973	Hemlock Avenue Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJL600063341	Holland Sales & Service/Ground Water Plume	Non-Superfund
NJ0001327733	Hoboken Mercury/Off-Site Soils	Superfund
NJD980663678	Horseshoe Road/OU2	Superfund
NJ0001360882	Iceland Coin Laundry & Dry Cleaning	Superfund
NJD980532907	Ideal Cooperage	Non-Superfund
NJD981178411	Industrial Latex/Ground Water	Superfund
NJL000042119	James H. James Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJD030238752	Joseph Roller Leather Company Inc	Non-Superfund
NJD002493054	Kauffman & Minter Inc	Superfund
NJL800036816	Kingtown Diesel	Non-Superfund
NJL000075135	Magnolia Avenue Ground Water Contamination/IRM Home Ventilation	Non-Superfund

**Remedial Investigation Feasibility Study Projects Underway
as of December 31, 2001 (continued)**

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJD982529570	Manchester Machinery & Salvage Co.	Non-Superfund
NJD981481971	Main Street Mobil Service Station	Non-Superfund
NJD014623854	Martin Aaron Inc	Superfund
NJD011770013	Matteo Iron & Metal	Non-Superfund
NJL600117220	McFarland's Service Station Bridgewater	Non-Superfund
NJD980529408	Monitor Devices Inc	Superfund
NJL000031633	Monks Citgo	Non-Superfund
NJL000075242	Nicholas Drive Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJL000075556	North Main Street Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJL000076406	North Third Street Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJL000074948	Oak Ridge Road Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJL000036228	Orphan Chrome Sites I	Non-Superfund
NJL000036228	Orphan Chrome Sites II	Non-Superfund
NJD147427843	Paperboard/Product & Soil Remediation	Non-Superfund
NJL600197081	Param Petroleum Incorporated	Non-Superfund
NJL000032904	Pleasant Woods Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD981179047	Pohatcong Valley Ground Water Contamination	Superfund
NJD980760250	Pratt Gabriel	Non-Superfund
NJL600016513	Red Horse Shoppes, Inc.	Non-Superfund
NJ0000200980	Rednor Incorporated	Non-Superfund
NJD073732257	Roebbing Steel/OU5	Superfund
NJL000075614	Route 17 & Pleasant Road Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJL000068361	Route 202 Corridor Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJL000068981	Route 206 Andover	Non-Superfund
NJD980771992	Somerville Sanitary Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJL000075473	South Black Horse Pike Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD986630747	South Brunswick Asphalt	Non-Superfund
NJL000068940	Spring Lane Well Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD980772008	Stafford Township Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJD002998052	Stor Dynamics Corp	Non-Superfund
NJD002349751	Struthers Dunn Inc	Non-Superfund
NJ0000480244	Sunoco Service Station Branchburg Township	Non-Superfund
NJL000076265	Sunset Ridge Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD986602878	Supreme Petroleum Company Inc of NJ	Non-Superfund
NJL000076505	The Decorators Well Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD002387488	Trenton Drum Co	Non-Superfund
NJL000076562	Tunis Cox Road & Coddington Road	Non-Superfund
NJD980654172	US Radium/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD980755623	White Chemical Corp	Superfund
NJL800508848	White Horse Pike Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJGEDI063291	Whitehouse Station Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD980505853	Winslow Township Sanitary Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJL000043968	Woodstown Pilesgrove Sanitary Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJL000075465	Yard Road Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJL000075317	Zion Road Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD986643153	Zschiegner Refining Company	Superfund

Total Underway RI/FS is 96 at 92 Sites

Pending Remedial Design Projects as of December 31, 2001

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJD053102232	Higgins Disposal Service Inc.	Superfund
NJD980505390	Liberty State Park/Ground Water	Non-Superfund
NJD064263817	Syncon Resins/OU2	Superfund

Total Pending Remedial Design Projects is 3 at 3 Sites

Remedial Design Projects Underway as of December 31, 2001

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJD980504880	Big Hill Landfill /Ground Water	Non-Superfund
NJD078251675	Brook Industrial Park/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD980504997	Burnt Fly Bog/OU3	Superfund
NJD980528863	Cheesequake State Park	Non-Superfund
NJD980484653	Chemical Insecticide/On-Site Soils (OU3)	Superfund
NJD000565531	Cosden Chemical/OU3-Ground Water Pump & Treat	Superfund
NJD980654131	Dover Town Well 4/On Site Ground Water (OU1)	Superfund
NJD980772727	Emmells Septic Landfill/Focused Feasibility Study	Superfund
NJD002361665	EPSCO	Non-Superfund
NJL000073825	Federal Creosote Company/OU2	Superfund
NJD041828906	Fried Industries Inc/Ground Water	Superfund
NJL000073155	Genoa Avenue Ground Water Contamination/Waterline	Non-Superfund
NJD980785646	Glen Ridge Radium Sites	Superfund
NJ0001327733	Hoboken Mercury/Building Demolition	Superfund
NJD980654099	Imperial Oil Co Inc/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD980654099	Imperial Oil Co Inc/Off-Site Soil	Superfund
NJD980654099	Imperial Oil Co Inc/On-Site	Superfund
NJD980505390	Liberty State Park/Mcallister-Petroleum	Non-Superfund
NJD096862529	Lusardi Cleaners	Non-Superfund
NJD002517472	Metaltec Aerosystems/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD980785653	Montclair/West Orange	Superfund
NJD980654164	Montgomery Township Housing	Superfund
NJD981877673	MSLA 1-D Landfill	Non-Superfund
NJD070281175	Price's Landfill #1/Cap & Ground Water	Superfund
NJL000076414	Prospect Street Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD980654156	Rocky Hill/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD073732257	Roebbing Steel/OU3 Slag Area	Superfund
NJL800505430	Stephen Drive & Linda Lane	Non-Superfund
NJD980654172	US Radium/Operable Unit 2	Superfund
NJD980529861	V Ottilio & Sons	Non-Superfund
NJD002385664	Vineland Chemical/Blackwater Branch & Maurice River (OU3)	Superfund
NJD054981337	Waldick Aerospace/Ground Water-Plume	Superfund
NJD986620995	Welsbach & General Gas Mantle	Superfund
NJL000073940	Wheat Road & Route 40 Ground Water Contamination/Waterline	Non-Superfund

Total Underway Remedial Design Projects is 34 at 32 Sites

Large Remedial Action Projects Underway as of December 31, 2001

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJL000073635	Beachwood & Veeder Avenues Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD078251675	Brook Industrial Park/Soil	Superfund

Large Remedial Action Projects Underway as of December 31, 2001 (continued)

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJD980761373	Derewal Chemical Co	Superfund
NJL000075689	Eastwoods Development Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJL000073825	Federal Creosote Company/OU1	Superfund
NJD980785646	Glen Ridge Radium Sites	Superfund
NJL000070243	Livingston Township Water Departmet Well 11	Non-Superfund
NJD980785653	Montclair/West Orange	Superfund
NJD002362705	Nascolite/Soil & Source Area	Superfund
NJL000073957	Old Rifle Camp Road Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD073732257	Roebling Steel/OU4	Superfund
NJD980654172	US Radium/Operable Unit 1	Superfund
NJD980654172	US Radium/Operable Unit 2	Superfund
NJL000075002	Veronica Lane & Lillian Drive Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD002385664	Vineland Chemical Co/Plant & Soils (OU1)	Superfund
NJL000075549	Winslow Road Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund

Total Underway Large Remedial Action Projects is 16 at 15 Sites

Small Remedial Action Projects Underway as of December 31, 2001

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJL800564882	2043 Ocean Heights Avenue/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJGEDI134514	Amwell Road Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000068429	Babcock & Forest Walk Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000073635	Beachwood & Veeder Avenues Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000075234	Blue Bell Estates Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000076489	Bridgeton Avenue Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000076463	Christ Care United Missionary/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000074955	Cranberry Lake Groundwater Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJD057143984	Crown Vantage Paper	Non-Superfund
NJL000070284	Deerfield Township Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000075689	Eastwoods Development Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJD000000001	Elk Township Municipal Building Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000068346	Elm Ave & 9th St Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000076547	Elmer Road East Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000076497	Fairfield Adult Medical Day Care/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000073155	Genoa Avenue Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000046441	GESG Reclamation Material Inc/Soil Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000070508	Greenbriar Ave/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000031849	Hope Auto Care/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL600117220	McFarland's Service Station/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000075242	Nicholas Drive Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJD981178353	Noble Oil Company	Non-Superfund
NJL000075556	North Main Street Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000076406	North Third Street Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000074948	Oak Ridge Road Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000073957	Old Rifle Camp Road/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJD147427843	Paperboard/Surface, Drum & UST Content Removal	Non-Superfund
NJL000032904	Pleasant Woods Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJ0002239192	Princeton Farms Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000076414	Prospect Street Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL600016513	Red Horse Shoppes Inc/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000075226	Rex Avenue Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund

Small Remedial Action Projects Underway as of December 31, 2001 (continued)

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJL000075614	Route 17 & Pleasant Road Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000068981	Route 206 Andover/Soil	Non-Superfund
NJL000075192	Route 50 Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000075473	South Black Horse Pike Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL800505430	Stephen Drive & Linda Lane Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000076265	Sunset Ridge Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000076505	The Decorators Well Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000076562	Tunis Cox Road & Coddington Road/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000068957	US Route 22 & Mountain Road Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000075002	Veronica Lane & Lillian Drive Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000073940	Wheat Road & Route 40 Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL800508848	White Horse Pike Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJGED1063291	Whitehouse Station Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000034025	Willocks Court Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000075549	Winslow Road Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000032169	Woods Road Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000075465	Yard Road Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000075317	Zion Road Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund

Total Underway Small Remedial Action Projects is 50 at 50 Sites

Pending Operation, Monitoring & Maintenance (O&M) Projects Underway as of December 31, 2001

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJD980505390	Liberty State Park/Green Park Development	Non-Superfund

Total Pending Operation, Monitoring & Maintenance Projects is 1 at 1 Site.

Operation, Monitoring & Maintenance (O&M) Projects Underway as of December 31, 2001

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJL000074757	1603 Dumont Terrace	Non-Superfund
NJL000031831	243 North Texas Ave/Ground Water Pump & Treat	Non-Superfund
NJL000063461	5 Devon Ave/Ground Water Pump & Treat	Non-Superfund
NJL000042200	661 South Broad Street	Non-Superfund
NJD986574341	A - Z Automotive/Ground Water Pump & Treat	Non-Superfund
NJP000898593	Amoco Service Station Milltown	Non-Superfund
NJP000898593	Amoco Service Station Milltown/Ground Water	Non-Superfund
NJD000700328	Amoco Service/Ground Water Pump & Treat	Non-Superfund
NJD980504880	Big Hill Landfill/Cap	Non-Superfund
NJD980504880	Big Hill Landfill/IRM-Canterbury Pond	Non-Superfund
NJD980504880	Big Hill Landfill/IRM-Methane Gas Collection System	Non-Superfund
NJL000075234	Blue Bell Estates Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD063157150	Bog Creek Farm/Soil & Plume	Superfund
NJL000071696	Burning Hollow Road Ground Water Contamination/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJD980504997	Burnt Fly Bog/Uplands (OU1)	Superfund
NJD980504997	Burnt Fly Bog/Westerly Wetlands & Downstream (OU2)	Superfund
NJD982183535	Citgo Service Station North Brunswick	Non-Superfund

**Operation, Monitoring & Maintenance (O&M) Projects Underway
as of December 31, 2001 (continued)**

Site Identifier	Project Name	Type
NJD980530596	Combe Fill North Landfill	Superfund
NJD094966611	Combe Fill South Landfill	Superfund
NJD094966611	Combe Fill South Landfill/POETS	Superfund
NJL000074955	Cranberry Lake Ground Water Contamination	Non-Superfund
NJD046644407	Denzer & Schafer X-Ray	Superfund
NJL000031757	Edgewood Village/Ground Water Pump & Treat	Non-Superfund
NJD980529085	Ellis Property/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD980654222	Evor Phillips Leasing Co/Operable Unit 1	Superfund
NJL000031807	Exxon Service Station/Ground Water	Non-Superfund
NJD980529143	Florence Land Recontouring Inc Landfill	Superfund
NJD053280160	Garden State Cleaners	Superfund
NJD085505196	Grant Industries Inc/Ground Water-IRM	Non-Superfund
NJD981490261	Higgins Farm	Superfund
NJL600063341	Holland Sales Service Inc/POETS	Non-Superfund
NJL000031849	Hope Auto Care/Ground Water Remediation	Non-Superfund
NJL000036228	Hudson County Chromium/IRM-Caps (16 Sites)	Non-Superfund
NJL000036228	Hudson County Chromium/IRM-Fencing	Non-Superfund
NJD980654099	Imperial Oil Co Inc/Floating Oil Product	Superfund
NJD042250498	Jack's Auto/Free Product Recovery System	Non-Superfund
NJD002141711	John L. Armitage & Co	Non-Superfund
NJD002141711	John L. Armitage & Co/IEC Ventilation System	Non-Superfund
NJD980505382	Lang Property/Ground Water	Superfund
NJD980505416	Lipari Landfill /On-Site Treatment System	Superfund
NJL600117220	McFarland's/Free Product Recovery System	Non-Superfund
NJD980654149	Millington Asbestos/OU1	Superfund
NJD980654149	Millington Asbestos/OU2 (Off Site)	Superfund
NJD980654149	Millington Asbestos/OU3	Superfund
NJL000032672	Mower Residence	Non-Superfund
NJD002362705	Nascolite/Ground Water Pump & Treat System	Superfund
NJL000073130	Neighborhood Garage/Free Product Recovery	Non-Superfund
NJL000073130	Neighborhood Garage/IRM	Non-Superfund
NJD070281175	Prices Landfill/Expedited Ground Water Cleanup	Superfund
NJD067482950	Research Organics Inorganics/Ground Water	Non-Superfund
NJL000047423	Semonian Service/Vapor Extraction	Non-Superfund
NJD980766828	South Jersey Clothing Co	Superfund
NJD002998052	Stor Dynamics/Free Product Recovery	Non-Superfund
NJD064263817	Syncon Resins/Soil & Ground Water Treatment	Superfund
NJD002385664	Vineland Chemical/Plume (OU2)	Superfund
NJD986620995	Welsbach & General Gas/Ste Lar Building	Superfund
NJD980529945	Williams Property	Superfund

Total Underway Operation, Monitoring & Maintenance Projects is 57 at 47 Sites

New Jersey Superfund Sites on the National Priorities List as of June 30, 2002

In 1980, Congress enacted the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), commonly known as the Superfund, in response to the dangers of uncontrolled or abandoned contaminated sites. CERCLA was amended in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). CERCLA and SARA require that a National Priorities List (NPL) of sites throughout the United States be maintained and revised at least annually. As of June 30, 2002, New Jersey had 110 active sites on the NPL, five sites proposed for inclusion and 19 sites deleted from the NPL.

Either the state agency (NJDEP) or the federal agency (USEPA) is designated as the lead for each Superfund site. NJDEP and USEPA conduct and oversee cleanups at Superfund sites with both public and private funds. The lead agency maintains direct oversight of the work at the site and has the most current and detailed information about the status of the cleanup.

Publicly Funded Site Name

Site Name	Municipality	County	Lead
Asbestos Dump	Passaic & Harding Townships	Morris	Federal
Bog Creek Farm	Howell Township	Monmouth	Federal
Brook Industrial Park	Bound Brook Borough	Somerset	Federal
Burnt Fly Bog	Marlboro Township	Monmouth	State
Chemical Insecticide Corporation	Edison Township	Middlesex	Federal
Combe Fill North Landfill	Mount Olive Township	Morris	State
Combe Fill South Landfill	Chester & Washington Townships	Morris	State
Cornell Dubilier Electronics, Inc.	South Plainfield Township	Middlesex	Federal
Cosden Chemical Coating Corporation	Beverly City	Burlington	Federal
DeRewal Chemical Company	Kingwood Township	Hunterdon	Federal
Dover Municipal Well 4	Dover Township	Morris	Federal
Ellis Property	Evesham Township	Burlington	State
Emmell's Septic Landfill	Galloway Township	Atlantic	Federal
Evor-Phillips Leasing Company	Old Bridge Township	Middlesex	State
Federal Creosote Company	Manville Borough	Somerset	Federal
Florence Land Recontouring Inc. Landfill (FLR)	Florence, Mansfield & Springfield Twps.	Burlington	State
Franklin Burn	Franklin Township	Gloucester	Federal
Fried Industries, Inc.	East Brunswick Township	Middlesex	Federal
Garden State Cleaners	Buena Borough	Atlantic	Federal
Glen Ridge Radium Sites	Glen Ridge Borough	Essex	Federal
Grand Street Mercury (Quality Tool and Die Co.)	Hoboken City	Hudson	Federal
Higgins Disposal Services, Inc.	Franklin Township	Somerset	Federal
Higgins Farm	Franklin Township	Somerset	Federal
Horseshoe Road	Sayreville Borough	Middlesex	Federal
Iceland Coin Laundry	Vineland City	Cumberland	Federal
Imperial Oil Company, Inc./Champion Chemicals	Marlboro Township	Monmouth	State
Industrial Latex	Wallington Borough	Bergen	Federal
Kauffman & Minter, Inc.	Springfield Township	Burlington	Federal
Lang Property	Pemberton Township	Burlington	Federal
Lipari Landfill	Mantua Township	Gloucester	Federal
Martin Aaron, Inc.	Camden City	Camden	Federal
Metaltec/Aerosystems	Franklin Borough	Sussex	Federal
Monitor Devices, Inc.	Wall Township	Monmouth	Federal
Montclair/West Orange Radium Sites	Montclair & West Orange Townships	Essex	Federal
Montgomery Township Housing Development	Montgomery Township	Somerset	Federal
Nascolite Corporation	Millville City	Cumberland	Federal
Pepe Field	Boonton Town	Morris	Federal
Pohatcong Valley Ground Water Contamination	Washington Township	Warren	Federal
Price's Landfill 1	Egg Harbor Township & Pleasantville City	Atlantic	State

Publicly Funded (continued)

Site Name	Municipality	County	Lead
Puchak Well Field	Pennsauken Township	Camden	Federal
Rocky Hill Municipal Wells	Rocky Hill Borough	Somerset	Federal
Roebbling Steel Company	Florence Township	Burlington	Federal
South Jersey Clothing Company	Buena Borough	Atlantic	Federal
Syncon Resins	Kearny Town	Hudson	State
U. S. Radium Corporation	Orange City	Essex	Federal
Vineland Chemical Company, Inc.	Vineland City	Cumberland	Federal
Waldick Aerospace Devices, Inc.	Wall Township	Monmouth	Federal
Welsbach/General Gas Mantle	Camden and Gloucester Cities	Camden	Federal
White Chemical Company	Newark City	Essex	Federal
Williams Property	Middle Township	Cape May	State
Zschiegner Refining Company	Howell Township	Monmouth	Federal

Sites Deleted from the NPL

Beachwood/Berkeley Wells <i>(deleted on 1/6/92)</i>	Beachwood Borough & Berkeley Township	Ocean
Cooper Road Drum Dump <i>(deleted on 2/22/89)</i>	Voorhees Township	Camden
Denzer & Schafer X-Ray Company <i>(deleted 12/29/98)</i>	Berkeley Township	Ocean
Krysowaty Farm <i>(deleted on 2/22/89)</i>	Hillsborough Township	Somerset
Lodi Municipal Wells <i>(deleted on 12/29/98)</i>	Lodi Borough	Bergen
Pomona Oaks Well Contamination <i>(deleted on 5/7/98)</i>	Galloway Township	Atlantic
Upper Deerfield Twp Sanitary Landfill <i>(deleted on 6/9/00)</i>	Upper Deerfield Township	Cumberland
Vineland Developmental Center <i>(deleted on 5/7/98)</i>	Vineland City	Cumberland

Portions of Sites Deleted from the NPL

Asbestos Dump (White Bridge Road Property) <i>(deleted on 2/08/02; applies only to the White Bridge Road Property portion of the Asbestos Dump site)</i>	Long Hill Township	Somerset
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Privately Funded

A.O. Polymer Corporation	Sparta Township	Sussex	Federal
American Cyanamid*	Bridgewater Township	Somerset	State
Brick Township Landfill	Brick Township	Ocean	State
Bridgeport Rental & Oil Services, Inc. (BROS)	Logan Township	Gloucester	Federal
Caldwell Trucking Company	Fairfield Township	Essex	Federal
Chemical Control Corporation	Elizabeth City	Union	Federal
Chemical Leaman Tank Lines, Inc.	Logan Township	Gloucester	Federal
Chemsol, Inc.	Piscataway Township	Middlesex	Federal
Ciba-Geigy Corporation	Dover Township	Ocean	Federal
Cinnaminson Ground Water Contamination	Cinnaminson Township	Burlington	Federal
CPS/Madison Industries	Old Bridge Township	Middlesex	State
Curcio Scrap Metal, Inc.	Saddle Brook Township	Bergen	Federal
D'Imperio Property	Hamilton Township	Atlantic	Federal
Delilah Road Landfill	Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic	State
Diamond Alkali Company/Diamond Shamrock	Newark City	Essex	Federal
Ewan Property	Shamong Township	Burlington	Federal

Privately Funded (continued)

Site Name	Municipality	County	Lead
FAA Technical Center	Egg Harbor & Galloway Townships	Atlantic	Federal
Fair Lawn Well Fields	Fair Lawn Borough	Bergen	Federal
Fort Dix Landfill	Pemberton Township	Burlington	Federal
GEMS Landfill	Gloucester Township	Camden	State
Global Landfill	Old Bridge Township	Middlesex	State
Goose Farm	Plumsted Township	Ocean	Federal
Helen Kramer Landfill	Mantua Township	Gloucester	State
Hercules, Inc.	Greenwich Township	Gloucester	State
Jones Industrial Services Landfill (JIS)	South Brunswick Township	Middlesex	State
Kin-Buc Landfill	Edison Township	Middlesex	Federal
King of Prussia Landfill	Winslow Township	Camden	Federal
Landfill & Development Company (L&D)	Mount Holly Township	Burlington	State
LCP Chemicals, Inc.	Linden City	Union	Federal
LE Carpenter Company	Wharton Borough	Morris	State
Lightman Drum Company	Winslow Township	Camden	Federal
Lone Pine Landfill	Freehold Township	Monmouth	Federal
Mannheim Avenue Landfill	Galloway Township	Atlantic	Federal
Maywood Chemical Sites	Maywood Borough & Rochelle Park Twp.	Bergen	Federal
McGuire Air Force Base	New Hanover Township	Burlington	Federal
Middlesex Sampling Plant	Middlesex Borough	Middlesex	Federal
Myers Property	Franklin Township	Hunterdon	Federal
Naval Air Engineering Center	Lakehurst Township	Ocean	Federal
Naval Weapons Station Earle	Colts Neck and Howell Townships	Monmouth	Federal
NL Industries, Inc.	Oldmans Township	Salem	Federal
Picatinny Arsenal	Rockaway Township	Morris	Federal
PJP Landfill	Jersey City	Hudson	State
Radiation Technology, Inc. (RTI)	Rockaway Township	Morris	State
Reich Farm	Dover Township	Ocean	Federal
Rockaway Borough Well Field	Rockaway Borough	Morris	Federal
Rockaway Township Wells	Rockaway Township	Morris	State
Sayreville Landfill	Sayreville Borough	Middlesex	State
Scientific Chemical Processing, Inc. (SCP Carlstadt)	Carlstadt Borough	Bergen	Federal
Sharkey Landfill	Parsippany Troy-Hills & East Hanover Townships	Morris	Federal
Shieldalloy Corporation	Newfield Borough	Gloucester	State
Swope Oil & Chemical Company	Pennsauken Township	Camden	Federal
Tabernacle Drum Dump	Tabernacle Township	Burlington	Federal
United States Avenue Burn Site (Sherwin Williams Property)	Gibbsboro Borough	Camden	Federal
Universal Oil Products (UOP)	East Rutherford Borough	Bergen	State
Ventron/Velsicol (Berry's Creek)	Wood-Ridge, Carlstadt, Moonachie & E. Rutherford Boroughs	Bergen	State
W. R. Grace & Company	Wayne Township	Passaic	Federal
Wilson Farm	Plumsted Township	Ocean	State
Woodland Township Route 532 Dump	Woodland Township	Burlington	State
Woodland Township Route 72 Dump	Woodland Township	Burlington	State

Sites Proposed for Addition to the NPL

Atlantic Resources Corporation	Sayreville Borough	Middlesex
Diamond Head Oil Refinery	Kearny Town	Hudson
Sherwin Williams Property (Route 561 Dump Site)	Gibbsboro Borough	Camden
Quanta Resources Corporation	Edgewater Borough	Bergen
Woodbrook Road Capacitor Site	South Plainfield Borough	Middlesex

Privately Funded (continued)

Site Name	Municipality	County	Lead
Sites Deleted from the NPL			
Friedman Property <i>(deleted on 3/7/86)</i>	Upper Freehold Township	Monmouth	
Hopkins Farm <i>(deleted on 6/28/02)</i>	Plumsted Township	Ocean	
Jackson Township Landfill <i>(deleted on 9/13/95)</i>	Jackson Township	Ocean	
M&T Delisa Landfill/Seaview Square Mall <i>(deleted on 3/21/91)</i>	Ocean Township	Monmouth	
Monroe Township Landfill <i>(deleted on 2/3/94)</i>	Monroe Township	Middlesex	
Pijak Farm <i>(deleted on 3/3/97)</i>	Plumsted Township	Ocean	
Renora, Inc. <i>(deleted on 3/20/00)</i>	Edison Township	Middlesex	
Ringwood Mines Landfill <i>(deleted on 11/2/94)</i>	Ringwood Borough	Passaic	
South Brunswick Township Landfill (BFI) <i>(deleted on 2/27/98)</i>	South Brunswick Township	Middlesex	
Spence Farm <i>(deleted on 3/3/97)</i>	Plumsted Township	Ocean	
Witco Chemical Corporation <i>(deleted on 9/29/95)</i>	Oakland Borough	Bergen	

Portions of Sites Deleted from the NPL

American Cyanamid (Hill Property) <i>(deleted on 12/29/98; applies only to the Hill Property portion of the American Cyanamid site)</i>	Bridgewater Township	Somerset	
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Glossary

Administrative Consent Order (ACO): A binding legal agreement between a government agency and a responsible party. It is an order voluntarily entered into by the responsible party that specifies actions or obligations of the responsible party, which may include site remediation.

Air Stripping: A process whereby volatile organic compounds are removed from contaminated material, such as ground water, by forcing a stream of air through the material in a pressurized vessel. The contaminants are evaporated into the air stream. The air may be further treated before it is released into the atmosphere.

Aquifer: An underground layer of rock, sand, or gravel capable of storing water within cracks and pore spaces, or between grains. When water contained within an aquifer is of sufficient quantity and quality, it can be tapped and used for drinking or other purposes. The water contained in the aquifer is called ground water.

Attenuation: The process by which a compound is reduced in concentration over time through adsorption, degradation, dilution and/or transformation, usually by natural processes.

Authorization: Monies set aside from a specific revenue fund, e.g., 1986 Bond Fund, to cover specific remedial work at a contaminated site, e.g., a Remedial Investigation.

Cap: A layer of material, such as clay or a synthetic material, used to prevent rain water from penetrating and spreading contaminated materials. The surface of the cap is generally mounded or sloped so water will drain off.

CERCLA/SARA: The federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, passed in 1980 and modified in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). The acts created a special tax that goes into a trust fund, commonly known as Superfund, to investigate and clean up abandoned or uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. Under the program, USEPA can either pay for site cleanup when responsible parties cannot be located or are unwilling or unable to perform the work, or take legal action to force parties responsible for site contamination to clean up the site or pay back the government for the cost of the cleanup.

Classification Exception Area (CEA): This designation must be established as part of an approved remedy whenever standards applicable to ground water in a specific area, which vary throughout the state, are not or will not be met for the term of the remediation. The intent of a CEA is to ensure that the uses of a designated aquifer in a specific area are restricted until standards are achieved.

Cleanup: Actions taken to deal with a release or threatened release of hazardous substances that could affect public health or the environment. The term is often used to describe a Remedial Action or Interim Remedial Measure performed at a contaminated site.

Construction: See Remedial Action.

Containment: The process of enclosing or containing hazardous substances in a structure, typically in ponds and lagoons, to prevent the migration of contaminants into the environment.

Currently Known Extent (CKE): The extent of the area where pollutant concentrations in ground water exceed maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) or Applicable Cleanup Standards (ACS), based on ground water and/or potable well sampling results. Unlike a Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA), it does not include an expected three-year migration area.

Decision Document: A document prepared at the conclusion of the remedial investigation and feasibility study or remedial alternatives analysis to formalize the selection of a remedial alternative for non-Superfund sites.

Declaration of Environmental Restriction/Deed Notice: Properties must be restricted when contamination will remain above the residential soil cleanup criteria. A Deed Notice requires a property owner's concurrence and documents the location and concentration of all contaminants and how they must be controlled or maintained and monitored, if applicable.

Directive: A document issued by NJDEP to notify the recipient that NJDEP has determined that it is necessary to remove or arrange for the removal of a discharge of hazardous substances and that NJDEP believes the recipient is a person who may be subject to liability for the discharge of a hazardous substance.

Downgradient: A downward hydrologic slope that causes ground water to move toward lower elevations. Wells downgradient of a contaminated ground water source are prone to receiving pollutants.

Extraction Well: A well from which contaminated ground water or vapors are pumped.

Feasibility Study (FS): A feasibility study evaluates alternative remedial actions from a technical, environmental and cost perspective, recommending the most effective remedy for adequate protection of human health and the environment, and preparation of a conceptual design, cost estimates and a preliminary implementation schedule.

Focused Feasibility Study: A limited feasibility study that is performed on a certain aspect of site remediation and/or when more than one remedial measure is considered technically viable for the immediate control of a threat.

Ground Water Impact Area (GWIA): The currently known extent of ground water pollution, based on ground water and/or potable well sampling results, combined with the area where the pollution is likely to migrate over a three-year period.

Hazardous Substance: Any material that poses a threat to human health and/or the environment. Typical hazardous substances are toxic, corrosive, ignitable, explosive or chemically reactive.

IEC (Immediate Environmental Concern): A condition that exists at a contaminated site posing an acute, direct threat to human health.

Incineration: A treatment technology involving destruction of waste by controlled burning at high temperatures.

Inorganic: Compounds that are not hydrocarbons or their derivatives.

Interim Remedial Measure (IRM): Terminology for site stabilization. An IRM may include a removal, a pump and treat ground water system, or a vapor extraction soil gas system among other possible actions.

ISRA: Industrial Site Recovery Act, formerly known as ECRA, the state Environmental Cleanup Responsibility Act of 1983, requires the owner/operator to clean up any environmental contamination that may be on-site prior to the transfer or sale of applicable industrial properties.

Lagoon: A shallow pond where sunlight, bacterial action and oxygen work to purify waste water.

Landfill Gas: Methane gas formed by decomposition of materials in a landfill.

Leachate: The liquid that trickles through or drains from waste, carrying soluble components from the waste, often associated with landfills.

Memorandum of Agreement (MOA): A written agreement between NJDEP and one or more person(s) concerning NJDEP's oversight of remediation. It does not require financial assurances or stipulated penalties.

Metals: Metallic elements with high atomic weights, such as mercury, chromium, cadmium, arsenic and lead. They can damage living things at low concentrations and tend to accumulate in the food chain.

Migration: The movement of contaminants, water, or other liquids through porous and permeable rock.

Monitor Well: A well installed under strict design specifications that, when sampled, will reveal hydrogeologic data at its point of installation. Monitor wells are installed at predetermined locations, usually in groups, to gain knowledge of site conditions including: extent and type of ground water contamination, soil types, depth to ground water and direction of ground water flow.

National Priorities List (NPL): A list of sites based upon NJDEP's and USEPA's regional submissions of candidate sites that are determined by the federal government to have the highest priority based upon a hazard ranking system. A site listed on the NPL is eligible for federal funding under CERCLA. Published by the USEPA, the NPL is updated periodically. Sites on the NPL are commonly called Superfund sites.

NFA (No Further Action): A determination by the NJDEP that, based upon evaluation of the historical uses and/or investigation of a site or subsite, there are no contaminants present, or that any discharged contaminants that were present at the site or subsite have been remediated in accordance with applicable regulations.

Operable Unit (OU): A portion of an overall site remediation (e.g., a landfill cap or ground water extraction and treatment system). A number of OUs may be implemented during the course of a site cleanup. (See subsite).

Operation and Maintenance (O&M): Activities conducted at a site usually after a Remedial Action or other Interim Remedial Measure has been completed to ensure that the action is effective and any treatment systems in place are operating properly, including continued monitoring of site conditions.

Pending: A site identified as pending assignment to the Division of Publicly Funded Site Remediation will eventually be scheduled for remediation with public funds, by NJDEP, based on the threat to human health and the environment posed by the site in relation to other sites awaiting publicly funded action. A site currently designated for remediation with public monies can be removed from this list if a responsible party or other interested person(s) commits to remediate the site pursuant to a Memorandum of Agreement or another oversight program in the interim.

POET (Point-of-Entry Treatment): A home water filtration system used to remove contaminants from private potable wells to allow unrestricted use.

PCBs (Polychlorinated Biphenyl): A group of toxic, persistent chemicals used in transformers and capacitors for insulating purposes, and in gas pipeline systems as a lubricant. Further sale of new use was banned by law in 1979.

Potable Water: Water that is safe for drinking and cooking from either a private well or a public supply provided through a water line.

Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs): Parties who may have contributed to the contamination at a site and may be liable for costs of response actions. Parties are considered PRPs until they admit liability or a court makes a determination of liability. This means that PRPs may sign a consent decree or administrative order to participate in site cleanup activity without admitting liability.

Record of Decision (ROD): A formal record documenting the reasons and process of selecting a federal Superfund-financed remedy for a Superfund site. The ROD is based on information and technical analysis generated during the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study and consideration of public comments and community concerns.

Reinjection: Recharge to the ground of water that has been extracted and treated to remove contaminants.

Remedial Action (RA): The physical action consistent with the selected remedy to correct a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance into the environment. The term, often referred to as a cleanup action or construction project, includes but is not limited to: confinement, dredging, neutralization, recycling, removal, reuse, storage or treatment of hazardous substances. Other actions include providing alternate water supplies.

Remedial Action Selection Report (RASR): For non-Superfund sites, an evaluation of alternative remedial actions from a technical, environmental and cost perspective, recommending the most effective remedy for adequate protection of human health and the environment. Includes preparation of a conceptual design, cost estimates and a preliminary implementation schedule. A RASR is similar to the Feasibility Study conducted for sites in the Superfund program.

Remedial Design (RD): Normally following a feasibility study or remedial alternatives analysis, the engineering specifications developed to implement the selected remedy.

Remedial Investigation (RI): The Remedial Investigation entails gathering the data necessary to determine the nature and extent of problems at the site, establishing the remedial response criteria and identifying remedial action alternatives.

Responsible Party: Any person, company or other entity who has discharged a hazardous substance or is in any way responsible for a hazardous substance that has been discharged or which NJDEP is removing pursuant to the New Jersey Spill Compensation and Control Act (see Spill Compensation Fund) or any person who is responsible for a release of hazardous substances under CERCLA. The Spill Act has a broader definition of responsible parties than CERCLA, a federal act dealing with site remediation.

Slurry Wall: A subsurface wall of low permeability constructed to control or reduce ground water flow near a polluting waste source in order to capture or contain resulting contamination.

Spill Compensation Fund: The Spill Compensation Fund was created in 1976 with enactment of the state Spill Compensation and Control Act and became effective on April 1, 1977. It provides compensation to qualified individuals and businesses that have suffered damages as a result of a discharge of hazardous substances for which they were not responsible.

Subsite: A contaminated area within a larger contaminated site that can be addressed separately due to its distinctive characteristics, such as its physical features or the nature of the contamination present. Also, a subsite can represent the remaining work that encompasses an entire site after more immediate environmental concerns are handled at the location. (See Operable Unit).

Superfund: The common name for the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) enacted by Congress in December 1980 and amended in October 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). CERCLA authorized USEPA to provide long-term remedies at hazardous waste sites and established a fund of special taxes and general revenues to clean up these sites.

Superfund Cooperative Agreement: An agreement whereby USEPA transfers funds and other resources to a state for the accomplishment of certain remedial activities at sites on the National Priorities List (Superfund sites) as authorized by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA).

Superfund State Contract: An agreement whereby the State agrees to act in a subordinated support capacity to USEPA for the remediation of sites on the National Priorities List (Superfund sites) as authorized by CERCLA.

Underground Storage Tank (UST): A tank located all or partially under ground that is designed to hold gasoline or other petroleum products or chemical solutions.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): VOCs are organic (carbon-containing) compounds that evaporate readily at room temperature. These compounds are used as solvents, degreasers, paints, thinners and fuels. Due to their low water solubilities, environmental persistence and widespread industrial use, they are commonly found in soil and ground water.

Water Line: A pipe used to convey water from a public water supply.